

ROLL OF HONOR STARTS AGAIN

Eastern Liberals Who Cannot Support Their Party in Its Present Policy Rapidly Increasing in Number

REMINDER OF DAYS OF 1891

Campaign of the Conservative Leaders Marked Everywhere by Success—Serious Disensions Among Liberals

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—The Roll of Honor has come again. The roll of honor appeared in 1891 and bore the names of Ontario Liberals who there declared themselves opposed to the Liberal policy of continental free trade.

The Whorley campaign in Ontario, following that of the Dominion Conservative leader, is one of record-breaking crowds and enthusiasm.

Members of the Ontario government are waging an uninterrupted war on Laurierism in Ontario, while R. L. Borden is meeting with a great reception in Quebec, and thousands are turning out nightly to hear the anti-reciprocity arguments.

Free fights ended the meeting addressed by Sir Allen Aylesworth and Minister Fisher at Campbell's Bay, in Pontiac.

The travelling partnership of Sir Allen Aylesworth and Mr. Guthrie is exciting much comment in view of the fact that Mr. Guthrie is looking for Sir Allen's shoes, and Sir Allen has recommended A. H. Clarke of South Essex as his successor.

Desperate efforts are being made by the government to influence the votes of the government employees.

In Russell county troubles are accumulating for the secretary of state, J. U. Vincent, the Conservative candidate, has invited Hon. Mr. Murphy to a joint meeting in a letter which is significant as outlining the method by which Sir Wilfrid is alleged to have smoothed the way for the minister in Russell.

"It has been stated that you have made under your signature certain statements concerning your signature to certain petitions regarding the Ottawa University, and promises with regard to bi-lingual schools; also that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made over his signature certain promises to a number of your supporters when they refused to figure in your campaign.

GRAND TRUNK FINANCES

Dividends as Usual Declared for First Six Months of This Year—Receipts and Expenses Heavier

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The directors of the Grand Trunk Railway have declared a dividend at the full rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the first and second preference stocks in respect of the six months ending June 30, 1911.

ever, heavy, the total of \$2,628,200 now shown representing an increase of 1172.200. Income derived from rentals, outside operations and other miscellaneous items amounted to altogether \$2,400,000, less of \$28,700, and after deducting net revenue charges, less credits, \$511,000, as against \$207,000 at this time last year, there remains a net revenue balance of \$1,641,000 in respect of the Grand Trunk main line, the corresponding figure twelve months ago having been \$416,700, an increase of \$227,300.

SHOWS COURAGE

CHARLESTON, S.C., Aug. 30.—To the courage of Wireless Operator Sheesley, a sixteen-year-old lad, the liner Lexington's 12 passengers and crew of 44, say they owe their lives.

Storm-wrecked for 24 hours, her nose driven deep in the quicksands of Huntington Island, with the sea dashing over her the Lexington threatened to break up and fling her human cargo to death in the waters. It is said she will be a total loss.

When the captain realized the danger of the liner breaking up any minute, he ordered the wireless operators to send out a distress signal.

The Lexington went hard ashore on Huntington Island, she is lying in about 18 feet of water, held almost 40 degrees to the wind, her bow pointing up the coast.

When urged yesterday by the officers of the Yamacraw to abandon her, Capt. Newcombe declared he would remain on her until only a mast was left to cling to.

POACHER IN NOOTKA SOUND

Arrivals by Tees Tell of Vessel in Friendly Cove—Efforts of Capt. Newcombe to Secure Efficient Patrol

Arrivals by the steamer Tees report that a week ago a gasolin schooner, a United States poaching vessel, which had been working on the grounds off the west coast of Vancouver Island was in Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, and her crew was engaged in overhauling the gear.

The fishery protection cruiser Kestrel has been tied up for many weeks at Esquimalt, and the tug William Joliffe has been chartered to carry on her work, and Capt. Newcombe is on the William Joliffe.

Amelia Further Inshore ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 30.—Little hope is now expressed for floating the steam schooner Aurelia, which went aground near the Columbia River Jetty on Monday night.

Two years ago Capt. Newcombe said when asked in Victoria if the fishing grounds were being depleted by poachers, "They undoubtedly are. When I first went north six years ago, it was not uncommon for a fishing steamer to spend a couple of days on the grounds and go south with from 150,000 to 200,000 lbs. of fish, and get a catch like that in eighteen days' fishing is considered lucky."

as are the catches of the fishing fleet in northern waters, the grounds are being rapidly depleted.

Each and every one of the above craft, frequent and clean their fish in the harbors of British Columbia when the Kestrel is not there to prevent a violation of our laws, and the destruction of our in-shore fisheries, as it is a well known fact that fish will not frequent waters where dead fish and offal are disposed of.

In 1903 there were three American steamers and thirteen schooners engaged in fishing for halibut in northern waters, and three years afterward 46 vessels were engaged. Today this fleet is more than doubled.

Capt. Newcombe ends his report with the following: "I would respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of the cruiser being placed in commission at the earliest possible moment, as at the present rate at which our halibut fishing grounds are being depleted by foreign fishermen in another six years these now valuable fisheries will be fished out and be worthless, and we will have no fishing industry to protect and a valuable asset to the government of Canada will have ceased to exist."

PREMIER SPEAKS AT COAL CITY

Enthusiastic Meeting in Support of Mr. Shepherd's Candidature—Feeling in Nanaimo Against Reciprocity

NANAIMO, Aug. 30.—An enthusiastic audience gathered in the opera house to hear Mr. Frank H. Shepherd, the Conservative candidate for the Nanaimo district, and the Hon. Richard McBride, discuss the leading issues of the election.

Mr. Shepherd dealt with the reciprocity pact from many standpoints. He claimed it would prejudicially affect the welfare of every class, and people of all ages throughout the Dominion.

The Hon. Richard McBride made a stirring address, which was punctuated by frequent bursts of applause.

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THEKLA ON ROCKS German Bark Known at North Pacific Ports Goes Ashore off Staten Island Near Terra del Fuego

SADO MARU FROM ORIENT

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday from Kobe and Yokohama

PARTICULARS OF ASAMA'S ERUPTION

Foreigner Among Killed on the Mountain Side—Rich Shipment of Raw Silk on Board the Liner

The steamer Sado Maru, Capt. Richards, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, arrived from Kobe and Yokohama yesterday with 85 passengers, including 24 in the saloon, and 2429 tons of general cargo, 313 tons for Victoria.

On the previous day a Japanese, committed suicide by jumping himself into the greater Asplenium attached to Komoro post station made the ascent early the next morning, accompanied by two coolies in search of the body, and while one of the coolies was looking down into the crater the eruption occurred. His coolie was terribly burned, but escaped and reported the occurrence to the Komoro station at the foot of the mountain.

G. T. P. MAY PURCHASE PROVINCIAL RIGHTS

Reversionary Interest in Indian Reserve at Fort George May be Acquired by Railway Company

Referring to a rumor given newspaper publicity in the columns of one of the Vancouver papers on Tuesday, both McBride and Hon. W. R. Ross, Provincial Minister of Lands, give an emphatic denial and contradiction to the statement that the Provincial reversionary interest in the Indian reserve at Fort George has been acquired by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO TONG WAR

Chinese Merchant Shot Dead and Armyman Seriously Wounded by a "Gun Man"

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A tong war broke out in Chinatown last night, and as a result the Hip Wing, a tong leader, is in a critical condition at a hospital.

CONTRACT IS LET

Foley, Welch & Stewart to Build Remaining Section of G. T. P. in This Province

on the transport Admiral Lobos, to occupy Santa Cruz de Mincora, on the Moroccan coast, where the arrival last July of the German warship Panther, stirred up the present international dispute over Morocco.

Another Storm Warning. HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The national observatory announces a recurrence of the storm which swept over Charles-levre. It is now headed in the direction of Cuba from Jacksonville, and is believed will strike this island in the morning.

High Price of Food. LILLE, France, Aug. 29.—The movement against the high price of food continued to spread rapidly today. It extended over the provinces of Flanders and the movement degenerated into serious rioting.

Georgia Bay Disaster. OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—Capt. Demers, wreck commissioner, has been instructed by the marine department to go to Georgian Bay and investigate the loss of the tug Martin, which foundered a few days ago near Point Baril, causing the loss of several lives.

WARM GREETING IN TOWNSHIPS

Mr. Borden Holds Successful Meetings in Bedford and Granby, Quebec—Welcomed by French Canadians

WELL SATISFIED WITH ONTARIO TOUR Laurier Meeting in Halifax Breaks Out in Cheers at Mention of Name of Conservative Leader

BEDFORD, Que., Aug. 30.—Greeted at the station by Mayor N. A. Fara, who read a message of welcome to the Conservative chief, and followed from the station to his hotel by a crowd of people who had been attending the county fair, Mr. R. L. Borden and his lieutenants today invaded this town to commence their tour of the Eastern Townships.

Stand to Hear Leader. GRANBY, Que., Aug. 30.—One thousand residents of this district stood in the town hall tonight for two hours and a half and listened to Mr. R. L. Borden and his lieutenants expounding their views on the reciprocity pact and other issues.

Ministers at Halifax. HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—Halifax people turned out well tonight to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, and they filled the arena, which has a seating accommodation of 7,000. Sir Wilfrid argued that the reciprocity policy of the government was simply that of the Conservatives under their leaders of some 25 years ago.

Works Well for Treasury. MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—As evidence of their intention to take no chances of losing their votes at the coming elections, hundreds of citizens are running to the city hall these days and paying all their arrears of taxes, under the mistaken impression that to be indebted to the city at the time of polling is to render one disqualified for the franchise, as is the case in municipal elections.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE MOUNTAIN SIDE. The Japanese papers say that a huge column of black smoke shot up from the mountain with tremendous noise, the sky being lit up and the scene an awe-inspiring one.

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REVOLUTION IS PENDING

Missionary from China Says all that is Needed is Leader to Start Great Rising Against Dynasty

Rev. J. M. Munro, of the China Inland mission, who arrived by the Sado Maru from Wenchow, South China, said a great revolution, widespread in its scope, against the present dynasty was probably in fact, all that the malcontents needed was a leader.

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Mexican Progressives. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29.—Wearied by the exercise of their constitutional, but hitherto unused right to nominate candidates for the presidency, delegates to the first national convention of the Progressive party last night adopted a platform that says beneath its burdens of reforms. It is expected that a nomination will be made tomorrow.

Mr. Bonar Law for Leader. LONDON, Aug. 29.—The World, discussing the possible successor of Hon. A. J. Balfour, says: "The choice lies between Austin Chamberlain and Bonar Law. The latter, in sheer ability stands pre-eminent."

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HIGH TRIBUTE TO MR. BORDEN

Commercial Capital of Dominion Heartily Acclaims Conservative Leader—Thousands Wait Outside Meeting

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, was the recipient of one of the greatest political ovations ever given to a public man in the commercial metropolis of Canada. His Majesty's theatre, in which gathered the crowd, although capable of holding nearly three thousand people, was utterly inadequate to hold the crowd that gathered to hear the Conservative chief.

Long before eight o'clock the theatre was packed, and several thousand people were waiting for admission. When Mr. Borden arrived he was escorted to the platform, and was received with deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes. The interior of the theatre presented a picture of a scene that is rarely to be seen elsewhere. The stage, capable of holding several hundred people, was crowded with leading Conservatives of the district. Every seat in the spacious orchestra was filled, and the galleries were jammed.

The leader of the opposition devoted all of his attention to the reciprocity issue, analyzing the pact for over an hour in all its phases. The maintenance of the imperial tie was the chief point emphasized, and this seemed to find sympathy with the audience. His closing words were: "President Taft says the tie which binds Canada with the Mother Country, are light and almost imperceptible. Let me say to him and to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the ties are stronger today than they ever were. Our people will never be broken." (loud applause).

In addition to his words on reciprocity the speaker had something to say on the Lanctot incident and the charges that in both cases the electors had taken action to rebuke Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers in parliament for not having themselves acted rightly in the matter.

Good Ontario Prospects OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—R. L. Borden's Ontario tour, which closed in Brockville last night, leaves the Conservative party in this province absolutely assured of taking a substantial majority of Ontario's eighty-six seats on September 21.

Conservative organs are hearing no reports that are not good, and prospects are that a heavy Liberal vote will be polled against reciprocity. Liberal seceders far outnumber the Conservative withdrawal.

Mr. Borden is speaking tonight in Montreal at His Majesty's theatre, and has been assured by his supporters of a most cordial welcome in the province of Quebec.

The Ottawa valley ridings on both sides of the river are promising Conservative gains. Certain it is that in this district the situation is so serious from the Liberal standpoint that hurry calls are going out for help for members of the cabinet. Mr. Fisher and Sir Allen Aylesworth are responding, and went up to Campbell's bay in Pontiac today by special train to speak for Mr. Hodgins. Another special train carried a crowd of supporters of H. S. Cahill, who has been selected by the Pontiac Liberals against the Conservative nominee, and when Mr. Fisher and Sir Allen Aylesworth reached Campbell's bay they found Hodgins' forces outnumbered and the crowd yelling for Cahill. It is not to be expected that Sir Brabson, the Conservative candidate, is sure of election, even if Cahill or Hodgins is pulled off. George Gordon will probably be re-elected in Nipissing and Gerald White in North Renfrew.

Dr. Maloney is threatening to challenge T. A. Lov's seven hundred majority in South Renfrew. Carleton is of course sure Conservative, and Russell is good fighting ground, where K. U. Vincent is candidate against the secretary of state. Edmond Proulx was nominated by the Prescott Liberals today after a contest. The Liberals in Prescott are badly divided.

On the other side of the river the Conservative prospects are bright. E. B. Devlin is threatened with defeat in Wright, and Labelle is scheduled to return Conservative. G. H. Perley is in Argenteuil today. He is certain of election, and so far has no opponent. Carleton Liberals today nominated Donald H. McLean.

The Liberal ministers are generally abusing the franking privileges in the distribution of campaign literature. Tons of this literature are going out of Ottawa under the frank of the minister of the Interior, in direct violation of the postal regulations. The mailing is being done through the city post office after the staff is addressed by an army of girls employed for the purpose and occupying the Liberal rooms in the House of Commons. The minister whose frank is thus being used, is two thousand miles away, and the postmaster general, who is responsible for the administration of the postal act, is away campaigning in Quebec.

FROST DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE

Considerable Proportion of the Wheat Crop in Alberta and Saskatchewan Injured as to Yield and Grade

WINNIPEG, Aug. 29.—To a certain extent the anxiety as to the crop in the Canadian west is settled, for the simple reason that in different parts of the west there has been frost varying from one to eight degrees and frost has occurred on four successive nights. Whatever damage frost can do to the crop has been done, and just what damage only the threshing machine will reveal.

As near as can be learned, when the frost occurred on August 25 at least fifteen per cent of the late crop was in a condition to be injured as to the yield, and 75 per cent of the late crop in a condition to be injured as to grade, as all the crop on the C. N. P. lines were injured and a large section on the C. P. R. The weather has not only been cold, but rains have been general throughout the three western provinces.

At the present time probably nearly 65 per cent of the wheat has been cut in Manitoba, and about 30 per cent of the wheat crop of Saskatchewan was cut, but not more than 25 per cent of the wheat crop in Saskatchewan was cut. Farmers are looking to the new moon on the 31st to bring fine weather, as the harvest is being delayed materially by the rain and cold weather.

While these conditions are discouraging and disappointing they do not mean general disaster to the crop. There will be an enormous bulk of wheat, and with fine weather it will begin to move quite freely by the third week of September. Though this year's standards board will have to meet to decide on the grades, there will be lots of No. 1 Northern.

In the meantime the fact that damage is known to exist, as well as the uncertainty of the United States market, makes the Manitoba grain market an erratic and unsatisfactory one. There is considerable speculative trading, but on the whole the market is somewhat narrow, as traders are afraid to trade heavily until the market is assured of the actual character of the crop.

GAME REGULATIONS OFFICIALLY RATIFIED

Open Shooting Season and the Dates on Which it will Apply in Different Parts of British Columbia

At yesterday's meeting of the provincial executive, regulations for the open shooting season throughout British Columbia, on the Island as well as Mainland, were formally ratified by the adoption of an order-in-council presented by Attorney-General Bowser, which later in the day was approved by his honor the Lieutenant-governor, and will be at once gazetted.

With respect to the Mainland only minor additions are made to the regulations for the opening season promulgated some few weeks ago. These additions deal chiefly with the shooting of quail and willow grouse and in particular districts, it being prescribed that these game birds may lawfully be hunted and shot this year in the Fernie and Cranbrook electoral districts between the 1st and the 31st October, both days inclusive; and in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta and Chilliwack electoral districts, as well as in that portion of Kent municipality situated within the Yale electoral district, between the 15th October and the 31st December, both days inclusive.

Pheasants may also be shot on the Mainland in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack and Yale electoral districts between the 15th October and the 31st December, both days inclusive; and in the Cariboo, Kamloops, Okanagan and Columbia electoral districts, between the 15th September and the 15th October, both days inclusive.

The regulations for the season on Vancouver Island, and the contiguous islands of the Gulf of Georgia are in effect practically as foreshadowed in these columns a week or so ago. Grouse of all varieties may be shot throughout Vancouver Island, the Island Electoral district and on the islands adjacent thereto, except in the municipalities of North and South Saanich between the 15th September and the 31st December, both days inclusive.

An open season for pheasants and quail is declared for the Esquimalt, Cowichan, Saanich and Islands electoral districts from the 1st October to the 31st December, both days inclusive; while the deer hunting season on the island and near islands extends from the 15th of September to the 15th of December, both days inclusive.

The duck, snipe and the goose are the only game birds which may be sold on the market, this being only permissible throughout the province during the entire continuance of the months of October and November.

POACHER IN NOOTKA SOUND

Hon. Mr. McBride Thinks Institution Should be Ready for Reception of Students by Fall of 1913

VANCOUVER, Aug. 29.—Hon. Richard McBride, with whom was Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, and other prominent gentlemen and ladies interested in educational matters, this morning formally opened the new Lord Selkirk school building at South Vancouver. In the address which the premier made he dwelt particularly on the great necessity of facilities being afforded for education, and mentioned additionally that it had been definitely decided that the new university at Point Grey should be ready for the reception of students by the fall of 1913.

On arrival, the premier was met by the chairman of trustees, Spencer Robinson, and two thousand school children, who were grouped before the building, sang "O Canada," causing the premier to express his appreciation of their appearance.

The great progress which had been made would, it was mentioned, have been impossible without the great assistance given by the government. The address was signed by Mr. Spencer Robinson, chairman of the board; Mr. William Kirkland, secretary; Trustees Robert Barker, George A. Stevens, C. M. Whelpton and W. Fleming, and Mr. Joseph H. Bowman, architect.

Farmer Frightened to Death. PARIS, August 30.—The war against the high prices of living was continued with unabated violence today. The government sent two squadrons of cavalry to the Valenciennes region with stringent orders to repress the disturbances. Storekeepers are beginning to quail before the fury of the populace. Many of them have already intimated their intention to readjust prices. A mob of women today stormed a farm near Valenciennes. The farmer, who suffered from a weak heart, dropped dead from fright.

KILLED AT NANAIMO

JAPAN AND RUSSIA SETTLE CLAIMS

ALASKA COAL LANDS

ARRESTED TWO ON SOUND STEAMER

NEW UNIVERSITY IN TWO YEARS

WEIR LINE VESSEL ASHORE AT TONGA

CONTRACT FOR ADDITION TO PARLIAMENT SQUARE

MESSRS. MACDONALD AND WILSON ARE SUCCESSFUL TENDERS FOR WORK INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF \$250,000

BATTLES WITH STORM

SAVANNAH, AUG. 29.—SHIPS COMING INTO PORT TODAY TELL OF TERRIBLE BATTLES FOUGHT WITH THE SEA ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

VESSLS ASHORE

WILMINGTON, N.C., AUG. 29.—THE FURY OF THE NORTHEAST STORM WHICH RAGED ALONG THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST SUNDAY AND YESTERDAY, WAS REFLECTED IN THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES REPORTED TODAY AT SOUTHPORT. THE SCHOONER FLORENCE M. PENLIT, TAMPA TO BALTIMORE, WAS TOWED OFF CAPE Fear BY ALL HEAD SALES GONE AND LEAVING THE SCHOONER CHARLES WOOD, WHICH WAS REPORTED ASHORE ON BALDHEAD ISLAND, IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

KILLED BY STORM

FIVE KNOWN DEAD IN CHARLESTON, S. C. AS RESULT OF HURRICANE—MUCH PROPERTY DAMAGED

CATCH OF PELAGIC SEALERS OF JAPAN

STRIKE CALLED OFF

LAUNCH HECAETE SEIZED

AMERICANS CAPTURE PRINCE RUPERT VESSEL FOR SEIZING EXPORT WITHOUT PAPERS

GRIMES FIREWORN

FOR CANADIAN COMPANY

SIR WM. WILSON LEAVES

HIS RETIREMENT

EXCITEMENT AT THE HARBOR

ANIMAL BECOMES UNCOMFORTABLE

TORONTO YACHT CLUB WINS CUP

GROWTH IN POPULATION

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE MARKED IN VICTORIA

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN STORM

CITIES ON CAROLINA AND GEORGIA COASTS SEVERELY VISITED—NAVY AND MERCHANT VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE

WASHINGTON, AUG. 29.—THE STORM WHICH SWEEP THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST ON SUNDAY NIGHT LEFT BEHIND A PRINT ON THE NAVY. SIX TORPEDO BOATS WERE WRENCHED FROM THEIR MOORINGS AT CHARLESTON NAVAL YARD AND TOSSED AS THEY LAY UPON THE BEACH.

NO ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGE CAN BE MADE HERE BECAUSE OF THE INTERRUPTED TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE. NO LIVES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST AT THE NAVAL YARD.

THE COMMANDANT APPEALED FOR \$20,000 AS AN EMERGENCY FUND WITH WHICH TO MAKE IMMEDIATE REPAIRS. THOUGH THIS AMOUNT WILL NOT COVER THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY THE NAVY, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WINTROP HAS AUTHORIZED AN EXPENDITURE OF \$10,000 FOR THE MOST URGENT WORK.

IT IS LEARNED THAT MANY OF THE WHARVES AND SEAWALLS HAVE BEEN SHOWN DEMOLISHED. THE LIGHTING AND POWER WIRES ARE ON THE GROUND AND THE TRAILAGE OF THE YARD HAS BEEN BLOWN AWAY. A LARGE FORCE OF LABORERS IS EMPLOYED BY THE ARMY, WHO ARE NIGHT THAT SIXTY BUILDINGS AT FORT MOUTRIE, GA., WERE DAMAGED BY THE STORM.

CHARLESTON, S.C., AUG. 29.—CHARLESTON IS STEADILY RECOVERING FROM THE DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE HURRICANE. A LARGE FORCE OF LABORERS IS CLEANING THE DEBRIS-STREWN STREETS, AND TRAIN SERVICE IS APPROACHING NORMAL. SO FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED ELEVEN LIVES WERE LOST IN CHARLESTON AND A SCORE OR MORE PERSONS WERE INJURED. THE PROPERTY DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO A MILLION DOLLARS. SHIPPING HAS SUFFERED, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE AT THE TIME TO FIX THE LOSS IN DOLLARS. SEVERAL LAUNCHES BROKE AWAY. IN THE COUNTRY THERE IS MUCH SUFFERING AND DANGER OF STICKENESS.

ONLY ONE SHIP IN THE SAVANNAH COAST TERRITORY SUFFERED INJURY, HOWEVER. THE SCHOONER CHARLES WOOD, WHICH WAS REPORTED ASHORE ON BALDHEAD ISLAND, IS BELIEVED TO BE FLOATED. THE PASSENGERS WERE TAKEN OFF BY THE SCHOONER CUTTER YAMTROW.

FIVE MEN WERE TAKEN OFF THE SCHOONER FORTUNA TODAY BY THE TANK STEAMER LIGHTS. THE CAPTAIN, THE ENGINEER, AND HIS WIFE AND COOK REFUSED TO LEAVE THE SHIP.

THE EXACT AMOUNT OF THE MACDONALD & WILSON TENDER IS NOT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED YET, BUT THE APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE MADE BY ARCHITECT F. M. RATHBURN OF THE COST OF THIS PARTICULAR SECTION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS WAS FROM \$200,000 TO \$250,000.

THE SUCCESSFUL TENDERS, WHO ARE AT PRESENT IN THE CITY, ARE A VERY WELL-KNOWN VANCOUVER FIRM AND HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ERECTION OF A NUMBER OF THE MOST COSTLY AND SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS STRUCTURES IN THE NEIGHBORING MAINLAND CITY. THEY ARE ALSO CONTRACTORS FOR THE HANDSOME NEW COURT HOUSE IN VANCOUVER WHICH IS NOW JUST ABOUT COMPLETED.

ADVICES WERE BROUGHT BY THE SADO MARU THAT, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM THE PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT, THE JAPANESE NAUFRAGUEE NAWLVA, WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED TO OTARU FROM HER CRUISE IN THE BERING SEA, AND THE CAPTAIN OF THE KALO MARU, A SEALING VESSEL, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE VESSELS ENGAGED IN SEALING ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC OCEAN THIS YEAR IS 52, OF WHICH THREE VESSELS SAILED, WHILE ONE WAS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES, THE ACTUAL NUMBER REMAINING BEING 48. THE NUMBER OF SKINS SECURED BY THE KALO MARU AND SEVENTEEN OTHER VESSELS IS ABOUT 2500. THE CATCHES OF THE KALO MARU BEING THE LARGEST, WITH 493.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 28.—THE STRIKE AT THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS WHICH BEGAN ON JUNE 23, WAS OFFICIALLY CALLED OFF TONIGHT. OF THE 12,000 OR MORE MEN WHO WENT OUT IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ONLY ABOUT 2,000 ARE STILL OUT. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WORKS DECLINED TO STATE WHETHER THESE MEN WILL BE TAKEN BACK. WHEN THE STRIKE WAS CALLED, IT WAS ADVISED AGAINST BY THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS OF THE AFFILIATED UNIONS, WHICH IS STATED, WERE NOT IN A POSITION TO PAY STRIKE BENEFITS.

WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM KETCHIKAN THAT THE LAUNCH HECAETE, OF PRINCE RUPERT, HAS BEEN SEIZED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, WHILE RUNNING ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF NAKAI INLET, WITHOUT PROPER PAPERS. THE HECAETE HAD BEEN CHARTERED IN PRINCE RUPERT JOINTLY BY F. T. HOPE OF SEATTLE AND GEORGE J. TAYLOR OF NEW YORK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING A CANEY SITE. CASPAR MALMSBERG, CAPTAIN OF THE HECAETE, IS NOT ONLY IN DANGER OF LOSING HIS VESSEL BY CONFISCATION, BUT IS ALSO LIABLE TO A PERSONAL FINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 29.—LIEUT. ZOLOTNEHIN, A RUSSIAN MILITARY AVIATOR, FELL WITH HIS AEROPLANE WHILE MAKING A FLIGHT HERE YESTERDAY AND WAS KILLED.

SIR WM. WILSON LEAVES

HIS RETIREMENT

EXCITEMENT AT THE HARBOR

ANIMAL BECOMES UNCOMFORTABLE

TORONTO YACHT CLUB WINS CUP

GROWTH IN POPULATION

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE MARKED IN VICTORIA

SIR WM. WILSON LEAVES

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ANIMAL BECOMES UNCOMFORTABLE

TORONTO YACHT CLUB WINS CUP

GROWTH IN POPULATION

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ATTENDANCE MARKED IN VICTORIA

ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA REOPENED YESTERDAY FOR CHRISTMAS TERM, WHICH WILL SEE AN ATTENDANCE EXCESS OF ANY IN THE HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE. THE VICTORIA VINCIAL POPULATION GROTH INDICATED IN THE SCHOOLS OR EXTENSIVE OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA. THE OPENING IS FURTHER MARKED BY THE ARRIVAL OF INSPECTORS TO THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE. IN THIS READJUSTMENT OF THE SCHOOLS, INSPECTION WILL BE MADE BY THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE. THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE WILL BE MADE BY THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 29.—A BOAT WAS REACHED HERE FROM KETCHIKAN, WHICH WAS CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND ATTACKED THE FORREST. THE BOAT WAS REPORTED TO BE THE SCHOONER CHARLES WOOD, WHICH WAS REPORTED ASHORE ON BALDHEAD ISLAND, IN A DANGEROUS POSITION. THE PASSENGERS WERE TAKEN OFF BY THE SCHOONER CUTTER YAMTROW.

CARACAS, AUGUST 28.—THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED A DECREE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CUSTOMS HOUSE AT ITAMACA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT SIGNED RECENTLY WITH THE CANADIAN VENEZUELAN ORE COMPANY.

STORM

and Georgia Visited—Ant Vessels

29.—The South Atlantic left its im-

torpedo boats their moorings

Aug. 29.—The schooner

29.—Ships com-

29.—The form which

STORM

29.—Via the result of a

29.—The wind

29.—The

29.—A re-

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29.—The

SIR WM. WHYTE LEAVES OFFICE

His Retirement Announced by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at Winnipeg—Succeeded by Mr. Bury

WINNIPEG, Aug. 26.—Great surprise was expressed tonight when it was announced that Sir William Whyte had retired as vice-president in charge of the Canadian Pacific's western line.

It is of exceptional interest as illustrating the rapidity and substantiality of the provincial growth that the total registered attendance in the various schools throughout the Province at the close of the last term stood at about 44,000.

Among the directors present were Messrs. E. T. Galt, H. S. Hoyt, W. D. Mathews and R. B. Angus.

While no announcement was made, it is understood that Sir William's retiring allowance is twelve thousand dollars a year. As to his successor no announcement was made by Sir Thomas, but it can be given as official that J. Bury, general manager, will succeed to the office of the vice-president.

Mr. Bury is a splendid railway man from an operating standpoint. His success has been rapid. From an humble position on the Crow's Nest branch and superintendent at Fort William, he has risen in ten years to the head of the most important section of the C. P. R.

EXCITEMENT AT THE HORSE SHOW

Animal Becomes Uncontrollable in Vancouver—Competition and Accident is Narrowly Averted

VANCOUVER, Aug. 30.—Becoming excited at the start for one of the harness races at the Vancouver horse show yesterday, Espire, driven by Mr. Camp, bolted and dashed round the track at top speed.

First race—Trotting stake, \$2,500: 1st, Sis Meridan; 2nd, Dan McKinney; 3rd, Reginald. Time, 2:21 1/2.

Second race—pace stake, \$5,000: 1st, Blanche; 2nd, Olga B.; 3rd, Road Bird. Time, 2:14.

Third race—3-year-olds trot stake, \$5,000: 1st, Halle B.; 2nd, Greco; McKinney. Time, 2:52.

Fourth race—One mile stake, \$300: 1st, Halworth; 2nd, Denis; 3rd, L. A. Camargue. Time, 1:45.

TORONTO YACHT WINS CUP CONTEST

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—Vivia II, the Royal Canadian Yacht club defender, which was beaten on Monday in light airs and victorious yesterday in a stiff breeze and smooth sea, came right back today and in a 15-mile breeze and a big rolling sea from the eastward beat the challengers, the Kathleen of Kingston and the Watertown, the Crescent Yacht club entry, handsomely.

Vivia II, won by nearly a mile, Kathleen of Kingston was second a quarter of a mile in front of the Yankee challenger. The Canadian boat thus successfully defends the cup.

GROWTH IN SCHOOL POPULATION OF B. C.

Education Department Assigns Inspectorates—Increase in Attendance is Especially Marked in Victoria

All public schools throughout British Columbia reopened yesterday for the Christmas term, which it is anticipated will see an attendance very largely in excess of any in the previous history of British Columbia. This condition emphatically attesting the rapidity of Provincial population growth, which is further indicated in the demands for new schools or extensive enlargements which have been pouring in during the past few months from all parts of British Columbia.

In this readjustment of Education Department affairs, Inspector Geo. H. Dean will hereafter have control in Victoria of the public schools of the rural schools of southern Vancouver Island as far as other port, Inspector J. L. MacLaurin, formerly stationed at Nelson, has been transferred to Victoria, and will have particular jurisdiction over the public schools of the remainder of Vancouver Island and the contiguous islands of the Gulf of Georgia. Inspector Thomas Leth is given charge of the schools of Vancouver City and will be assigned an additional inspection as his assistant during the next few months. Inspector J. C. Pol-

"FIRST TO HAZELTON" CONTEST COMMENCES

Automobile Leaves Seattle to Attempt Journey to Far Northern Point—Trophy for Successful Competitor

A first attempt to capture the much-coveted Chalmers & Mitchell trophy and incidentally to map some seven hundred miles of the great Pacific Highway to the north through British Columbia, has just been undertaken by the "Flanders 20" motor car sent out yesterday by the E. M. F. Northwest company from Seattle under the direction of Manager F. E. Sande, who keenly desires to capture the trophy which is the honor which accompany the winning of the "First to Hazelton" trophy that is being offered under the auspices of the Pacific Highway association.

The winning of this trophy must prove an exceptionally severe test of the car achieving the coveted distinction, as for upwards of one hundred miles at least, the route traverses practically wilderness territory in which no continuous thoroughfare at present exists, and where way must be found by the pioneering car by means of detached stretches of short roads, railway construction roads and virgin trails.

Should the ambitious pilot sent out by the Studebaker company in charge of the "Flanders 20" succeed in reaching Hazelton, it is expected that the journey will be made in ten days to a fortnight, the record that has been accomplished by the farthest north motor run ever made in America. The victor will also obtain title in and ownership of the handsome solid gold trophy offered by Chalmers & Mitchell.

An automobile wheel bearing the inscription, "First to Hazelton via the Pacific Highway" there being ample room on the miniature brake band for the engraving thereon of the winner's name and as accompanying the trophy will be a check for \$1,000 in Saskatchewan in the same latitude as Fort George.

The route of the pathfinding "Flanders 20" will be by way of Snoqualmie Pass, Ellensburg and Wenatchee, north to the international boundary line at Midway, thence to Princeton in the Okanagan, from Princeton to Spences Bridge, and on to Ashcroft; from Ashcroft to Quesnel, where the upper Fraser is crossed by ferry to connect with the Bulkley Valley road, now affording uninterrupted progress to the new capital of Northern Cariboo.

From Fort George the adventurous automobile will follow the Stoney Creek road to its present terminus, forty miles out of Fort George, at which point the real adventures and very considerable obstacles of the journey begin.

This is by reason of the fact that there exists a gap of one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty miles between the northern terminal of the Stoney Creek road and the southern end of the existing thoroughfare from Hazelton to the Bulkley Valley.

The photographs secured on the trip will be at once included in the permanent Pacific Highway exhibit that is being shown in various parts of the country, and later on will be transferred to lantern slides for the illustration of good roads lectures to be delivered by representatives of the Pacific Highway association at various points on the Pacific coast.

Settlements and Towns Visited According to the arrangements for the guidance of competitors in the contest for the Chalmers-Mitchell "First to Hazelton" trophy, under the auspices of the Pacific Highway association, the route to be followed is substantially defined thus: From any Pacific coast point to Seattle, Seattle to Renton, Renton to North Bend, North Bend to Snoqualmie Pass, Snoqualmie Pass to Easton, Easton to Ellensburg, Ellensburg to Wenatchee, Wenatchee to Orondo, Orondo to Waterville, Waterville to Taler, Taler to Bridgeport, Bridgeport to Brewster, Brewster to Malott, Malott to Alma, Alma to Tonasket, Tonasket to Newman, Newman to Oroville (international boundary), Oroville to Kruger, Kruger to Fairview, Fairview to Kereomes, Kereomes to Hedley, Hedley to Princeton, Princeton to Tulameen, Tulameen to Aspen Grove, Aspen Grove to Coulee, Coulee to Lower Nicola, Lower Nicola to Savona, Savona to Ashcroft, Ashcroft to Carquille, Carquille to Mundorf, Mundorf to Clinton, Clinton to Lac la Pêche, Lac la Pêche to 150 Mile House, 150 Mile House to Soda Creek, Soda Creek to Alexandria, Alexandria to Quesnel, Quesnel to Fort George, and thence via the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, Aldermere and Morristown, to Hazelton. The contest rules in their entirety run as follows:

(1) Journey to start at entrant's option from any one of the following cities: Bellingham, Blaine, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C.

(2) No ferry to be permitted of more than one mile in distance, except that the ferry journey between Vancouver Island and the mainland will be permitted.

(3) Travelling on railway cars, or on railway right-of-way not permitted, excepting at those direct crossings where route crosses railway rights-of-way.

(4) Medal may be awarded to either driver or owner of car, according to whichever of the two registers with Pa-

ASKS TENDERS FOR BIG PAVING WORK

City Calls for Bids for More Streets than were at First Contemplated in Programme of Improvements

The paving contract for which bids will be received at tomorrow night's meeting of the city council, will be considerably larger than was at first contemplated. It is expected that about 75,000 yards of pavement would be called for, but the amount, as shown on the list of streets prepared by the city engineer, will be nearly twice that amount. Approximately 150,000 yards of pavement will be tendered upon the streets to be included in the contract are as follows:

Selkirk avenue, Burrell Park; Burrell Park, Selkirk road; Selkirk road, Selkirk avenue; Burrell Park, Selkirk road; Selkirk avenue, Burrell Park; Joan Crescent, Craigdarroch road to Rockland avenue; Minto street, from Moss street to Richardson street; Clarendon street, from Woodland road east; Chandler avenue, from St. Charles street to Poul Bay road; Lane west and to rear of Board of Trade building; Olympia avenue, from Battery street to Dallas road; Joseph street, from Fishery street to May street; Tauntun road, from Clarke street to eastern terminus; Brooks street, from Walton street east; Durban street, from Woodlands to Richardson street; Dallas avenue, from Dallas road to Battery street; Gorge road, from Douglas street to Manchester road; Luxton avenue, from Boyd street easterly; Crescent road, from Mills street to Poul Bay road; Richmond avenue, from Fort street to Oak Bay avenue; Beach road, from Robertson street easterly; Point street, from Moss street easterly; Clover street, from Moss street easterly; Fairfield road, from Park street to Cook street; Beacon street, from Park street to St. Andrew's street; Beachwood avenue; Mills road; Lillian road; Woodland road, from Moss street to Fairfield road; Walton street, from Richardson to Fairfield road; Carroway street, from Moss street to Richardson street; Moss street, entire length; Howe street, from May street to Oxford street; St. Charles street, from Fairfield road south; Hollywood Crescent; Wildwood avenue; Robertson street; Ross street; Irving road; Finlayson avenue; Quadra street to Cook street; Craigdarroch road; Joseph street, from Bushy street to May street; Manor road; Alexandra road to Joan Crescent; Olympia avenue, from Battery street to Dallas road; Pembroke street, from Chambers street to Pandora street; Richmond avenue, from Lillian road to Fairfield road; Rock Bay avenue, from Gorge road to Orchard street; Tauntun avenue, from Clarke street easterly; Esquimalt road, Point Ellice bridge to Bridge street; Camosun street, from Yates street to Pandora avenue.

The above paving work, figured on a basis of about \$2 per square yard, will cost over \$300,000. It is expected that when bids are opened tomorrow evening there will be keen competition for the work.

SWINDLER IN TOILS

DENVER, Colo., August 30.—J. F. Worthan, alias Joe A. Mathews, who was arrested in Tacoma on a charge of swindling a Seattle bank out of \$17,750, turns out to be Thomas J. Murray, alias Murray, who escaped from the Colorado penitentiary on July 25. Murray swindled Denver banks out of \$15,000 by clever real estate schemes, and was arrested at the union depot on May 10, 1910, with \$14,928 on his person. He was sentenced to five years in the state prison, but while working with a quarry gang escaped.

On August 26th Murray swindled Seattle banks out of \$17,750 in one day by the same clever tactics he had employed in Denver, but the bank teller noticed the resemblance the man bore to the picture of Murray appearing in the Detective Bulletin, and called up the detective agency with the result that Murray was arrested in Tacoma, where he went from Seattle and registered at a cheap hotel, with most of the money on his person.

Murray will be brought back to Colorado to serve the remainder of the term and then will be taken to Seattle to answer the charge of swindling there.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sir Robert William Perks, M.P., Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P., and Dudley Ward, M.P., who were on the Atlantic on Saturday, are expected to return to Canada before long, and there is little doubt in the

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street

WHAT 90c and 10c WILL BUY TOMORROW and SATURDAY

The following are not just "special" prices, instead they are "clearing" prices on a few odds and ends that are to be cleared out by closing time on Saturday.

REGULAR 25c VALUES FOR 10c

- Lawn Jabots trimmed with Lace Insertion and lace edging 10c
- Lace Fronts, with collars trimmed with lace insertion 10c
- Sailor Collars, trimmed with lace embroidery 10c
- Silk Four-in-hand Ties, in black with silk embroidery of helio and purple 10c

REGULAR 50c AND 75c VALUES FOR 10c

Odd Lot of Muslin and Silk Bows, also Ties and Collars, Reg. up to 50c each for 10c
Belts, in Silk, leather and Tinsels, all shades. Reg. up to 75c each, for 10c

SELLING IN THE MANTLE DEPT. IS BRISK, AND IT'S KEEPING US BUSY UNPACKING THE DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS

Handsome Scarfs Cheap

VALUES UP TO \$3.75 FOR 90c

Handsome Parquetted Scarfs of black satin with coloured linings in green, white, apricot, pink and royal blue. Reg. up to \$3.75 for 90c

REGULAR UP TO \$2.50 FOR 90c

Comprising a line of Chiffon Scarfs in pinks, greens, helios, navies and browns. Reg. up to \$2.50 for 90c

A number of Shot Net Ruchings in blues, greens, browns, and black and white. Reg. up to \$2.50 for 90c

REGULAR \$1.50 FOR 90c

The New Crepe de Chene Girdles, in many fancy effects. Reg. \$1.50 each, for 90c

The new arrivals of Evening Dresses and Gowns are disclosing some of the loveliest creations ever received in this Western country. Prices, too, are so reasonable, that we shall undoubtedly enjoy a tremendous business in this section.

Campbell's

We Court Comparison

The Fashion Centre

hinds of those familiar with its work that if any machine can get through under present road and lack-of-road conditions, the "Flanders" will be the car to turn the trick and reach the golden goal.

Secures Pointers FROM CITY'S WORKS

Vancouver's City Engineer Inspects Local Pavements and Creosoting Plant—Is Pleased with Work Done

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in FEVER, CHOLERA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sole Manufacturers, London, S.E. 17.

Deaths, Marriages and Births

THE CITY MARKETS

| RETAIL | FOODSTUFFS |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Straw, per ton | 15.00 |
| Straw, local, each | 1.50 |
| Shells, per 100 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Midlings, per 100 lbs. | 1.30 |
| Oats, per 100 lbs. | 1.10 |
| Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. | 1.75 |
| Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. | 1.70 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs. | 1.80 |
| Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. | 2.10 |
| Hay, per ton | 20.00 |
| Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. | 1.40 |
| Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. | 1.30 |
| Cracked Barley, per 100 lbs. | 2.10 |
| Alfalfa Hay, per ton | 30.00 |
| Eggs | 25 |
| Fresh Island, per dozen | 35 |
| Fresh Island, per doz. | 30 |
| Butter, per dozen | 40 |
| Cheese | 30 |
| Canadian, per lb. | 10 |
| Butter | 20 |
| Butter, per lb. | 20 |
| Butter, per lb. | 20 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb. | 20 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb. | 20 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb. | 20 |
| Salt Spring Ice Creamery | 20 |
| Flour | 1.00 |
| Royal Household, bag | 1.00 |
| Household, bag | 1.00 |
| Wid. Royal, per sack | 1.00 |
| Holm Hood, per sack | 1.00 |
| Cracked, per bag | 1.00 |
| Melroe's Best, per bag | 1.00 |
| Drifted Sugar, per sack | 1.00 |
| Butter, per sack | 1.00 |
| Snowflake, per bag | 1.00 |
| Brill | 1.00 |
| Watermelon, per lb. | 1.00 |
| Lemons, per dozen | 1.00 |
| Wassans, per dozen | 1.00 |
| Grape Fruit (California) | 1.00 |

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
To the United States \$2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

UNEXPECTED DISCLOSURE

The disclosure at the Police Court yesterday, when it was brought out in evidence that the Dominion government had instructed its immigration officers to admit men, who were assumed of employment on railway work, was, we fancy, very much of a surprise to the workmen of Victoria when they read of it. The instructions may or may not be valid under the Immigration law. Upon that point we feel under no obligation to express an opinion. The point of importance is that they are in direct violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the law forbidding the entry of contract laborers into Canada. It would not be seemly to discuss the legal aspect of a case that is sub judice, and therefore we shall not express any opinion one way or the other upon the question which the Police Magistrate has to decide, but the policy of an administrative act does not come within the scope of the Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it is therefore a legitimate and proper subject for discussion.

The law of Canada is understood to be framed for the purpose of preventing any person from going outside of the country and contracting with men to come into the country and engage in any work. Under the instructions given to the immigration officers, railway contractors can send to the United States and elsewhere and bring into this country as many people as they choose, and pay their passage money. This may be legal, but it is monstrously unjust to the laboring class in Canada. It renders completely abortive the protection that was to have been thrown around this class. It shows a disregard of the law which is absolutely unjustifiable. It suggests all manner of possibilities. If the operation of the law may be suspended because a railway contractor so wishes, why may it not be suspended when some one else wishes it to be? And if it may be suspended at pleasure, why not repeal it and have done with it? Either let us have one law for all, or no law for any one.

An extraordinary feature of the case is that these instructions appear to have been kept secret. If the necessities of the case required the admission of railway navvies under contract, why was not the matter stated boldly on the floor of Parliament so that the assent of that body might be given before one of its most solemn enactments was rendered of no effect? There may be two answers to this question. One may be that the railway contractors feared the effect of publicity; that they feared it would be shown that there was plenty of labor available in Canada, if a fair living wage and fair treatment to the men were assured, and that they would thereby be prevented from going abroad to a country where there is a scarcity of employment and bringing men into Canada, who would have to be content with such wages as were offered and with such treatment as their employers might see fit to extend to them. Another reason may have been that the government feared the political effect of the publicity that would have resulted from a disclosure of its intentions.

There is another feature of the case that is very regrettable. The evidence given in the case before the Police Magistrate showed that some of those, who were brought into the country by virtue of the instructions referred to, failed to get employment. The effect of this would of necessity be to turn out upon the community to compete with resident workmen, aliens whose entry into the country had been facilitated by the very government that boasts itself of having passed laws for the protection of workmen.

The transaction is one that no one can hope to defend satisfactorily. Its duplicity ought to cost the candidates of the government party the solid vote of the workmen, and we shall be very greatly mistaken if it does not do so here in Victoria.

A very extraordinary thing in connection with this matter is that the admission of aliens into Canada under such contracts as are above referred to was brought up in the House of Commons by Mr. Barnard on July 27th last. The Hon. Frank Oliver, the minister responsible, did not take the trouble to reply. Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, replied to Mr. Barnard's observations at some length, but he was careful not to mention that at that very time an order had been issued by his Department authorizing the very thing which he was telling Mr. Barnard was properly a subject of prosecution under the Alien Labor Act. We give particulars elsewhere.

BUILDING THE NAVY

While the evening paper was speaking of what Mr. Barnard said about the building of ships for the Canadian Navy on the Pacific coast, it ought to have quoted all that he said. The real point of Mr. Barnard's remarks on this subject was that notwithstanding the fact that the attention of the Minister of Marine had been called to the desirability of providing for the construction of ships here, he had not so provided, and he wanted to know what Messrs. Templeman and Smith had done to press this demand.

The specifications furnished intending contractors specified that the wages ruling at the place where the ships were to be built should prevail, a provision against which no possible objection can be urged. Nevertheless this provision made it useless for any British Columbia firm to tender because the rate of wages is higher here than in the East. What we understand Mr. Brodeur was asked to do was to provide that for the possibility of some of the contracts going to a British Columbia shipyard. This he did not do, and it is because Messrs. Templeman and Smith did not insist that he should do so that their course in the premises is open to criticism. This is the real point in the case, and it is not to be disposed of by any splitting of hairs over the meaning of observations made by Mr. Barnard. What the people of Victoria and Esquimalt are concerned with is not whether or not Mr. Barnard in the course of a speech spoke with absolute legal accuracy, but whether Messrs. Templeman and Smith did their duty by the constituencies which they are seeking to represent. To make the matter absolutely clear, we invite either Mr. Templeman or Mr. Smith, and preferably both, to answer the following questions:

Did they not know that under the specifications as issued by the government it was impossible for a British Columbia firm to compete in prices with firms contemplating the construction of war ships in the eastern provinces?

If they did not know this, did they or either of them take any steps to ascertain the facts of the case?

If they did not know that under the specifications British Columbia firms could not hope to compete successfully, what steps, if any, did they or either of them take to place British Columbia firms on an equality with other firms in point of chances to secure a contract?

If they took any steps to that end, what reply did they receive?

These questions are fair and reasonable and we think that no one will dispute that the voters in Victoria and Esquimalt have a right to the answers to them. We will ask another question:

Mr. Barnard has pointed out a way in which the naval shipbuilding industry can be established in British Columbia without placing any undue charge upon the treasury; will they promise to use their influence, if elected, to see that this plan is adopted?

WHAT MR. BARNARD SAID.

The following appeared in the local Liberal paper last evening: "Barnard was asked if he would pledge himself that if returned he would have the 3.2 guns mounted, put a cruiser on the Pacific coast and have warships built at Esquimalt. He refused to say 'Yes.'" The Colonist's report of Mr. Barnard's speech says: "Mr. Barnard was asked at the close of his address if he would pledge himself to see that all possible was done for the maintenance property of the defenses of Esquimalt and to see that the Pacific warships were built on this coast, and said he would do all in his power to that end. He was heartily in favor of these things."

Every one who heard Mr. Barnard's speech will bear out the statement that he pledged himself up to the hilt to do what his questioner asked, and added that he was prepared to go further.

It ought to be possible to conduct a campaign without misrepresenting what speakers say.

TO THE UNDECIDED

Once we have accepted reciprocity, things will never be quite the same again.

If on September 21st the people of Canada should determine to continue the Laurier ministry in power reciprocity will come into effect, and so far as any one can foresee it will remain in effect during the lifetime of the Parliament that will be then elected. When next the people have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the question they will do so under the new conditions, which will arise out of the agreement. The decision of the electors on that day will therefore have a permanent effect. It is idle for the Liberals to say that, if we find reciprocity interfering with imperial interests, with local industries or with the prosperity of the country as a whole, we can go back to where we started. We cannot do this. If we adopt reciprocity, Canada can never return to the position, which she occupies today. This is a consideration that ought to weigh heavily with the man who is undecided as to how he shall vote. Ponder over these questions:

Will the effect of the free entry of farm products from the United States stimulate or retard the development of agriculture in our own country? Do

not in considering this question think about matters about which your information is necessarily second-hand. Do not be governed by what any one says, sit down and think the matter out for yourself. Do you think that farming in British Columbia will be promoted by the dumping upon our local markets of the surplus crop of the United States? If you think over these things you will realize that British Columbia agriculture will not be helped, but will be handicapped by American competition, and you will also realize that we can never hope to return to the encouraging conditions surrounding British Columbia agriculture today.

What will the effect of reciprocity be upon the development of Canada as a part of the British Empire? We are not going to talk about the real or imaginary dangers of annexation; we are simply going to speak of Canada as a nation within the Empire. Do you think that by entering into a limited trade partnership with the United States we will strengthen or weaken our hands in the work of imperial unification, which all Canadians claim is so near to their hearts? Will we not always thereafter in considering our relations to the Mother Country and the Empire at large have to keep in mind what our trade partner will think about everything we may propose to do? Given a reciprocity agreement and we can never hope to regain the proud position of independence which we now enjoy as a part of the Empire to do as seems best to us in regard to all matters affecting the Empire.

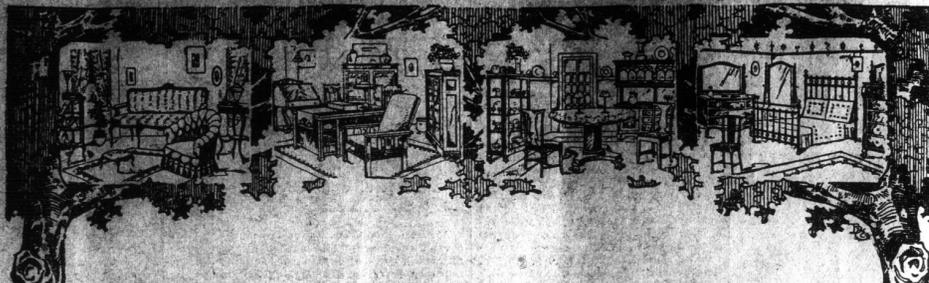
Do you think it desirable to give a mandate to the Liberal party to regulate the trade policy of this country by trade agreements with the United States? Do not be misled by the contention put forward by the Liberals that you are only asked to assent to a specific agreement. You are asked to assent to a principle. The mandate of the people, if given in favor of reciprocity of September 21st, will be construed as meaning that hereafter the principle that shall govern the policy of this country shall be the regulation of its policy by agreement with the United States. We are assured that, if the Liberals are returned to power, one of the first things to be done will be to pass a closure law. If the government could have shut off rebate it would have done so and passed reciprocity without an appeal to the people. After September 21st, if the Liberals are in power, they can construe the mandate they will receive on that day to mean that trade agreements with the United States are acceptable to the people of Canada, and under the closure they can carry such agreements through the House whenever they like. Is such a state of affairs so much better than the existing state of things that you ought to decide to vote for it? We can never regain that full control of our affairs, which we now enjoy, if on September 21st, we return the Liberals to power.

Do you think it a good thing to throw open Canada to the exploitation of American trusts and combines? Perhaps nothing that can be done by legislation will wholly free the Dominion from this future danger; but that is no reason for inviting it. The Greeks besieged Troy vigorously and inflicted great injury on the Trojans, but it was only when the besieged themselves opened the gate and admitted the Wooden Horse that the city was lost. Our American neighbors come to us with gifts in their hands, gifts that look like cheaper food, gifts that resemble expanding industries—gold bricks every one of them. Shall we open the gates and let them in? Do not deceive yourself with the belief that, if you do so, you can get them out again whenever you choose. It is easy to open the gate; to close it may be exceedingly difficult; to eject those who enter may prove impossible.

And so when we say to those who are undecided, that they should leave well enough alone, we do not mean that we should not make every reasonable effort as a country to promote our industrial and commercial prosperity. What we mean is that the fiscal independence of Canada, the position of Canada within the Empire, the present status of Canadian agriculture, the policy of Canada for the control of American trusts and combines are actual advantages that ought not to be lightly bartered away. These are the things that are "well enough" and should be left severely alone. People of all shades of politics in Canada have at one time and another favored reciprocity, but what we have to consider today is not how things were in 1854, or 1865, or 1879, or 1891 or at any time except in this year of grace and prosperity, 1911. And it is in this condition of today we are thinking of when we say that, if we accept reciprocity, we can never hope to regain the position that we will thereby abandon.

SIR WILLIAM WATTS

The retirement of Sir William Watts from the vice-presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway company has been expected for some little time, but it will be none the less regretted by every person who has any business transactions with him. Sir William had not only great qualifications for the very important post that he filled, but is a genial, whole-souled, public-spirited gentleman. The number of his friends is legion, and they will all be glad to know that he is in good health and has every reason to expect a long and useful life in any sphere of activity into which he may see fit to enter.



Unless You Are Acquainted With Weiler Bros. You Really Do Not Know What High Quality Is

Did you say you wanted a home of your own but that you couldn't afford it right now? If you think that you are not acquainted with WEILER BROS' store for a little home of your own (of anybody's own) is possible at this store. Highest of quality at the most reasonable prices at this old established house. Just pay us a visit and see how easy it is to furnish your home from here and you'll be happy when you enjoy the comforts that you selected from our immense assortments. Could anything be easier than your own home?

Extension Tables From \$7.50

There Is No Substitute for Quality

To have a perfect Dining Room you require a dining table chosen from our immense assortment. Every one of our dining tables has the appearance that others cannot imitate. The wood is of the best, the grade being unbeatable, all are specially selected. The high polish on the beautiful table tops which we are now displaying on our fourth floor is unequalled; they will grace any dining room whether your room is large or small. We have received many shipments of new furniture in the past few days and a visit to the furniture floors will be of interest to you—articles of the highest quality at the most reasonable prices, the price that never alters. We have a splendid assortment of mission tables for those who prefer this style. Then we have the Golden Oak, Mahogany, Fumed, etc., round and square tops and regular pedestal style. Prices start as low as \$7.50.

BUFFETS \$25

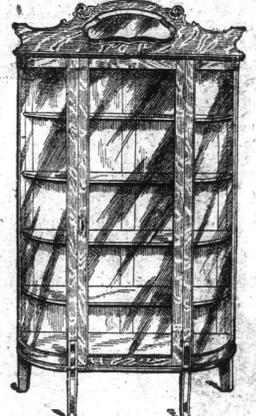
CHINA CABINETS \$20

SIDEBOARDS \$18

Our assortment of quality Buffets from \$25.00 is of great interest to any one who is contemplating making a purchase for the dining room. Our display on the third floor is magnificent, the woods and finish are perfect, being specially selected. We choose the most beautiful grains. The fixtures are all of the highest quality. Our showing at present is a pleasure to anyone who takes a pride in a pretty home. Why, you can spend many hours looking at these Buffets, the different designs, studying the grain of wood, etc., is an education. Whenever you have the time make a visit to see this new furniture, you don't have to buy. Come and look around and enjoy yourself among these new goods. Every way you turn you see something new.

Prices start at \$25.00.

DINING ROOM CHAIRS FROM \$1.00



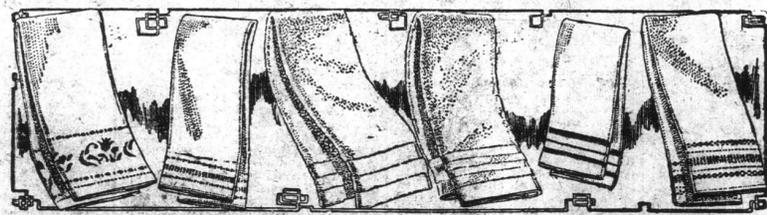
Do you want a handsome piece of furniture for your diningroom, something that will at once prove a safe receptacle for your china and cut glass while adding considerably to the appearance of your room? You will find it will save labor by protecting the glass and china from the dust besides bringing the chances of breakage to practically nil.

The illustration gives you but a slight idea of one of the many designs in this particular article of furniture. We have on display a number of the very newest and most artistic designs in every kind of wood and finish. You will find the prices to your liking. They start at \$20.

Do you prefer a nice sideboard for your Diningroom? Our sideboards are of the finest and best that can be bought at the prices we offer. We have an immense stock at present and the many new styles just arrived give the largest variety of quality sideboards in the West. All are beautifully finished and every piece of wood is of the best procurable. If you have a dining room that looks a bit empty you can fill up the vacancy for very little cost by getting one of these stylish and useful articles. You will make a big mistake if you do not visit our showing. It takes years before you can become an expert in the furniture business. Take no chances. Buy where you know you get the best quality and besides the prices are just as good, if not better. These prices start at \$18.00.

DINNERWAGONS FROM \$9.00

New Arrivals in Our Government Street Windows



We have just received a large shipment of Satin Marseilles Bedsprads, Light Weight Dimity Bedsprads, Turkish Towel Turkish Bath Mats and Roller Toweling. These are being displayed in one of our Government street windows. Several ladies have been waiting the arrival of these goods and we are pleased to announce the arrival of this splendid shipment. Direct from the Manchester mill we will be glad to see you examining these today.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

The Store of Quality

WEILER BROS

The Store That Saves You Money

School

The one thing I of Cecil Rhodes for Savon peopies by for national scholarship by an American w After many years of ceeded, with the he assistance of the Lea menting the imperia dation with a world for the women of all

Fraif, even fragi mountain of energy of fine intellect and inspires confidence of Empire has take feels that success American by birth strong affinity with married a Canadian, England for over 25 fought through the now lies buried the travels and associat English, Canadian, are all the same dee being only the ripple passing winds, or which have no po Like England's "Go eria's "My Country may differ, but the

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Mme. "Look at the ne of leisure who are Paris, in Germany, see with their own of which they have full of the great th the wonderful music of their own. Their women teachers wh themselves everythi that they may come

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"My idea is to pu actly the same foot each student to hav to live. It has bee is too much, becau much to live on; bu statement. What is meagre livelihood fo study? What real trammelled and worr making ends meet? to attend universi libraries and read. ticipate in the livin see the theatres, lis ciety, and learn the vironment, and asse mind, would be imp a year.

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"The combinatio ever, the Englis per the English woman lish reserve will g the tendency of Am superficial and too will teach them the importance of with is well weighed an and more facile nat en the seriousness of something of our d and-go' spirit. W

Scholarships for Women

The one thing lacking in the great dream of Cecil Rhodes for the unity of the Anglo-Saxon peoples by founding a system of international scholarships has at last been supplied by an American woman, Mme. K. Thayer. After many years of tireless effort she has succeeded, with the hearty endorsement and assistance of the League of Empire, in supplementing the imperial plan of the Rhodes foundation with a world-wide scholarship scheme for the women of all English-speaking peoples.

Fraile, even fragile in physique, but a very mountain of energy, Mme. Thayer is a woman of fine intellect and real culture, who readily inspires confidence and now that the League of Empire has taken up her great scheme she feels that success is assured. Although an American by birth, Mme. Thayer claims a strong affinity with the Mother Country. She married a Canadian, and lived in Australia and England for over 25 years, while her husband fought through the war in South Africa, and now lies buried there. She declares that these travels and associations have taught her that English, Canadian, Australian and American are all the same deep down, the few differences being only the ripples on the surface made by passing winds, or the currents just below, which have no power to move the depths. Like England's "God Save the King" and America's "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the words may differ, but the tune is the same.

"Had Mr. Rhodes lived long enough to complete his great scheme," said Mme. Thayer, "he must have recognized that it is not in the order of moving things for one-half to swing forward without the other; that women, by their greater enthusiasm, receptivity, adaptability and optimism, are better qualified than men for this work, for no nation rises higher than its mothers. And who is more thorough than woman in studying and learning from the culture of the Old World?"

Mme. Thayer's Plan

"Look at the numbers of oversea women of leisure who are wandering in Italy, in Paris, in Germany, and in England merely to see with their own eyes the beautiful things of which they have read, to fill their own souls full of the great thoughts, the grand pictures, the wonderful music they as a nation have not of their own. Then remember the groups of women teachers who have saved and denied themselves everything approaching luxury so that they may come to Europe.

"By these scholarships for women which the League of Empire has taken up with me, it is hoped to supplement Mr. Rhodes' scholarships for men, though they differ somewhat in that they are post-graduate and tenable for two years at Oxford, Cambridge, or London, as the student may elect. Moreover, the age limits are from 25 to 30. We want no baby girls to teach, but women who are not too young to appreciate the full benefits to be derived, nor yet so old as to have lost the power of responding to new impressions or coming under new influences.

"My idea is to put these scholarships on exactly the same footing as Dr. Rhodes did—each student to have £300 a year on which to live. It has been suggested that this sum is too much, because women do not require so much to live on; but I do not agree with that statement. What is the use of a narrow and meagre livelihood for one whose purpose is to study? What real good can she do if she is trampled and worried by anxious thoughts of making ends meet? Besides, it is not enough to attend university lectures and to sit in libraries and read. She should be able to participate in the living thoughts of the nation, see the theatres, listen to music, go into society, and learn the true character of her environment, and associations. All this, to my mind, would be impossible on less than £300 a year.

"You see, our students who enter the universities as post-graduates will start their course of study with the intention of returning home to teach or to lecture, and they will need a broad equipment of knowledge, especially of national ideals, because they will reach a far wider proportion of the young people of their land than the young men who merely seek to better their own equipment for 'getting on' in the world. Others of our women will become the mothers of a new race, and in the early training of that race lies the hope of advancement and the ultimate brotherhood of all English-speaking peoples—a union that would control the destinies of the world.

"We of America are young in the scale of nations, and have the faults of youth, overmuch impetuosity, and an excessive and restless energy which is spent too largely upon trivial things, to the shortening of life and the benefit of no one. On the other hand, our English cousins have the faults of the old nation, which has outgrown the exuberance of youth, is inclined to move slowly and to doubt new methods and new things until they have been tested, or to wrap itself in a mantle of reserve, losing much of life's joy through hesitation in grasping it as it passes.

"The combination of these qualities, however, is a perfection. Association with the English woman and the influence of English reserve will go much to counterbalance the tendency of American young people to be superficial and too impulsive. In a word, it will teach them the wisdom of silence and the importance of withholding an opinion until it is well weighed and digested, while the gayer and more facile nature of our women will leave the seriousness of her English sisters with something of our own brightness and 'touch-and-go' spirit. We in America are nation-

building. Within our borders are dissimilar elements gathered from the farthestmost parts of the world to be moulded into a harmonious whole, but the indisputable fact remains that the Anglo-Saxon basis upon which our country is founded with its institutions and its ideals has been the secret of our greatness as a nation and the magnet which has drawn all other peoples to our shores.

Rhodes Trustees' Approval

"It is a big proposition, this scholarship for women, with a splendid purpose and a perfect ideal, but it has not been an easy one to launch. I first thought out the scheme in 1895, even before Mr. Rhodes gave to the world his great foundation, but difficulties, disappointments and discouragement were almost endless until the League of Empire took up the cause and helped me to make a successful start. Our first student is Miss Juliet Stuart Points of New York. She is a graduate of Barnard College, the woman's annex of Columbia University, and was chosen for this scholarship after a thorough competitive examination from among twelve applicants, all graduates.

"Miss Points took the post-graduate course at Oxford last year, and next autumn begins a special term at the School of Economics. She is a very brilliant young woman, and we are extremely proud of her. Other students will follow as rapidly as we can raise the money.

"One great triumph for our scheme, already accomplished and one which will put it from now on on an enduring basis, is the fact that the board of trustees of the Rhodes foundation believe in it, and the case of Miss Points allowed the examiners to use their own proved machinery in the work of examination."

The sub-committee of the League of Empire, of which Mme. Thayer has been elected chairman, has just issued a circular inviting the co-operation of all men and women interested in educational matters for the formation of committees in all English-speaking countries now sending scholars under the terms of Mr. Rhodes' will. These committees are each to nominate a representative to serve on the central committee in London. The scholarships may be endowed either by the state, by newspapers, or by private subscription, and individually bear the name of the founder, but collectively they are to be known by the same general title, in order to emphasize the aims and ideals they hold in common, and to give a sense of esprit de corps and a feeling of kinship.

DIPS INTO THE PAST

Bonaparte at Boulogne

Dover, July 19, 1811.—"A most heavy firing was again heard this morning on the French coast, which was continued this afternoon till 5 o'clock, without intermission. A number of persons have been on the hills, but the haziness of the weather prevented anything being seen. However, in the absence of any real intelligence, a number of reports are in circulation, and, amongst the rest, a fisherman states that he was told by a Frenchman of the same occupation that Bonaparte had arrived at Boulogne, and the firing was in consequence; that he came there for the purpose of viewing our fleet in the Downs, from his Grand Tower building, which is to be carried 600 feet high. Let this be as it may, he will be obliged to cast many a wistful glance before he can get possession of the guns of our ships, though there is no saying how soon he may smell the powder."—Liverpool Mercury, July 26, 1811.

Editor Horrified

We cannot take notice of a letter which has appeared from the inventor of that diabolical machine, the torpedo or catamaran, without some degree of horror. The wretch who is endeavoring to deal in murder upon a more extensive scale than ever before entered into the imagination of the most sanguinary monster, addresses himself to the French minister in America, at the same time that he was receiving 5,000 dollars by the great congress, to enable him to go on with his experiments. He tells the French minister: "After five years of varied experiments I have fortunately discovered an infallible mode of placing torpedoes under the keel of any ship, however great her force may be. By my system 1,000 men, organized and prepared with torpedoes, could, in the usual fine weather of summer, destroy the whole British fleet which blockades Boulogne, in a few hours, or drive them into their own ports; and 20,000 men, organized, could sweep the whole narrow channel between Dover and Calais of all the British vessels which could be sent into it."—Liverpool Mercury, July 26, 1811.

Fashions for July 1820

Morning Visiting Dress.—Round high dress of light green sarsenet, with pointed flounces of the same, edged with peach blossom satin, and headed by a rich rouleau silk trimming of peach and green; long sleeves, finished at the outside with peach blossom satin in carreaux a-la-Chinoise, fastened with pagoda buttons. Henrietta points from the shoulder within the arms to the waist, of green sarsenet edged with peach blossom. Fluted bonnet of mosaic gauze of peach blossom color, crowned with a full bouquet of roses. Parasol of Neptune blue, with broad white fringe; black satin slippers and Limerick gloves.

Evening Dress.—Composed of white net, worn over a white satin slip; the body white satin, richly embroidered with two full rows of

figured blond round the bust; the same fancifully festooned on the sleeves, and confined with full bows of white love ribbon; the sleeves finished a little above the elbow, with a double piping of satin cord; the bottom of the dress terminating with a broad flounce of rich figured blond, headed with the same forming mossy leaves, the centre of each leaf confined in points, with satin pipings.—The Kaleidoscope, July 18, 1820.

RADIUM AS CANCER CURE

With the opening of the Radium Institute on the 14th of this month a new hope of life will be brought to many sufferers. The radium treatment of superficial cancer has hitherto been so costly that none but the very rich have been able to take advantage of it. When the institute opens its doors, rich and poor alike will benefit by its work.

A few years ago medical research showed that certain forms of cancer could be alleviated and others could be definitely cured by the rays that are continually flung out by radium bromide. Of course, this only happened amongst the few wealthy persons who could afford such treatment. The matter was brought to the notice of King Edward VII., who took the trouble to investigate the matter personally. From his careful observations he became convinced of the wonderful effects that could be produced by careful applications of the few small portions of the substance that were then available. So strong was his conviction that he suggested to certain of his wealthy subjects that a Radium Institute should be formed where an ample supply should be kept for the use of all who needed it.

Recently a party was taken round the institute to see its wonders. It is situated just opposite Queen's Hall, and its address is 10 Riding House street, Portland Place, London. It was unfortunate that Sir Frederick Treves, chairman of the executive committee, could not be present, but he had been commanded to join the festivities on the royal yacht at Cowes. In his absence Sir Malcolm Morris explained the arrangements that had been made. Several tiny safes in the basement hold vast quantities of the precious substance. How much we cannot tell. It varies much in purity, and it has not all been tested as yet, but there is more in those safes than in any other institution in Europe. It has come from all parts of the world, mostly from Hungary, but Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh have been watching with lynx eyes for every particle that it was possible to obtain from anywhere, and have purchased it when they could.

The stock in the safes has been distributed as the need has arisen to the different laboratories and workrooms. Here it has been spread on little squares of metal of different shapes and covered with a special varnish. It is not safe to put your hands too near these squares. Professor Curie, the original discoverer of the element, had no such specimens as these, but he burned himself badly in coming from Paris to show his discovery in London, and he was merely carrying it sealed up in a glass tube in his waistcoat pocket.

The great modern innovation in the use of radium is the introduction of "filters." As the metal throws off its three kinds of rays, one of which appears to be destructive to human tissues, none is allowed to reach the skin directly. The filter is only a sheet of metal, aluminum, silver, or lead, but it stops the harmful rays, or perhaps it would be better to say that it enables the physician to select exactly the rays he wants to use. Naturally the use of radium, filtered or unfiltered, for the cure of the most terrible of all diseases is a matter requiring great skill, both on the part of the physician who prescribes the treatment and the operator who obeys the physician's commands. It is therefore impossible to take patients indiscriminately.

When the institute opens its doors it will receive no patient who has not been sent by a doctor. When the doctor has certified him or her as fit for treatment the medical superintendent, Mr. A. E. Hayward Pinch, will be consulted and will have the final word as to what is to be done. These things are very necessary, as even the enormous sum of money that has already been expended will not provide for all who may be looking forward to the new hope. Perhaps it is only a glimmer at present. When the party went round the rooms yesterday and saw accommodation for 30 patients there were no sick people present. In a fortnight the institute will be thronged with the derelicts of the nation, and it will begin its sturdy fight with the fierce thing called cancer.

RATHER FRESH

She—My little brother shot off his gun this morning and the bullet went through my hair.

He—How careless of you to leave it lying around—Chicago Daily News.

THE REASON

Guest—Look here; how long am I going to have to wait here for that half portion of duck I ordered?

Waiter—Till somebody orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half a duck.—St. Louis Star.

A GENTLE TIP

They were sitting on the bathing beach at the summer resort. He was very bashful, and he had let countless opportunities slip by.

"Isn't this sand wonderful?" he said, after a moment's lull in the conversation.

"Wonderful!" she replied. "And just think, there is so much here going to waste when so many people need some in their systems!"

Then he caught on—and caught up!—Lippincott's.

British Columbia

INTERVIEW WITH THE PREMIER

With a view to obtaining some up-to-date information relative to the Province of British Columbia, a representative of The Colonizer waited upon the Premier, the Hon. Richard McBride, on the eve of his return to Canada, after a brief but pleasant visit to this country in connection with the Coronation festivities.

Mr. McBride is a striking personality, handsome in form and feature, having a graceful manner and a genial, kindly disposition. His voice is gentle yet firm, and one feels in his presence that here, at any rate, is a man worthy of his position as leader of an industrious and progressive people such as inhabit the farthest-west province of the great Dominion. It would not be an idle prognostication to assert that he will one day fill a much higher position in Canadian public life even than that which he now holds.

Mr. McBride, as was set forth in our article in the July issue of the British Columbia Dinner, belongs to British Columbia, and New Westminster claims the distinction of having been his birthplace. He came into the premier-ship just eight years ago, and has filled this office for a longer period than any of his predecessors since confederation, and his administration has been marked by a series of unparalleled successes. The name of Richard McBride is inseparably identified with the earliest recognition by the world at large of the immense possibilities of British Columbia, and by his vigorous policy he has been instrumental in diverting serious and increasing attention to the natural resources of his native province. He was, therefore, only too pleased to have the opportunity of giving our interviewer a few facts and figures.

At the commencement of the interview the Minister said that he knew that The Colonizer was doing an excellent work for Canada, and hoped that the paper would enjoy many years of prosperity whilst it endeavored to spread the gospel of sound Imperialism and disseminated good reliable information regarding the Empire generally.

Asked if he considered the development of British Columbia satisfactory during his tenure of office, he replied: "Our province has progressed wonderfully, and has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. To show you in black and white what has been done, when my Government took office in 1903 our annual revenue and expenditure was in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. In February of this year our budget showed an estimated revenue of over \$8,000,000 and an estimated expenditure of \$11,000,000. Such figures are an indisputable indication of progress and prosperity, and, let me tell you, if we realized our available assets tomorrow, we could liquidate the public debt and have a substantial balance, as practically all our loan money has been expended in public works. Though we have done, and are doing well, we still want more money and more labor for development purposes. There are few countries richer in mineral deposits, with better forests of suitable timber for milling, or finer land for agricultural purposes. A large amount of money will be required to open up an immense extent of territory, and the sooner some steps are taken to this end the sooner we shall reap the benefit from the development that will follow.

"Is not private enterprise doing much to open up the North?"

"Yes, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway companies are very busy at present. The C. P. R. are in it too, and we shall shortly have two transcontinental railways through to our coast.

"The mining and lumber people are doing splendid work, and apropos of mining, the past year, from the standpoint of output, has proved an excellent one. This is due to the increased tonnage of coal lifted. This, of course, does not refer to the North, but to the whole of the province. The lumber cut for 1910 was the largest we have experienced, being something approaching 500,000,000 feet for the mountain mills, and over 600,000,000 feet for the coastal mills. The shingle cut was 25 per cent of the entire production of Canada.

"British Columbia has a world-wide reputation for its fruit production. Do you consider that it is developing at a sufficiently rapid rate?"

The Minister responded: "My dear sir, the fruit industry bids fair to become the most important branch of our agriculture. Last year in this branch alone the production amounted to nearly a million and a half dollars. The quality of our fruit is excellent and all that can be desired. During the last year some 4,000,000 trees were planted, and demonstration orchards were opened. Two sites for these orchards were selected on Vancouver Island and two on the mainland, and numerous others in various districts. They are practically schools at which fruit growing is taught in such a way as to bring into prominence the commercial aspect of the industry and all the arts of skillful packing and marketing fruit."

"What is the present acreage under trees?"

"The estimated area of fruit trees under cultivation is about 100,000 acres, of which something like 60,000 acres are bearing fruit."

"How much land, by the way, do you consider is available for fruit growing?"

To this Mr. McBride said that it was impossible to say, as there are a few parts of the country which are totally unsuited for fruit growing.

"The question of emigration is one of absorbing interest to the people of these islands, and it will be interesting to know your opinion as to how far British Columbia is a favorable field for the settlement of our people."

In replying Mr. McBride said: "I am quite

aware of what you expect me to answer, and that is, it is the best place for the best men, or something to a similar effect; but as all partisans in different parts of the Empire say the same thing, I will simply lay before you commonplace facts, that your readers may judge for themselves. I have already pointed out that British Columbia has been developing along sound progressive lines, but I have not said that at the present moment the Dominion Government owns about 14,000,000 acres of land which, up to the present is unsettled. This land is among the finest that can be found throughout the wide Dominion, but I regret to say that up to now the Dominion Government has done little to assist us in the matter of settling this almost vacant space. The chief promoter of emigration to the province is the Agent-General in London, and he has been doing excellent work, and I can safely say that we are getting the cream of the people that are flocking to Canada. You will readily observe that the fare to British Columbia by steamer and rail combined makes emigration almost prohibitive for those whose means are very limited, but it is owing to this fact that we are getting the best, as it is only those settlers who are thrifty and have already proved their ability to earn money who can stand the expense of the journey across the Continent. When the Panama Canal is opened it will probably tend to cheapen transport for intending settlers, and, by the way, it will considerably help us in our export trade. The problem of laborers for farm work and domestic servants is a live one with us, as it is in the Maritime Provinces and the Middle West. Numerous complaints are constantly reaching me to the effect that laborers of any kind, and at practically any price, are not obtainable, and so we are in a position to offer employment to almost any and every class of person. However, we have been fortunate during the last few months in securing quite a number of experienced farmers, possessed of considerable means, from the prairie provinces, besides large numbers from the United States."

As the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is exciting considerable interest, our interviewer sought to secure an expression of opinion on the subject from Mr. McBride. The Premier's views are fairly well known, but he expressed himself altogether unwilling to make any statement on this head whilst a guest in this country, and he hoped the British people would readily appreciate his determination to abstain from all controversial policies until he got back to Canada.

In concluding the interview, Mr. McBride said that he had much enjoyed his stay in Great Britain, and was heartily delighted with the cordial reception he had received at the hands of his British friends and in official circles; and, furthermore, with regard to British Columbia, "you can tell your readers that we are hopeful of doing great things in our province, as there are high wages to be earned, there are no industrial disputes or any feeling of unrest, and that business all round is on a sound, healthy, and profitable basis."

CARNARVON

July 13, 1911

Six hundred years and more
Have beat against Time's shore
Ere first you fortress hoar
In pride arose.

Majestic and serene,
How like some stately queen
She broods o'er what has been,
In stern repose.

Still do her eagles stand
High over Menai's strand,
Watching that sacred land
Where Druids sleep.
While round about on high,
Their summits in the sky,
Eryri's mountains nigh
Their vigil keep.

Six centuries have fled;
A nation's heart has bled;
Today there flames instead
A nation's joy.
Unlock thy heart, O Than!
For to thy gate comes now—
Youth smiles upon his brow—
A princely boy.

Hope gilds his shining crest,
And on his gleaming breast
Four lions garrant rest,
Llewelyn's shield.
He bears King Edward's name,
A name well loved of fame—
Who strife with peace o'ercame,
And forced to yield.

Thine inmost heart lay bare,
Let him thy counsel share,
So may he ever wear
His people's love.
Strong in the hour of need,
Steadfast in heart and deed,
Loyal and true their creed,
And God above.

R. D. R., in Country Life, July 8.

THE REASON WHY

"I suppose they serve wine at banquets to make the speakers witty."
"No. They serve it to make the other people think the speakers are witty."—Cleveland Leader.

LIVE "A-Tives"

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bed what was when the whole slash off the red high along-

arked that he two acres wide" is a fire guard

your house of ON'S Pads unsatisfactory.

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POACHER IS CAPTURED

One of 225 Vessels Operating Off Vancouver Island Falls Into Clutches of Tug William Joffille

PRIZE IS TAKEN TO VANCOUVER

First Instance of Fishery Protection Work Occurs After Repeated Warnings to Federal Authorities

The gasoline motor sloop Serah of Seattle, one of the 225 vessels, many of which have been engaged for the past two months in poaching off the west coast of Vancouver Island, was seized Saturday afternoon off Clo-ose by the tug William Joffille and taken to Vancouver.

As a matter of fact the Rainbow is not on the West coast and has not been for many months. The Pacific cruiser of Canada's navy is in the harbor of Vancouver, whither she proceeded on Sunday and will proceed from there to Comox.

Arrives at Vancouver VANCOUVER, Aug. 28.—Caught fishing for salmon inside the three-mile limit off Clo-ose, west coast of Vancouver Island, on Saturday afternoon, the Seattle gasoline sloop Serah was seized by Captain Newcombe.

WORLD PEACE

Retired German Admiral Contends that International Arbitration is Unattainable

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Vice-Admiral von Ahlefeld (retired) discusses in the Deutsche Revue the question of World Peace. The last two German chancellors, Prince Bulow and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, have, he says, declared with finality that there can be no arbitration treaty or by President Wilson's latest circular, and least of all by the expressive but empty appeal of German-Americans to us, their compatriots.

Vice-Admiral von Ahlefeld also points out that Sir Edward Grey's peace speech in the House of Commons on June 12 last was "replete with exuberant rejoicing, but that in the course of the British minister declaration the way to the court of arbitration was very long, and in the course he acquiesced in a great number of unparalleled acts in opposition to Mr. Carnegie's wish that war, though they appear at the moment to be harmful and painful, like operations on sick persons; are

considered useful and salutary to mankind when their effect is considered only from the higher historical point of view. He refrains from quoting the reasons advanced by men such as Kant, Nelson, Motke and Ruskin for the usefulness and necessity of war, and wishes only to repeat that war, that is just wars as distinguished from those waged from personal culture or at least civilization, and certainly the perfection of the human race. Civilization, like wheat, grows best, he adds, on ground that has been ploughed, that is to say, on ground that has been forcibly freed from all wild-growing plants and that has been manured. Mr. Carnegie's Fifty Million Dollar Peace Fund, he declares to be an action directed against the promotion of the perfection of the human race, and "we are sorry for him that he should have committed such a mistake."

The vice-admiral concludes his article as follows: "According to natural law, the weaker and inferior will and must go down. That this is so is salutary from the point of view of the perfection of the human race, and who the weaker is can be determined only by war, never by a court of arbitration. People who are well acquainted with the African hunting grounds assure us that game thrives best when it grows up with beasts of prey. As soon, however, as over-wise man kills off the predatory animals for the sake of eternal peace, the high class game also disappears. In this case, too, nature teaches that fighting enemies, while peace leads to degeneration. Our view is therefore expressed in a few words: Comprehensive world courts of arbitration are an absolute impossibility; if they were possible they would not give us world peace, and if they gave us world peace it would be a misfortune for the perfection of the human race."

MANY EXCURSIONS HERE NEXT WEEK

Thousands Coming from Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Bellingham for Victoria Exhibition

Special excursions from Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and Victoria are being arranged for the purpose of bringing to Victoria those who wish to attend Vancouver Island's annual exhibition which takes place from September 5th to 9th. That there will be thousands in the city during the week is confidently anticipated.

There is no doubt that the visitors will find the fair something out of the ordinary, something well worth while coming to see. The buildings, which were considered adequate a few years ago, have been found altogether too small for the demands. Every atom of space is occupied with displays that are exceedingly interesting. The exhibits for the Horticultural section are larger than they have ever been and the outlook is that the large marquee, constructed specially for the occasion, will be crowded to its full capacity.

His Body Found Mystery Attending Disappearance of Nelson Mariner Cleared Up—Bad Committed Suicide. NELSON, Aug. 28.—Three children out picking berries along the banks of Anderson creek in the bushes two miles from Nelson this afternoon, solved the mystery of the disappearance of H. A. Stewart, the well-known Nelson lawyer, who disappeared on August 10th, leaving no clue behind him.

Seeing Alaska U. S. Secretary of Interior Completes Trip Over Copper River Railroad—Promises Fair Play. CORDOVA, Alaska, Aug. 28.—Completing a 400-mile trip along the Copper River valley into the interior of Alaska, Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher stepped from his train bubbling over with admiration and wonder at the great sights he had seen on his journey to Kennecott, the terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad.

At Chitina, which they reached on Saturday evening, Secretary Fisher addressed a mass meeting of citizens. He gave them the same assurance of fair play that he has given to the people in the other communities where he made addresses. On Sunday morning the start was made for the Bonanza copper mines. Secretary Fisher showed much interest in the mines, and was conducted through the convention town camp trip was commenced on Sunday night. The party left today for Valdez, and from there will go to Seward, the port of the Halmatua coal fields.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN YALE-CARIBOO

Hon. Price-Ellison, Returning from Trip to Interior, Says Mr. M. Burrell will have an Increased Majority

For the first time since the departure of the Premier and the Attorney General for London to represent the western Canadian province at the Coronation of His Gracious Majesty King George V, the complete Cabinet of Premier McCreedy was yesterday found at the Capital City. Hon. Price-Ellison, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, having returned during the morning from a visit to his home in Vernon and an extensive tour through the Okanagan, Similkameen and Yale districts.

Hon. Mr. Ellison had the pleasure of being present and acting as chairman at the Conservative convention for Yale-Cariboo at which the party standard-bearer in the present Federal contest with a unanimity and expedition probably unexampled in the history of such political gatherings in Canada. It was, in fact, within less than a minute after the convention was called to order that Hon. M. Ellison was instructed by a rising vote of all present to declare Mr. Burrell the unanimous choice of the Conservative party in the constituency that he has so energetically and efficiently represented during the life of the last Parliament.

That Mr. Burrell will carry Yale-Cariboo with a very large majority is stated by Hon. Mr. Ellison to be certain, the brightest hope of his opponent (Dr. MacDonald of Vernon) being the salvation of his deposit. It will be remembered that when he last ran against Mr. Burrell at the deferred Federal election, Dr. MacDonald met defeat by a vote of 900 to 500.

And there was then no crucial issue such as reciprocity before the electorate. With this issue as the chief factor in the present campaign, and the Okanagan district being a majority territory being certain to suffer by it if carried into effect perhaps more than any other section of British Columbia, it is dispassionately stated that Mr. Burrell will win the seat. His record in the House of Commons, especially as his record in Parliament has been one of which the district and the province have every reason to be proud.

WORK OF PACIFIC HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Convention sites for the next four years have been definitely decided upon by the officials of the Pacific Highway Association. The announcement of these sites is made at present so that persons can lay their plans in ample time. Next year's convention will be held at Shasta Springs, that of 1913 at some city of Southern California; the 1914 convention at Hazelton or Fort George, northern British Columbia; and that of 1915 at San Francisco. With these rendezvous, which allow the tourist to successive meetings to cover practically all the territory along the route from Mexico to the distant north, one may say that the Pacific Highway Association has now achieved its purpose.

During the past month a large number of inquiries have been made to members of the association, regarding the conditions of the Pacific Highway in this province, and especially in the northern part between Fort George and Hazelton. Little seems definitely known about this stretch at present. In response to the requests for information the association is making every effort to collect data on the Fort George-Hazelton section, particularly as to whether or not it is at present passable for automobiles.

PRINCESS MAY REPORTS STAMPEDE

Rush from Lynn Canal and White Horse to New-Place Diggings Similar to Days of the Klondike

The steamer Princess May of the C. P. R., Capt. McLeod, which reached port on Sunday from Skagway with 180 passengers, brought news of excitement prevailing at the Lynn Canal port similar to the Klondike days over the placer fields near Carcross. Shortly before the Princess May sailed Col. Conrad arrived from Caribou Crossing and reported that the town was deserted because of the rush to the Klondike creek, which enters Marsh Lake near Carcross.

Every available boat within reach of Carcross has been commandeered by the prospectors, and hundreds are musing it overland. It is a race almost like the Klondike stampepe and the rush may be quite as great if all accounts of the strike make good. The news of the strike has been carried through Shorty Austin and his mate, Reidgood. Prospecting around McLenock creek they came upon a lone prospector at work in a few minutes they realized that he was in on a good thing in placer gold. He had sunk a hole fifteen feet deep which still had not reached bed-rock, and had found good pay.

HIS BODY FOUND

The ground was not frozen, and the gold which is coarse in grain is very out-picking berries along the banks of Anderson creek in the bushes two miles from Nelson this afternoon, solved the mystery of the disappearance of H. A. Stewart, the well-known Nelson lawyer, who disappeared on August 10th, leaving no clue behind him.

EARL GREY AT TORONTO

MAKES FAREWELL ADDRESS AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—SPEAKS OF EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. TORONTO, Aug. 28.—At the opening of the Industrial exhibition this afternoon, Earl Grey bade farewell to Canada in a neat address in which he said: "I have heard, but hope it is not true, that Ontario loses many teachers to the prairie provinces, because of the better salaries. Search for the best all over the world, and educate the children to think for themselves in the interest of humanity."

ROAD BUILDING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Proposal to Join Malahat Drive with Trunk Road—Hon. Thomas Taylor Orders a Reconnaissance

WORK OF PACIFIC HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Still another project in connection with the satisfactory and rapid development of the Vancouver Island portion of "Good Roads Taylor's" progressive and practical programme, which not only directly concerns residents and property owners of Shawnigan and Sooke lakes and the section intervening, but also victorians very particularly and the motoring and driving public as a whole, has just taken definite form. By means of a short road diverging from the Malahat Drive at or near the 19-Mile Post and connecting by a new road lately built from Finlay Creek to Fitzgerald's Crossing. The length of this new section would be approximately two or three miles with a comparatively easy grade as it would follow the side of a natural draw which seemingly lends itself conveniently to the purpose in view.

Construction of this new link of roadway would have an important bearing upon motor and other touring in the southern portion of Vancouver Island, as it would not only make Sooke and Shawnigan lakes infinitely more accessible by direct good roads, but at the same time would create a splendid loop drive for tourists, who would follow the Malahat Drive to the 19-Mile Post, then diverging by the new road to Fitzgerald's and Finlay Creek, and from the latter point following the old trunk road via Shawnigan Lake, thence to Mill Bay and back to Victoria via the Malahat Drive direct.

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Money Well Spent When you purchase your Grocery Supplies from Copas & Young INVESTIGATE OUR PRICES PERSONALLY and RE-MEMBER what you used to pay. ROWAT'S WORCESTER SAUCE, 3 half pint bottles 25c ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large 20-oz. bottle 15c ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts for 25c INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds for \$1.00 FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 100-lb. sack \$5.50 20-lb. sack \$1.15 CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.65 CANADIAN CORN STARCH, 3 pkts for 25c ROYAL OF DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can 35c FANCY FREESTONE PEACHES, per crate \$1.15 Patronize the ONLY Genuine Independent Grocery firm in the City.

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Grocery Dept. Phone 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632. Corner Fort and Broad Streets.

RED JACKET PUMPS REOWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS WINDMILLS AND TOWERS GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE BY The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Drawer 613

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF BRUMMOOR A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only. CYRUS H. BOWES Government St., near Yates. Chemist

A Store of Knowledge That's what our store has been rightly termed. If you are not acquainted with it, we cordially invite you to inspect our up-to-date, unparalleled stock of high-class goods. We are Italian Warehousemen and Direct Importers from the European markets. The same high-grade class of goods cannot be obtained on the Island, or indeed in British Columbia. Though high grade they are not high priced—only priced so that we may receive a fair working margin. Armour's Lunch Tongue, per tin \$1.00 Armour's Ox Tongue, \$1.50, \$1.00 or 65c Davie's Potted Tongue, per tin 10c Davie's Devilled Ham, per tin 15c Underwood's Devilled Ham, per tin 20c and 35c Chick Tamale, per tin 25c Veal or Ham Loaf, per tin 15c French Tripe, per tin 40c Armour's Tripe, large tin 35c Libby's Sausage Meat, per tin 35c Davie's Roast Beef, per tin 35c and 20c Chipped Beef, per tin 25c Jellied Veal, per tin 40c or 20c Boneless Pigs' Feet, per tin 35c Davie's Corned Beef, per tin 40c or 25c Aymler's Boned Chicken, per tin 50c Australian Roast Chicken, per tin 35c Australian Roast Turkey, per tin 35c Corned Beef, per tin 40c or 25c DIXIE BROS & CO. The House of Plenty. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Store Phone 1590

WINNING GROUND RAPIDLY EAST

Conservative Party Given Good Reason for Confidence—Will Win Many Seats in Ontario and Quebec

MR. BORDEN AT BROCKVILLE

Hon. George P. Graham's Seat in that District in Much Danger—Other Ministers Have Hard Struggles

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 28.—With a mass meeting in the skating rink tonight, Mr. Borden closed his Ontario tour, which has been marked by a series of triumphs since the opening of the campaign at London. At no other did the people acclaim the opposition leader more heartily than in the stronghold of Hon. G. P. Graham, which has returned a Liberal to Ottawa since the death of the late Hon. John F. Wood.

Brockville is just now the centre of the attention for the fight between the minister of railways and canals and John Webster, a leading commission merchant, whose business relations bring him constantly in touch with the people throughout the entire riding. In 1908 he made a splendid but unsuccessful fight against Mr. Graham, going down to defeat by only 144. He was then an untimed man. Since then Mr. Webster has developed unusual strength, both off and on the platform, and in the present struggle is backed by a solid Conservative front and scores of Liberals dissatisfied with reciprocity. He is expected to redeem the seat.

Mr. Borden travelled during the afternoon from Ottawa, where he spent Sunday, and seems to have been greatly refreshed after his two weeks of arduous campaign. He was in particular fine form. On his way from the capital to Brockville, train connections necessitated a wait of some thirty minutes at Smith's Falls. Advantage was taken of the occasion to address the electors of that village and he spoke from the platform. In his speech tonight he dwelt consistently on the political issues, receiving a splendid hearing.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The opening of the fifth week of the campaign finds the Conservative party making great headway in Eastern Canada. Mr. R. L. Borden closed his Ontario tour tonight with large meetings at Smith's Falls and Brockville.

The Conservative leader will begin his Quebec tour tomorrow, and will find the Conservatives there better organized and in better battle order than ever before since the heyday of Conservative strength in that province. In the district of Montreal, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier threw the great weight of his Quebec tour, the Conservatives have filled forty-one out of the forty-five nominations. George H. Perley, the chief Conservative whip, who has been directing the Conservative work in Ottawa, leaves this week for his own county of Argenteuil, where he will be nominated on Wednesday. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Foster are all in New Brunswick today, where they will wage fierce warfare during the next ten days. Sir Wilfrid is speaking tonight in St. John, where Dr. Pugsley is hard pressed, despite the promises of great government expenditures in the riding. In Ontario Ministers Graham and Paterson are forced to stick to their shindigs, with the minister of railways in particular, and Mr. Paterson already a beaten man. Hon. Mackenzie King in North Waterloo, is making a desperate fight, and seeking to hold the large German vote in that riding by racial appeals, declaring that Mr. Borden wanted Canada to give ten millions to fight Germany.

It is now generally admitted that the Conservative majority in Quebec is moderate estimate gives eleven new seats in Ontario and a total of twenty-five Conservatives in Quebec. Mr. Bourassa starts a whirlwind campaign in Quebec this week.

Mr. McGillivuddy's Charges TORONTO, Aug. 28.—At a largely attended meeting, which was disturbed by frequent disorderly interruptions and from which two men were violently ejected, Mr. McGillivuddy tonight at Devine's restaurant at Humber Bay, discussed the charges against Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, the investigation of which was summarily stopped by the dissolution of parliament. During the course of his address Mr. McGillivuddy read a letter which he sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in July before the house of commons reassembled after the summer recess. In this he related that he had advised the minister a photograph of a bank account showing items of \$69,370, disbursed partly for election purposes, and "partly to pay off Mr. Oliver's personal accounts." He had told Sir Wilfrid of another trust account in the name of a son-in-law of the minister, deposited in the Edmonton bank of which another committee of Mr. Oliver's manager, Mr. McGillivuddy said he would not say that he would say that it had been paid by the Guggenheims or any other of the hundreds of concealing firms which he charged that Mr. Oliver had "boostered up the tottering fortunes of his newspaper company in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court." He also alleged that the land subsidy of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan railway to be elected in Saskatchewan instead of in Manitoba.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 28.—The opening

SEA POWER FOUNDATION OF EMPIRE'S STRENGTH

Mr. H. T. C. Knox, Lecturer for British Navy League, Talks on Objects of Patriotic Institution

ADMIRAL TOGO

Banquet Given in His Honor by Seattle Chamber of Commerce—Message From President

SEATTLE, Aug. 28.—The final function of the annual dinner in honor of Admiral Count Hailshachro Tog, took place tonight when 100 prominent business men sat with him at a banquet given in his honor by the Chamber of Commerce and the commercial club of this city.

In addition to the Americans at the tables were many prominent Japanese among them Commander Hifraga, naval attaché to the Japanese embassy at Washington, Consul General Kakuro of Ottawa, Canada, Consul Yada of Vancouver, B.C., and representatives of the Japanese association of California and Oregon.

Mayor George W. Dilling presided and the toast was responded to by Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southernland, commander of the second division of the Pacific Fleet, Judge Thomas Burge and Consul Takahashi.

Admiral Togo spoke in his native tongue, his address being translated by Commander Taniguchi, his aide. He said: "On the eve of my departure from your hospitable shores, I am happy to take advantage of this occasion to say more than that nothing could be more cordial than the reception which your government, as well as all classes of your people, have accorded to me, as the guest of the nation, during my visit in your great republic. Especially I have been deeply impressed and exceedingly gratified by the great honor which President Taft was pleased to confer upon me in your capital city of Washington.

"Although I have already bidden farewell officially to your government and people, your hospitable citizens have been so good and so kind as not to allow me to pass this city as a private person, and, therefore, I am still the guest of the nation today. Moreover, I have learned that your government will be good enough to do me a great honor again in giving me an escort of a squadron under the command of Admiral Southernland upon my departure from this port tomorrow morning.

"For all these honors, hospitality and friendship I fall to find words which may give adequate expression to my feelings of profound gratitude. I can only say, however, that it is my pleasant duty to carry home with me those evidences of great goodwill shown towards my country by your government and people, and I can assure you that these will be highly appreciated not only by my government, but also by the whole Japanese nation."

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How to Care for Roses

What is said to be one of the most helpful discourses given upon the subject of sub-irrigation and soils, for practical garden uses, was heard Monday night when E. R. Roberts, former superintendent of the Metropolitan Park service, addressed a gathering of Tacoma Rose society members at the Commercial club. Years of practical research and experiment have made Mr. Roberts thoroughly conversant with all that is best for floral life, and in the following talk will doubtless be found helpful hints to those interested in sub-irrigation in its relation to the life and propagation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Two very simple rules are the governing essentials of the many plans of sub-irrigation proposed by Mr. Roberts, i. e., a plentiful supply of water during the time of growth, and care that the water does not stagnate. The main principle is the supplying of the surface with all the water needed, and rapidly draining it again when sufficiency is attained. The various economical schemes for installing irrigation pipes at nominal cost are explained and the methods of applying to garden, greenhouse or orchard are also explained. Especial attention is given in the speech to the care of roses.

Tells How Necessary is Water

Starting out with a reference to water as the main essential, Mr. Roberts said:

"Of all the substances which concur in the vegetation and growth of plants, water is the most essential. Without moisture the seed cannot germinate, nor can the plant receive nourishment. Hence in warm climates where rains are periodical, and where the soil is dried and parched by a continued evaporation, no verdure exists except where springs or rivers supply the waste of moisture. The warmer the climate and the more rapid the evaporation the more luxuriant is the vegetation, provided there be an abundant supply of water. This circumstance has suggested the plan of diverting streams and conducting them in channels to fertilize as great an extent of land as possible. The water used always contains more or less saline and other matters which is very necessary to the growth of plants and which are supplied by irrigation.

"If water stagnates and is evaporated, and the noxious matter held in solution remains in the soil, all the advantage of irrigation is lost, and the better kinds of plants are succeeded by rushes and other coarse aquatic growths, as may be seen in all marshy spots. The circulation of the water, therefore, appears to be as necessary as its presence, and, provided there be a sufficient supply of water of a proper quality, the more porous the soil, and especially the sub-soil, is the more vigorous is the vegetation. It is on this principle alone that we can rationally account for the great advantage of irrigation in those climates where rain is abundant, and where the soil, which is most benefited by having a supply of water running through it, is of a nature to require artificial draining as an indispensable preliminary to being made fertile by irrigation, by keeping these principles in view, light will be thrown on the practical part of irrigation, which, having been long established by experience, before these principles were thought of, depends not on their correctness, but on their truth. The whole art of irrigation may be deduced from two simple rules, which are: First, to give a sufficient supply of water during all the time the plants are growing; and, second, never to allow it to accumulate so long as to stagnate.

Conservation of Water

"Water carries all of the food of plants into circulation, so there cannot be abundant growth and vigorous, healthy life without there is an abundance of water present in the tissues of growing organisms. Most living plants contain from 75 to 95 per cent of water, not withstanding the great need of plants for a liberal supply of water, the soil may contain so much as to injure or even destroy them.

"Superfluous water in ordinary cases may be carried off by surface and underground drains, but the problem of supplying water to plants when there is a lack of it is a difficult one. In some localities surface irrigation is found to be impracticable, first on account of lack of water; second, because on many soils surface irrigation injures the land. Clay lands, unless most thoroughly underdrained, become puddled, sour and reduced in productive power when thus irrigated. Only on certain classes of soils, usually found in arid countries, does surface irrigation become fully successful.

"Sub-irrigation is the ideal method with few exceptions all cultivated plants have to depend on the water stored in the soil. How to make a great storehouse for water in the soil without saturating it and how to get the water near the surface for the use of the plant without letting it escape during dry weather are therefore subjects of prime importance to every plant grower.

"Soils very greatly in their power of holding water without being saturated. A pliable clay loam has the power of storing water to a much larger degree than heavy clay or loose sandy soils. Often about the only object of cultivation is to overcome the effect of heavy, beating rains and to enlarge the capacity of the soil for holding on to water. There is a large amount of surface soil, and we know that a large additional amount is found in the subsoil. In some cases it is far more than is found in the surface soil. The question is, how to make the best use of and how to conserve this stored up

water which finally contains all the nutritious material which enters into the circulation of the plant.

Thin Planting an Aid

"Thin planting assists materially in the conservation of moisture. Plants usually suffer in the middle and latter part of the summer when they are trying to produce fruit and flowers. If too many plants are growing on the surface the land will already have been robbed of its moisture before the fruiting season. A failure to produce satisfactory crops is inevitable.

"The conservation of moisture by surface cultivation has been found eminently successful. The enlarging of the capillary tubes at the surface prevents the water from rising. The loose upper layer shades the land and keeps it cool, thereby preventing to a large extent surface evaporation. There is not the slightest doubt that a weekly surface cultivation from June until the last of August helps materially to save the water in the soil, while at the same time culture sets free plant food and keeps the lower strata of the soil cool and moist. This is one of the most important operations in the culture of plants, and one that it is almost impossible to get a proper knowledge of without actual experience. As the circumstances are so various, when water should be given or withheld, that were we to write a volume on the subject it would not be of as much value as a year's actual practice.

"The general principle of irrigation may be described as the supplying of every portion of the surface with water when needed, and taking it off again rapidly, for all standing waters are injurious to plants. There are many ways of irrigating land with water in the country. Some methods are very simple, others are very costly. Much has been written of late years concerning the necessity of irrigation and several experiments in what is known as sub-irrigation have been published. Some writers assert it to be a new method of irrigation, but we have seen this system in operation when we were boys, in the glass-houses, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens. In fact, it is as old as the hills. Nature sub-irrigates all the valleys of the earth and from her we learn this art of bringing water to the cultivated plants by the laying of tiles sufficiently deep to be out of reach of the plow, and serving for drainage purposes in spring, or whenever there is an excess of water in the soil, and using them for purposes of irrigation by stopping the outlet in summer, has been satisfactorily practiced by some.

How to Work Scheme

"This method of irrigation, which is the original, is to get water to the roots of plants, and use the water with as little waste as possible. Take common porous 2 1/2 inch drain tiles; place in continuous row, end to end, on the surface of the soil; plant vegetables on either or both sides of the line. The tiles are one foot long as a rule everywhere, and by pouring in the water at one end of the line it will be distributed at the joints throughout the length desired, while the opposite end is stopped up.

"Take celery as an example crop for irrigation on uplands. Plant the celery as above stated, and while it is young you have a simple surface irrigation, but as the crop grows you bank it up, and finally have the tile covered and thus have sub-irrigation. The tiles are cheap and last indefinitely. When the celery is used the tile is dug out and piled up or used for sub-irrigation in the greenhouse and various other crops can be grown in the same way. Celery watered this way will have no rust, and is as tender as it can be. Beside this, you can water 20 times as much space in the same time as in the ordinary way with ditches, besides saving time, money and labor. This plan delivers the water where it is most needed and I have reason to believe is fully as economical with water as with time.

"Rows of celery watered in this manner, planted between the potato rows, besides watering the celery, the moisture reaches the tops of the potato hills, thus showing that the watering was sufficient for at least three feet and three inches in all, the rows being three feet three inches apart.

Greenhouse Sub-Irrigation

"This method of watering greenhouse beds by means of pipes or lines of tile laid on the bottom of the benches, is a much discussed and interesting subject in some parts of the country. Experiments in this line have only just begun and the solution of most of these irrigation problems is yet a task for the future, but we have already seen that the innovation for the greenhouse operations is one of practical value.

"Benches have been arranged for sub-irrigation by means of a five quarter-inch gas pipe laid on the ordinary plank bottom. Quarter inch holes are drilled through the pipe five inches apart, alternately. One end of the pipes are closed, although not perfectly tight; the other ends turned up to receive the water through a funnel, or directly from the hose. The bench bottom is not to be water-tight, being made of ordinary matched two-inch planks, neither lead, cement nor paint are needed in the bottom of the bench.

"This will save work, time and expense, for you will find the following advantages in this method of watering: First, ease of application; second, certainty of thoroughness in watering; third, exemption of plants from disease. Overhead watering, when it has to be done by means of the ordinary garden sprinkler, is a tedious task, or even by the

hose. On such crops as tomatoes, lettuce and cucumbers the watering must be done thoroughly and the sub-irrigation will do it.

For the Orchard

"It is well known that all arable soils contain much more plant food than any crop, or even any 20 or more crops can use. The chief aim of tillage is to render the greatest amount of these materials available to plants, in order that they may become useful to crops. These materials must enter into solution in water, and all other conditions being favorable, the more water the soil has the more plants will grow.

"In many orchards and berry gardens an application of water is much more advantageous than an application of fertilizer. This is well shown in many of the arid lands in the country, where a small amount of sub-irrigation renders the soils wonderfully productive, and prevent many of the fruits from dropping off before they are matured. Practically all experience shows that irrigation is capable of greatly increasing the yield, and this, too, when the natural rainfall has been well conserved.

"At all events, it is certain that the effect of much of the fertilizing of land is lost because the tillage is not improved and the greater outlay in the application of commercial plant food the greater should be the attention to tillage and conservation of moisture.

Must Water Roses Deep

"Watering rose beds and borders of roses, is rarely done thoroughly. A bucketful of water sprinkled on in the usual fashion will make a good sized bed appear soaked, while in fact the application may not have reached beyond an inch deep, leaving the lower portions dry.

"Such indeed is not an uncommon condition of many rose beds and borders of flowers. Sub-irrigation gives us reversed conditions on a bed of roses which one bucketful would render apparently quite wet. You may turn two or three bucketfuls through underground pipes or tiles without bringing moisture enough for a respectable show to the surface. The consequence is that almost everyone, without exception, would apply a greater quantity of water by irrigation than by the old overhead sprinkling method. In sub-irrigation you simply pour a few bucketfuls of water into the funnel at one end of the pipes or tiles and the work is done, but done well.

"This method of application also enables us to use washing suds, manure water and similar liquids which we would not like to put on the plants overhead, either from considerations of cleanliness or for fear of clogging the sprinkler.

"Amateurs seldom give enough water to the plants for best effect. With a sub-irrigation arrangement this will be different. The application does not quickly show on the surface and consequently it is naturally more abundant than under the old method, the roots of the plants are kept well supplied with moisture all the time, and the growth, therefore, is rapid and healthy. The flowers also are as brilliant as nature can make them.

"Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground, but it is worth while to use some care in the preparation of the beds or borders, as the general health of the plants, quantity and quality of bloom usually more than repays the extra care expended on this detail.

"Use the best soil you can get and well rotted dairy manure. Dig out the bed to a depth of two or three feet, and if drainage is imperfect it must be provided for. Fill in with a composition thoroughly mixed. It is better to make the beds some time in advance of planting to allow time for settling.

"After the soil is settled, make the bed or border not over four feet wide; firm the soil well and take common porous drain tiles and lay two rows end to end on the soil 10 inches below the surface of the bed, and 8 inches from the side of the bed. By pouring in the water at the end of the line it will distribute at the joints throughout the length of tiles.

"When the opposite end is stopped, it is very important that the tiles be laid down in the ground firmly so that they will be always in line." Tacoma Ledger.

A RUSH SALE

There's the sound of eager voices
And the fluttering of skirts,
While the maiden fair rejoices
And the gulf links she deserts.
Would you know how the mighty reason
Of this thronging from all parts?
Crafty Cupid advertises
"Here's a bargain day in hearts!"

There are hearts with gold all braided,
There are hearts with fatal hurts;
There are hearts, all torn and faded,
Which are quickly sold to flirts.
Swiftly disappear all sizes,
Cupid's counters soon are bare;
Every woman loves a bargain
And these hearts are remnants rare.

Then a grumbling soon arises
And a murmuring begins,
For the buyers find surprises,
While they suffer for their sins.
All those hearts were badly damaged—
Every one possessed a flaw,
There are many tears and troubles,
Wrathful maidens go to law.

But the days go flitting by—
That was quite a year ago—
And the griefs no longer try us,
They are gone with last year's snow.
Once more, comes a rush for remnants,
And we hear upon the mart—
Crafty Cupid advertises
"Here's a bargain day in hearts!"
—Canadian Courier.

The American Man

(By T. Sharper Knowlson, in the Scotsman.)

I heard this expression several times whilst crossing the Atlantic, and, of course, it emanated from a little group of Britishers in the smokeroom; "I may be prejudiced," said one of them, "but that is my opinion." I have asked myself a good many times how the American has come to be described as an over-rated man, and I can only account for it by a series of related causes which I shall hereafter try to explain. When abroad he feels compelled to declare the greatness of his country and its institutions, and, in his enthusiasm, the declaration sometimes goes beyond the limit of actual fact. The discrepancy between the statement and the reality, causes the foreigner to believe the American is not what he says he is—hence the adjective "over-rated." When at home he shows less disposition to affirm the excellence of his country and countrymen; he believes devoutly in both, but he will ask your opinion rather than announce the dogma for your acceptance; that is reserved for use on foreign soil. It is like the mental habit of a relative of my own, a naturalized American who, when in England, extolled the glories of the Republic, and when in America indulged in panegyrics of the home country.

A Passion for Statistics

The American has a passion for statistics, and there is nothing more striking than the display of figures given in the reports of business firms, of clubs, of colleges, and of every kind of institution where an annual statement is customary. Take, for example, the Y. M. C. A. It tells the public how many members have enrolled, the ratio of increase, the amount of expenditure, the income, and all the usual details of a balance sheet; but it goes on to inform us that 183,225 meals have been served in the dining rooms, and that there have been 6,553 hair-cuts and shaves in the barber's shop on the premises. Than this I can find no better illustration of the American love of figures, and it comes upon the English mind with a strangeness, almost a weirdness, that suggests we are built in an altogether different mental mould. So we are. And, to tell the truth, this is partly why we call the American an over-rated man, whereas in point of fact he is just different, that is all. He is a modern Egyptian, who loves big things like pyramids and skyscrapers; and he has the same liking for the occult because it means power on the plane of the real. This profound regard for statistics springs out of the desire to behold greatness; not a unit must be lost sight of, for at the end of the year, or the period, it will be needed to make up an impressive total; and no feature of the enterprise can be disregarded, inasmuch as it occupies a significant place in producing the feeling of prosperity.

Hunger for Big Things

Now it will readily be understood, that sometimes this hunger for big things results in a showing that has only a flimsy foundation in arithmetic; the desire to make an impression causes the man to deal with figures in a fashion called optimistic; the total stands more for what he hopes to do than for what he has actually accomplished. But imagination and shoddy are not as common as Britishers frequently suppose, and the love of bigness has been successfully expressed in a marked degree. The annual turnover of some of the big stores, for instance, is beyond a doubt, and it is large enough to make some of us open our eyes in surprise. Moreover, the sense of the value of guarantees is growing, and even in so delicate a matter as newspaper circulation the trouble taken to adduce reliable evidence in the interest of the advertiser is indicative of the feeling I refer to. The American is often thought about as a man who has no scruples where a dollar profit is concerned, and no doubt there are men of that class in America as everywhere. I have met them myself, and found them most unpleasant. But it is dangerous to reason from solitary examples to universal conclusions, and one ought in fairness to say that the trend is towards a strenuous morality—the crooked man is finding that honesty is the best policy, whatever else it is in the world of ethics.

Whence Comes It?

I have tried to show the origin of the over-rated American man in his love of statistics, and the hopeful way in which he handles them; and the love of statistics arises out of the desire to produce big things. Now where does that desire come from? It comes in part from the sense of space, the space of a great country, and from the vast opportunities thereby afforded. This is the land of distances where the small perspectives of some other countries are impossible, and even the foreigner with narrow sympathies finds himself making the mental measures of his new acquaintances, writing letters home full of dimensions about territories, institutions, and the Press, possibility of sudden conversion. There is, I suppose, a definite relationship between geography and imagination, and the vastness of this continent as a physical fact, produces its mental compliment in the love of big things for their own sake.

But there is another reason. The American man is a new kind of man; not a sort of different Englishman who lives across the Atlantic. He is biologically a new product. Writing in 1782 Brèvecoeur, in his "Letters of an American Farmer," said: "What then is the American, this new man? I could point out to you a man whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman, and whose present four sons have now four wives of different nations. He is an American who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new

ones from the mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, the new rank he holds. The American is a new man who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas and form new opinions."

A Great Experiment

No better statement could be found of the essential psychology of the American. He is the result of a great unorderly experiment in national eugenics. In 1782 he was a new man; he is still in process of development, and new things are still his chief desire. He will scrap new machinery for the mower, and the newer for the newest. Sometimes it happens that his new things are more alleged than proved, and then we call him an over-rated man. But let us not rest there, for whereas our development seems to have been concluded, his is not half finished, and his stores of intelligent energy are apparently inexhaustible. In my humble opinion we cannot sleep comfortably in our beds, believing we suffer no danger from American competition and enterprise, hugging the notion that business and finance in this country are not conducted on a solid basis, for the American has a way of getting out of tight corners just as we have of muddling through our difficulties. No doubt it is consoling to accept the doctrine that foreigners are over-rated, but it is both unwise and unsafe, and against one American failure to "make good" there are six successes.

Lover of Power

I spoke about an Egyptian love of the occult, and here we see a side of the American character which must be put as an offset to its keenness for money making. True, the occult in a commercial country tends to become commercialized, but in spite of that, there is no population where Pantheistic idealism has such sway. We have to remember that Emerson's philosophy originated in Massachusetts, and if there be a philosophy which leads the world at the present moment it is his. There is more financial materialism here than anywhere else, and yet the propaganda of idealism is more strenuously conducted than in any other country. It assumes a hundred different forms, from New Thought to Christian Science, and Christian Science to Psychotherapy. The American mind believes in power, and wherever power is alleged to be there will be he found—ready. I do not say this idealism is sought purely for useful ends; a considerable section seek it for what it is in itself; what I am trying to show is that in some respects we may be under-rating the American, not in isolated units, the shark who robs us or the traveler who annoys us, but in the great mass of the population. Whether we are or not, I think I have furnished sufficient evidence to suggest he is not the negligible quantity that lightly formed British opinion holds him to be.

'WARE, PIG!

A party of ladies traveling in Ireland were delighted to find, conspicuously posted at the head of a grassy lane leading to what was evidently a country gentlemen's farm, a notice which read as follows:

Notice to Pigs: Keep Out.
Notice to Owners: I do not prosecute, but I keep a gun and a pork barrel.

The pig, it is well known, has long been accorded unusual consideration and liberty in the Emerald Isle, often including the freedom of the family living-room, so perhaps the direct address to the gentleman himself, preceding that to his owner, need not have been surprising. It is to be hoped the pigs took heed, and that the pork barrel was not replenished at the expense of trespassers.

It was, at least, less abruptly surprising than a second notice, which the same party encountered a few days later, upon the wall of a public building on the main street of a considerable town:

Riding bicycles and Pigs is strictly forbidden on this sidewalk.

The choicest gem among anti-pig notices is, however, that reported by an English lady from Fernando Po, where the careless ranging at large of the natives' pigs had resulted in such damage to gardens that a proclamation was issued, decreeing that all pigs must be confined, except such as had a ring in the nose and could not root.

The official crier, a large and pompous colored man, patrolled the streets, clashing his bell, and shouting aloud the new ordinance, in terms of West Coast pidgin English.

"I say! I say! I say!" he vociferated in his best and most richly melodious bellow—"Suppose pig walk—iron no live for him nose—gun shoot! Kill him one time! Hear re! Hear re! hear re!"

EXPECTATIONS

Lodger to his landlady in the country—I am bound to confess that after the glowing description you gave me of the neighborhood and the view, I find it rather different from what I expected.

Landlady—Well, you're different from what I expected, too.—Lustigé Blaetter.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT

London gambling houses were licensed in 1620.
Most ancient hymn is the "Song of Moses," composed in 1491 B. C.

Paris Louvre was originally a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, in 628.
Casting lots was originally employed in the division of the land of Canaan in 1444 B. C.

NEW FALL BOOTS AND SHOES AT SPENCER PRICES

This Week We are Demonstrating Spencer Values in Footwear

The New Fall Stocks have arrived and we expect the extra values to bring us lots of new customers. See windows for large display and examine the boots in the Men's Department on the ground floor and the Women's Department on the first floor for value.

Men's Boots at \$3.50

These are all entirely new goods that have been unpacked during the last few days, and include all that is new in leathers and lasts. In point of style this line is hard to beat at less than \$5 a pair, and will bear comparison with any of this season's models sold in the average store at not less than \$5.

These boots are Goodyear welted, have extra stout soles for Fall and Winter wear, and are made entirely from high-grade stock. You can make your choice from any of the following leathers, and be sure of securing a first-class bargain, box calf, velour calf, patent leather and glazed kid, many leather lined. Price, \$3.50 per pair.

Stylish Boots for Women at \$3.50

This line includes a splendid assortment of very dainty new models that are attractive, comfortable and represent extraordinary value. They are all American made and mostly the famous "Boston Favorite" brand, too well known to require much description. They come in all the latest styles, including Cloth Top Button Boots, patent leather, also Lace and Button Boots in patent glaze kid, gun metal and tan Russia.

Boy Scout Boots at \$2.25 and \$2

The Boy Scout Brand, as the name implies, is always ready for rough service, and will give every satisfaction to the wearer. We call your particular attention to a special line with box calf tops, medium heavy soles and Blucher cut, guaranteed solid leather. Sizes 1 to 5½ per pair, \$2.25, and sizes 11 to 13½, price, \$2.00

Girl's Boots at \$2, \$1.75 and \$1.50

The Good Sense Boot for Girls, made of strong box calf, in Blucher cut, lace models, with solid counters and toes, also solid leather sewn-soles. Price per pair, sizes 11 to 2, \$2.00. Sizes 8 to 10½ \$1.75
 Patent Leather Boots for Girls—These come in button or lace models, with dull calf tops and are splendid values at the price. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.00, and sizes 8 to 10½ \$1.75
 Button and Lace Boots, in patent leather, have oak bark tanned soles and heels, and are strongly made throughout. Price, per pair, sizes 11 to 2, \$2.00. Sizes 8 to 10½, \$1.75. Sizes 5 to 7½, per pair \$1.50
 Girls' Box Calf Bluchers, very strong and an ideal shoe for school wear. Made in all sizes. Prices ranging from \$2.00 down to \$1.50
 Glazed Kid Bluchers, with patent leather tips and dull calf tops. All sizes, ranging in price from \$2.00 down to \$1.50

House Furnishings at Prices You'll

Hardly Better

Nottingham Lace Net. This is an entirely new shipment and comes in a number of new and interesting patterns, suitable for long or short curtains. It is extra strong, double woven, and is 50 inches wide and may be had in ecru shade only, at, per yard 25¢
 White Frilled Muslin Curtains, 48 inches wide and 3 or 3½ yards long. Special per pair \$1.00
 Japanese Mats, size 3x6 feet, in a large variety of designs and Oriental colors, will make splendid bedroom mats and should sell rapidly, on Friday morning at, each 25¢

Superior Bedstead's at very Mode-

rate Prices

Today we are showing a very choice selection of Brass Bedsteads that is alive with interest to all who are looking for high-grade furniture at moderate prices. You can't get wrong, the assortment is so wide and includes many very choice designs, all marked at prices that will please you. See our window display on Broad street, where some of the samples are being displayed—they are neat in design, strongly constructed and warranted to keep their color. Prices were never so low as at present, while the quality of the beds is away above the average at anything like the price we are now quoting. Prices start at \$97.50 and range down to as low as \$18.75

Lennard's Zenith Underwaer for

Women and Children

Women's Vests in cream and natural color, have high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match in knee or ankle length. Price 90¢
 Vests with low neck and short sleeves. Price, each 75¢
 Women's Vests and Drawers—Vests have low neck, short sleeves and open fronts. Drawers to match. Per garment, 60c and 50¢

WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS

Combinations with long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Price, per garment, \$2.25 and 90¢

CHILDREN'S ZENITH UNDERWEAR

Vests and Drawers, in cream and natural, the vests have long sleeves and are buttoned down the front. Price per garment, 85c down to 45¢
 Drawers to match, 85c down to 50¢

Boy's Sweaters, Sweater Coats and

Shirts Priced Very Low

Boys' Sweaters, made in medium weight, slip-on style, in colors blue and grey. Have roll collars and are made of a good mixture of wool and cotton. All sizes, special, each 50¢
 Boys' Coat Sweaters, with fancy trimmed fronts, and come in colors grey, navy, brown and cardinal. Are excellent garments for school wear. In all sizes. Special on Saturday 75¢
 Boys' Sweaters, in navy blue worsted, plain knitted, has stand-up collar, and comes in a full range of sizes. Price per garment, according to size, from \$1.75 down to 70¢
 Boys' Shirts, made of flannel, duck and drill, in plain colors and fancy stripes. Have collars attached and are splendid values at this price. Sizes 12½ to 14. Price 50¢
 Boys' Underclothing, in medium weight natural merino. In sizes 22 to 32. Prices according to size, ranging from 50c per garment down to 25¢

Patent Medicines at Prices That You

Cannot Better

Coleman's Wincarnis, per quart bottle \$1.95
 Pint bottle \$1.25
 Liebig's Beef Iron Wine, \$1.00 size 65¢
 Syrup of Hypophosphites, \$1.00 size 75¢
 Gude's Peptomangan, \$1.25 size \$1.00
 Pinkham's Compound, \$1.25 size \$1.00

Decorative Materials of all Descriptions

Women's Long Coats in Tweed Mixtures at \$10.90

Friday

This is an excellent line for the money, in fact it is the most remarkable that we have handled this season. Every garment is well made. They come in new and dressy models, in plain colors, tweed mixtures, black and black and white checks. They are all full length coats. Some have rolling collars and large revers, while others come in the military style, trimmed with wide strappings of same material, while a few have velvet collars and pipings of velvet. Special for Friday's selling, \$10.90 each.

Friday's Attractions in the Hardware Department

Wash Boilers, made of strong galvanized iron. Two sizes, Nos. 8 and 9. Regular \$1.75. Special Friday \$1.25
 Japanned Slop Pails, in two sizes, all complete, with cover and splendid quality. Price each, 60c and 50¢
 Cups and Saucers, made of good semi porcelain in tea and breakfast sizes. Per dozen \$1
 Garden Hose—30 lengths of the famous Dunlop rubber hose, with all necessary couplings and 50 feet long, regularly sold at \$4.75, all to clear at \$3.75
 Fancy Colored Vases, about 100 in all. This line includes a very wide range of shapes and designs, many are valued at 50c each, all to be cleared at, each 10¢
 Soup Plates, made of fine English porcelain in useful sizes, have white grounds and clover leaf in gold also gold lines. Per doz. \$1
 97 Jardinieres, made of good porcelain in a variety of floral and landscape designs, varying in diameter from 5 to 7½ inches, all to be cleared out at, each 15¢

ALL FRUIT PRESERVING UTENSILS AT LOWEST PRICES IN THE HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

PRESERVING KETTLES IN BEST BLUE DIAMOND ENAMELWARE

3 quart size, each 35¢
 4 quart size, each 45¢
 5 quart size, each 50¢
 6 quart size, each 60¢
 8 quart size, each 65¢
 10 quart size, each 75¢
 12 quart size, each 90¢
 14 quart size, each \$1.00
 18 quart size, each \$1.50
 24 quart size, each \$1.75
 30 quart size, each \$2.00

Dippers, in white and blue "Diamond Enamelware." Each 35¢
 Fruit Funnels, in blue enamelware. Two sizes, each 25¢
 Spoons, in white and blue enamelware, each, 20c and 15¢
 Skimmers, in blue enamelware. Each 20¢
 Fruit Pressers, at, each \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 35¢
 Retined Measures, quart size, each 45¢
 Pint size 35¢
 Aluminum Preserving Kettles, with two handles on sides, each \$2.50, \$1.50 and 75¢

High Grade Irish Table Linens at Very Reasonable Prices

There are many brands of fine Table Linen, but we know of no brand that is better than the John Brown Brand, consequently we have absolute confidence in it and heartily recommend it to our patrons.

The John Brown Brand of pure Irish Linen for table use will last from 15 to 20 years if properly cared for in the laundry, and the linen sheeting will last from 10 to 12 years.

The long life, beautiful color and neat attractive designs are some of the prominent features of this brand, and when the moderate price is taken into consideration, we believe that no better value exists. Ask to see this interesting line when you are in town next time—you will find them all that you can desire.

Linen Set, Napkin and Cloth to match. Cloth 2 yards square. Prices \$12.50, \$11.50 and \$10.50
 Embroidery Linen, \$1.00, 75c and 65¢
 Circular Pillow Head \$1.85
 Linen Sheeting, 72in. \$1.50
 Linen Foot Towels, each, 40c, 45c and 50¢
 Fancy Figured Huckabuck Linen, 25c a width, per yard 75¢
 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched ends, embroidered work, 45x45in. each \$1.75 to \$9
 Ready-to-use Napkins, in many dainty patterns. Per dozen from \$4.50 down to \$1.25
 Embroidered and Drawn Squares, in pure Irish linen, size 36x36, from \$7.00 down to, each \$2.50
 Size 45x45, from \$7.50 down to, each \$3.75
 Size 54x54, from \$12.50 down to, each \$4.00

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK

68 inches wide, per yard 75¢
 72 inches wide, per yard \$1.25
 72 inches wide, per yard \$1.50
 72 inches wide, per yard \$1.75
 72 inches wide, per yard \$2.00
 72 inches wide \$2.25

BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS READY FOR USE

Size 2x2½, price \$3.50
 Size 2x2½, price \$4.50
 Size 2x2½, price \$5.50
 Size 2x3, price \$5.00
 Size 2x3, price \$5.50
 Size 2x3, price \$6.50
 Embroidery Linen, 42 inches wide, per yard, \$1.00, 75c and 50¢

The Men's Furnishing Dept. Persists

in Offering Remarkable Values

Gardening and Pruning Gloves, made of strong leather in light tan shade, special, per pair 50¢
 Under Shirts and Drawers—Men's imported natural wool shirts and drawers, in medium weight for fall wear. The shirts are double breasted and button at the shoulder and come in all sizes. Special value, per garment \$1.50
 Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool shirts and drawers, in medium weight for fall wear. The shirts are double breasted and button at the shoulder, and come in all sizes. Special value, per garment \$1.50
 Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool, the celebrated "Turnbull" brand, in medium weight for the present season's wear. The shirts are single breasted and these garments may be had in all sizes at, each \$1.25

IMPORTED WORKING SHIRTS FOR MEN—THE FIRST SHIPMENT FROM THE OLD COUNTRY THIS SEASON

Men's Working Shirts, made of grey wool mixtures, have soft turndown collar attached and are generously cut with plenty of room in the body. Sizes 14½ to 17. Special value \$1.00
 Blue Galatea Shirts, suitable for engineers and general mechanics, very strong, well cut, full size garments. Sizes from 14½ to 17. Each \$1.00
 Heavy Twill Shirts, a splendid cotton working shirt, full size in the body. Sizes 14½ to 17. Price, each 85¢

LEATHERETTE AND MATTING SUIT CASES IN MANY STYLES

Suit Case, made of tan leatherette, and made on a strong steel frame. Has strong lock, side clasps and reinforced leather corners, and convenient inside straps. Size 24in. Special value at \$1.65
 Walrus Grained Suit Case, made of strong leatherette, and finished with strong, solid leather corners. Lock, side clasps and inside straps. Price each \$1.95
 Tan Leatherette Suit Case, extra deep, 24 in. long, has two outside straps, superior quality throughout \$4.75
 Women's Suit Cases, made of Japanese matting and lined with grey watered moire, has inside pocket and is neatly finished. The outside is well protected with strong leather and good lock. Size 24 inches. Price \$3.50

15c for Embroideries and Insertions

Values to 50c Friday

These come in a variety of neat designs, including many rich eyelet effects in both wide and narrow widths. See the View street windows for the display and you will be satisfied that you will get ample value for your money. Price, per yard Friday 15c

Main Floor Bargains for Today's

Selling

New Motor Scarfs, 3 yards long, in plain shade, with wide satin border. Yard \$1.50
 New Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, rich embroidered corners, and hemstitched. Price \$1.50 down to 20¢
 New Veiling, in all colors and designs, from \$1.00 down to 35¢
 New Oriental Trimming, the newest from European centres. Visit Our Jewelry Department when in the store. New pins, buckles, barrettes, back combs, bags and purses and fancy pins.
 New Hair of every description.
 New Ribbon Velvets for millinery purposes in plain and shot effects.
 New Cashmere Hose, plain and embroidered. Price 75c down to 25¢
 New Collars in endless variety from 25¢
 New Auto Scarfs, in plain colors. Paisley and chanticleer effects. At prices ranging from \$5 down to, each \$1.50
 Long New Scarfs, in black and white stripes and fringed ends. Are three yards long and are a bargain at, each \$3.75
 Black Taffeta Ribbon, 6 in. wide. Special, per yard 25¢
 New Ribbons, in black and white stripes, shots, chanticleer and wide Dresden styles. Price, per yard, ranging from \$1 a yard down to 25¢

Horse Show Decorations at Lowest Prices

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L. 489

EXPERTS GU
 AT CROP I

Effects of Frost an
 not be Exactly
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LOW GRADING O
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 ric provinces' grain cr
 er weather sets in, the
 time to shrivel and th
 chine has told its stor
 dication was in eviden
 twenty-four cars of f
 inspected. Only four
 graded No. 1 Norther
 being No. 4 and low
 was from southern
 in its early market
 made such a showing
 the crop was badly fr
 With frost, starting
 and continuing with
 for a week in southe
 Saskatchewan, the da
 have been serious, as
 the crop was green an
 Even now the agents
 reports that the crop
 cut next week, but
 points, to save their
 frost, which is bound
 or Sunday, they have
 the fields and are cutt
 state. There has not
 scorching day for ten
 it was needed.
 Of course the Canad
 the Dominion govern
 to minimize the dan
 endeavoring to conv
 that western Canada
 quantity of No. 1 N
 The result is that e
 interests are bearing t
 view to buying the
 wheat at a figure far
 market value. The n
 interior, Hon. Mr. O
 Lord Strathcona's inq
 terday that although
 eight degrees of fro
 capped serious dama
 know the facts reas
 consider is a foolis
 make.

Western Canada ha
 an enormous quant
 wheat, No. 4 and lo
 a dark floor, and wh
 is the problem. Ger
 country that takes
 when their rye crop
 Russia is a strong o
 low grade of wheat
 be fed to live stock,
 but Western Canada
 number of this clas
 feed it to.

It will be well on
 fore the farmers are
 cut before the tenth
 black frost is bound
 is the case of everyb
 days, or the loss will
 rainy days of this s
 the growth of grain
 rain came in July
 and the farmers are
 of this unfortunate v

New Portugal

LISBON, Sept. 2—
 for many years has
 figure in the struggle
 government in Portu
 a cabinet in success
 sional ministry which
 28. The new cabinet
 lows: Premier and m
 terior, Joao Chagas; m
 affairs, Augusto Vasc
 of finance, Duarte de
 war, Filomena Castra.

SEVENTEEN

Passenger Steamer
 Ippine Coast—Oul
 Rescu

MANILA, Sept. 2—
 cisco founded today
 of the island of Negr
 her passengers and fo
 crew are missing.
 Among those belie
 are a Mrs. Keuler an
 members of a famil
 in Negros. Eight of
 the Francisco were
 to Iligon in the is

PRISONER

Method Men at Gr
 and Kill Man Ch
 tempted

SPOKANE, Sept.
 Oshogville, Idaho, se
 shortly after 3 o'c
 mob overpowered Jai
 to Waldron at the h
 cated in this city an
 the cell house from
 office, entered the
 Mallard, a half breed
 was being held