

ING

for a chance to
y woman. The
uy at low prices

at \$3.50



BOOTS—High grade,
lucher boots, polished
n heels\$3.50
S OXFORDS—New
rown kid, with tan
ps, new form and new
ension soles, Cuban
.....\$3.50
S OXFORDS—Patent
est quality obtainable,
ill kid panel tops, light
soles, Cuban heels,
-fitting forms\$3.50
SHOES—An assort-
ew designs in Ankle
onial and Sailor Ties,
ck and tan kid, choco-
ussia calf and patent
rn and flexible McKay
n heels. Dainty shoes
adies\$3.50

Items in the
n's Store

mentioned are all values
worth your while to buy
n get prices like these,
mentioned is less than you
to pay for such lines. In
the difference is small, but
is worth while, no matter

CKTIES, colored silk
fancy brocaded silk
men, a very fine as-
ort of colored neckties in a
ety of patterns, good
as are usually sold at
.....25¢

NECKTIES, for men,
y shades and patterns,
some that were pur-
cally in England and
onally cheap, Friday, 50¢

RTS, a special line of
d Shirts. Never before
ad such a full range of
in such a good quality
at present. There are
suit everyone, and as
serviceable shirts, they
beaten. Dressed soft
h cuffs either attached
Also some coat style.
.....\$1.00



ses at 5:30
at 9:30 p. m.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 247

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

FOR BUILDING THE GREAT CANAL

Sir Robert Perks is in Montreal
to Lay Before Government
Plan for Georgian Bay
Canal

TELLS OF BRITISH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Sir Robert Admits That the
Liberal Government in Eng-
land Has Got Out of Touch
With the Country

Montreal, May 10.—Sir Robert
Perks, M.P., is in the city today on
his way to Ottawa to lay before the
Dominion government proposals for the
building of the Georgian Bay Canal.

In an interview this morning he said
that the proposals were accepted by the
government granted interest at the rate
of three per cent, on the bonds, and
an additional half per cent to provide
for a sinking fund. The company to
carry out this work would be a Cana-
dian corporation, and the work would
be done by a board on which the gov-
ernment would have representatives.
The profits would be divided equally
between the government and the com-
pany.

Sir Robert is a prominent supporter
of the Liberal government in Eng-
land, and has been in the House of
Commons since 1885.

"We are between two alternatives
in Great Britain," he said, "we have
either got to present an ultimatum to
Germany or we have to make such ex-
penditures on naval armaments as will
hamper commerce, and make impos-
sible all social reforms for the next
fifteen years."

"You know, it is a great mistake to
think of the British nation as a pacifist
nation. They are more jealous of their
sea power than any other nation in the
world. Let that sea power be in any
way threatened and they immediately
become the most warlike race on earth.
They are a nation of sea dogs and
they realize, every man of them, that
the whole commerce, social and industrial
fabric is founded upon their supremacy
on sea."

"Now, Germany has set herself out
to build a great fleet of warships, and
the British naturally are asking ager-
ally, why should we do this? There is
only one reply. A fleet of such enor-
mous power can only be directed
against England. Already the present
government has had pour-parlers
with the German government with the
object of arriving at an agreement to
maintain the present relative standards
of the British and German fleets.

"The Kaiser has rejected all such
proposals. His answer has been 'You
can build new ships or not, but I in-
tend to build up a great fleet.'"

"Great Britain, therefore, either has
to keep up the pace by building two
battleships for every one of Germany's,
or she has to present an ultimatum to
stop this race for supremacy. It is not
loved by war, if that ultimatum is not
obeyed. That is the situation, and it
is a serious one, for it means a penny on
the pond on income tax. It is not like
putting money into an industrial busi-
ness. It is like pouring money into
the sea."

HE LAUGHED THOUGH CRUSHED BY TRUCK

Suffering from the effects of the
injuries he received when one of the
rear wheels of a four-and-a-half ton
hook and ladder truck passed over his
body, Edward White, 25 years of age,
a houseman attached to the fire de-
partment force, lies in the hospital
today, alive, the doctors believe only
by reason of the remarkable strength
of his frame.

White went out on the big truck
yesterday afternoon in response to a
call from Oak Bay Junction, where a
boiling pot of syrup had overflowed in
the basement of Merryfield's drug
store, doing slight damage and, on the
return trip, when St. Charles
street was reached, he, with others of
the truck's crew, decided to alight
and take the tram car in order to
spare the horses. White slipped as he
swung from the truck. He fell on his
face with his legs and part of his
body under the vehicle. Then, before
any of his fellows could assist him,
the heavy wagon passed over him, the
big rear wheel running fairly across
the small of his back.

He was picked up immediately in
the belief that he was mortally hurt.
A passing automobile was halted and
the injured man who, although he was
not unconscious, could not utter a
word, was hurried to the hospital.
Before he had arrived there, White
was laughing and making light of his
accident, but examination by Dr.
Ernest Hall proved that he was injured
more than he made out.

White passed an easy night and will
recover, although it is possible that
an operation will have to be perform-
ed before he is discharged.

The Japanese Naval Officers Who Will This Week Be Entertained in Victoria



CAPT. ISHII OF ASO, COMMANDER KUBO, LIEUT.-COM. NIJICO, FLAG-LIEUT. SHIMOMURA, ADMIRAL NISHI

A PLAYMATE'S JOKE DRIVE BOY MAD

Tacoma Lad Raving Maniac
Since Friend Wound Dead
Shake About His Neck a
Week Ago

Tacoma, Wash., May 10.—Raving in
his childish fashion, hysterical beyond
all efforts of his parents to quiet him,
the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs.
Seesley, around whose neck, in a spirit
of fun, a companion of the child a
week ago wound a dead snake, may
never recover his reason. The children
were playing near the Seesley house
when one of them found the dead
snake. Picking it up without being
observed by the other children he
quietly approached the Seesley child
from behind and suddenly wrapped it
around his neck and shouting as he did
so that the snake had jumped upon
him. The sight of the snake with the
excited yell of the joker and the fact
that the child for a moment could not
jerk the snake away from his throat
toppled the boy's reason.

VICE-PRESIDENT LAW MAY SETTLE HERE

Office of Prudential Life Insurance
Company of Winnipeg Is
Sying Out Land

"I am in Victoria spying out the land
with the intention of making my home
in future, either here or in Victo-
ria," said Vice-President Frederick W.
Law, of the Prudential Life Insurance
Company, of Winnipeg, to the Even-
ing Post today.

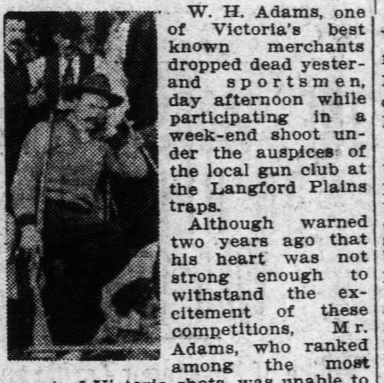
Mr. Law, with G. H. Miner and J. G.
Huggard, managing director and chair-
man of the executive board, respective-
ly, of the prosperous Winnipeg com-
pany, arrived here today and are
guests at the Empress. Mr. Huggard
has business interests on Vancouver
island and will spend several days on
a trip to various points and stations
inspecting his investments. Mr. Miner
is here in connection with the com-
pany's business.

All three were enthusiastic about the
Coast and especially about the growth
and prospects of Victoria. "I have al-
ways liked this city," said Mr. Law.
"Business is picking up here wonder-
fully and as a place for a home I do
not know of its superior anywhere. I
have been here many times before, but
of late years each time I return I find
the place more beautiful and the spirit
of progress more militant. Our com-
pany has a good business out here, a
business that is steadily growing. I
have had it in my mind to move here
for some time and now the decision
has been finally made. I have not dex-
id yet between the two cities. However,
I shall settle down either in Vancouver
or Victoria."

To Extradite Russian Prisoners.
Winnipeg, May 10.—It is rumored
here that an organized movement has
been ordered by the Czar of Russia to
extradite all Russian political prisoners
now in Western Canada.

W. H. ADAMS DROPPED DEAD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WHILE TAKING PART IN WEEK-END SHOOT OF GUN CLUB

W. H. Adams, one
of Victoria's best
known merchants
dropped dead yester-
day afternoon while
participating in a
week-end shoot un-
der the auspices of
the local gun club at
the Langford Plains
range.



Mr. Adams was
ranked among the
most expert of Victo-
ria sportsmen, and
the end came sud-
denly, without the
slightest warning, as
he stood, gun in
hand, waiting his turn
to take the next
"peek."

The contest started shortly before 2
o'clock. It was a team event for the
McConnell cup. Mr. Adams had taken
his place with the squad on which he
had been selected. Apparently he was
in the best of health. His able hand-
ling of the shotgun proved him to be
in splendid form. He fired twenty
times. Only on five occasions did the
boy shout "lost bird," indicative of a
miss. His last two attempts had been
successful.

It was just waiting for his oppo-
nents to finish that he was stricken.
He was seen falling, the competition
was hastily stopped, and his comrades
rushed to his aid. They could do nothing.
They found him breathing his last
and all that his friends could do
to notify the relatives of his death.

An event which had started joyfully,
and with keen anticipations of sport,
did sport, concluded under a cloud. One
of the most popular and most respect-
ed knights of the gun had passed away
and the club association members, af-
ter doing all in their power, left to
carry the mournful intelligence to the
city.

Mr. Adams was born in Ohio, fifty-
five years ago. Leaving his native
state, he made his home in St. John,
New Brunswick, for a number of
years. From that place he came to the
Pacific Coast, residing in San Fran-
cisco for a number of years. At this
latter point he was commissioned by
the Singer Sewing Machine Company
to establish an agency in Victoria. This
he did but, after living here a time, he
entered into partnership with C. A.
Lombard, on Fort street. About six
years ago he formed a sporting goods
store on the same street.

ANOTHER PIONEER PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY

August Frederick Beaumann,
One of the Fifty-Eighters,
Died at His Home Yesterday
Afternoon

August Frederick Beaumann, one of
Victoria's old guard, a pioneer of
Victoria's first step on Vancouver Island in
1858, passed away at 2 o'clock yester-
day afternoon at the family residence,
Rockland avenue.

Attracted to British Columbia by
the news of the Cariboo gold strike,
Mr. Beaumann, accompanied by his
wife and son, both of whom since have
died, the former in '75 and the latter
six years ago, landed in Victoria, then
but an unpretentious Hudson's Bay
post, with the earliest settlers.

He joined in the rush to the interior
and returning later, made this his per-
manent home. His career here for
many years was uneventful, but finally
he established a confectionary busi-
ness on Yates street, which he oper-
ated successfully for upwards of a de-
cade. Thirty years ago he retired.

Mr. Beaumann leaves no relatives
here, all living members of the family
being in Germany.

The remains have been taken to
Hanna's chapel, Yates street, from
whence the funeral will take place at
2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.
Services will be held at the Lutheran
church, Meares street.

Proposed Small Arms Factory

Ottawa, May 10.—Canadian Trade
Commissioner Ross at Melbourne writes
the trade and commerce department that
the Commonwealth Government is call-
ing for tenders for machinery for the
proposed small arms factory. Work on
the project will be rushed, but in the
meantime Australia will have to import
many thousands of rifles for militia and
civilian rifle clubs.

Boy to be Executed

Norwich, N.Y., May 10.—Earl E. Hill,
aged 19, convicted of murder in the
first degree in the supreme court here
on Thursday was sentenced to
be electrocuted at Auburn prison dur-
ing the week beginning June 20. An
appeal to the court of appeals will be
taken by the defendant's attorney.

Hill killed E. Davis, of West Bain-
bridge, last August 26th, by shooting
him from ambush for the purpose of
robbery.

HON. F. J. FULTON TO BE MARRIED SOON

One of the Best Known Bachelors
of the Province Will
Wed Miss Winifred Davie in
Near Future

The Hon. F. J. Fulton, K. C., chief
commissioner of works, is, it is said
on what is believed to be good author-
ity, about to be married. The fiancée
of the bride-elect is Miss Winifred
Davie, daughter of the late Alexander
Davie and niece of the late Hon.
Theodore Davie, formerly premier of
the province.

According to the information of the
Post, the news of the impending mar-
riage has been carefully kept from all
save the most intimate friends of the
bride and groom to be, but it is un-
derstood that the happy event is now
not far off. In fact it is said to be
scheduled for this week.

Miss Davie has been employed in
the Educational Department of the
Provincial Government, but leaves the
office today, presumably to prepare
for her marriage. Mr. Fulton is one
of the best known bachelors in the
Province. The sitting member for
Kamloops, where he has for years en-
joyed a large law practice, has been
a member of the Government for a
number of years, and has filled suc-
cessively the portfolios of Provincial
Secretary, Attorney-General and Chief
Commissioner of Lands and Works,
retaining the former office upon the
recent sub-division of the department.
In Victoria he lives on the Dallas road,
sharing a house with Percy Criddle
and H. B. Thomson, M.P.P.

Must Disinfect Cars

Ottawa, May 10.—The railway com-
mission today issued a formal order for
the adoption of regulations requiring
railway companies to clean and disin-
fect cars, stations and waiting rooms
in order to prevent the dissemination of
tuberculosis, or other infectious dis-
eases.

Well Known Editor Dead

Rochester, N. Y., May 10.—Francis
O'Connor, chief clerk in the canal
lock well office for thirty-one years,
formerly editor of the Catholic Union
and Times, and a magazine writer of
note, is dead here, aged 77 years. He
was a brother of the late Joseph
O'Connor, one of the best known edit-
ors in this state.

American Navy at Tokio

Tokio, May 10.—The program for the
third division of the Pacific fleet of the
American navy which is visiting Japan,
during the time of the entertainment
to Rear Admiral Herber and the offi-
cers and men under his command, is
Several important affairs of both offi-
cial and private character are to be
given for the visitors including a stan-
dard party by Prince Shimazu on Thurs-
day.

During the first three months of 1908
the building permits issued in the city
of Winnipeg amounted to \$11,000. Dur-
ing the same three months of 1909 the
building permits issued in Winnipeg
amounted to \$1,059,300. The difference
is \$1,048,300.

BOYLES GIVEN NEW SULTAN A HEAVY BLOW GIRDS ON SWORD

Man Must Go to Prison for
Life and Woman Will Have
to Serve a Term of Twenty-
Five Years

HEAVY FINE IS ADDED TO SENTENCE

Both the Prisoners Broke
Down Upon Hearing Sen-
tence — Authorities Will
Search for Third Party

Mercer, Pa., May 10.—James Boyle
was sentenced today to life imprison-
ment in the Western Penitentiary at
Pittsburg, for the kidnaping of Billy
Whittia; Mrs. Boyle, indicted as Mary
Doe, received a sentence of 25 years,
with a fine of \$5,000 and the costs
of prosecution. Boyle did not utter a
word prior to his sentence.

Although no official announcement
as to the effect of the fine had been
made, it is supposed in this regard to
extend imprisonment until any fine
imposed has been paid.

His counsel, however, made a plea
for both Boyle and his wife, plead-
ing for leniency in both cases. He
stated that until a recent period the
extreme penalty for kidnaping in this
state was death, and in view of the
fact that the boys were treated with
every consideration and care had been
taken to prevent any further harm
to the boys, he felt that leniency
might be asked for on their behalf.

Boyle and his wife collapsed
completely upon hearing their sen-
tences pronounced. When they were
started back to the jail from the
court room, Boyle managed to walk
with assistance down the stairs, but
upon reaching the front door he be-
came limp and unable to stand. He
was lifted into the old-fashioned om-
nibus in which the prisoners had been
transported for several days between
the court house and the jail. When he
was placed upon the seat inside the ve-
hicle, he was left for a moment un-
supported and fell nearly out of it be-
fore he was caught. He was utterly
unable to support himself, and had to
be held all the way to the jail and
carried to his cell.

Mrs. Boyle was in even worse condi-
tion. She was unable to walk down
the steps from the court house to the
street, and was carried by Sheriff
Cross and Chief of Police Livermore
down three flights of stairs to the
street. She was lifted out by these of-
ficers and carried to her cell, where
she wept violently. Handcuffs were
placed on either prisoner on the way
back to their cells, and it was con-
sidered unnecessary to manacle them
in the condition in which they were.

Muskogee Town Land Frauds

Tulsa, Okla., May 10.—Today a Fed-
eral grand jury here took up an investi-
gation of the Muskogee town land fraud
cases involving charges against Gov-
ernor Ches. H. Haswell and half a dozen
other alleged conspirators in securing
land grants, have been subpoenaed from
Ohio, Michigan and other states to
testify before the grand jury.

Constantinople, May 10.—The ceremony of ending the sword of Osman

Constantinople, May 10.—The ceremony
of ending the sword of Osman
Mohamed V., the new Sultan of
Turkey, in succession to Abdul Hamid
occurred today in the Mosque Ayoub,
the only sacred edifice in Constanti-
nople which Christians are not allowed
to enter.

The function was carried out accord-
ing to the prearranged programme and
at its conclusion His Majesty started
to drive through Stambul at the head
of an imposing procession. The cere-
mony corresponded to that of corona-
tion in Western countries. It lasted
only a few minutes. It started from
the Delma Hagia Sophia Palace to
the mosque, which stands at the water-
front's edge, where the rite was per-
formed. Then, attended by the Grand
Vizier, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the mem-
bers of the cabinet, the staff of the
army, the two highest grades of ulema
and many other officials, he drove to
the top Kaapor village, about six miles
distant, to kiss the robes of the
prophet.

At the Ayoub Mosque Mehmed V.,
the founder of the Ottoman
Empire, from his sheath, and standing
in the square in front of the buildings,
called the sublime Porta, he raised
the weapon on high, and by this me-
morial act took possession of the
Turkish Empire.

The action of the Sultan was fol-
lowed by an outburst of shouting from
the people massed beyond the lines of
the surrounding troops, together with
a salute, but above this noise rose
sharp and clear the voices of a chorus
of school boys chanting Mihad Pa-
sha's hymn of liberty.

The scene was a strange admixture
of historical eastern observance and
modern western civilization. Mehmed
V., the first Sultan in four centuries
who has had blue eyes and fair hair,
was dressed in a Western uniform
of olive green khaki. Within sight of
the square were the Byzantine walls
surrounding the city and the Genoese
tower of St. Sophia, two striking sug-
gestions of fifteenth century history.
The further contrast was the fact that
His Majesty chosen by Constitution-
alists to rule the Empire, stood up-
right in an open carriage from the
most fashionable manufacturer in
Paris and raised on high with a digni-
fied gesture the ancient sword worn
by thirty-four of his ancestors and
carried by twenty-eight of his fore-
bears since the conquest of Constanti-
nople.

Mehmed V., Successor to Ab-
dul Hamid, Was Officially
Acclaimed Sultan of Turkey
Today

OLD AND NEW ARE MINGLED IN CEREMONY

Sultan Goes Through Ancient
Rites While Clad in Modern
Uniform—The First Beard-
less Sultan

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mony of ending the sword of Osman
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The further contrast was the fact that
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alists to rule the Empire, stood up-
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Paris and raised on high with a digni-
fied gesture the ancient sword worn
by thirty-four of his ancestors and
carried by twenty-eight of his fore-
bears since the conquest of Constanti-
nople.

The scene was a strange admixture
of historical eastern observance and
modern western civilization. Mehmed
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Abells



FINE FRENCH GLOVES \$1

Artations

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Ever Try Fairy Kisses?

The Music Store, 1317 Government Street... You'll find here the largest stock of sheet music in B. C.

Fletcher Bros.

1231 GOVERNMENT ST. Sole agents for... Mantels, Grates and Tiles... RAYMOND & SON

Took Six—Got Well

Mrs. R. C. Small, of Ottawa, certainly ought to know a lot about rheumatism. Goodness knows, she suffered long enough. For years, she was almost a cripple and at times, the pain was so severe that she was compelled to lie helpless in bed.

A NEWLY-PAINTED HOUSE GETS QUAIL

Birds Fly Against Boards of Dwelling and Commit Suicide When Owner Holds "Quail Dinners"

Topeka, Kan., May 10.—C. O. Aspergren, a McPherson county farmer, painted his house yellow, and because of that fact he had a brood of quail six times this winter this newly painted house has proved a veritable death trap to coveys of quail, the flocks having dashed against the south side of the house and each time from four to ten birds being killed.

The queer incident was repeated when a flock of quail coming from the south struck the house with almost bullet force. Several of the birds struck the glass which is in the south side of the house, and the impact not only shattered the large pane of glass, but the birds and pieces of glass struck the opposite side of the room. Six of the birds were dead and four of the others were so badly stunned that Mr. Aspergren picked them up.

At one time a flock just missed the top of the house and one bird was killed by striking against the roof. The next time the flock passed between the house and the windmill, and one bird which was struggling to one side was caught in the death trap. Again the flock coming over a clump of trees from the south struck the side of the house. Seven were killed and four others were so stunned that they were caught.

Mr. Aspergren cannot account for this strange fatality to quail, which he professes to be a bird that flies low and is partly secreted by trees on the south, from which direction the flocks of quail come, is a better explanation. The quail is a bird that flies low and very swiftly, and he thinks that in coming over the trees and bushes from the south they do not see the house until it is too late to turn.

Cariboo Pioneer Killed

Vancouver, May 10.—Theodore Thormalen, aged seventy-four, a Cariboo pioneer, died at St. Paul's hospital Saturday morning as the result of injury through being struck by an interurban Friday night.

Actor Hackett Bankrupt

New York, May 10.—James K. Hackett, the actor, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$136,457, and his assets as \$74. He named 146 creditors, of whom the actor's wife, Mary Manning Hackett, has the largest claim, \$60,000. Dante Hanna, of Cleveland, is named as a creditor for \$10,000 in money loaned. His claims of only two of the creditors are secured.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement... RAYMOND & SON No. 813 Pandora St. Victoria, B.C.

ISLAND POINTS AT GORK LEG HEADS ONE ON THE LEAGUE

Secretary E. McGaffey Brings Back Sanguine Report of Enthusiasm in Publicity Enterprise

That enthusiasm for the work of the Vancouver Island Development League is rife at the various centers along the E. & N. is the news brought by Secretary E. McGaffey, who returned from an island tour Saturday. At Ladysmith he found everything in a flourishing condition. He met and consulted with Dr. E. B. Dier, president of the Ladysmith branch of the development league, and G. K. Wilson, the secretary, and arranged with them upon the campaign which should be carried out in that city. Mayor Nicholson, who is also considerably interested in the new scheme for opening information on the possibilities of the island, met Mr. McGaffey and they conferred together on what part Ladysmith should play. Although no meeting was held, definite plans were outlined and the members of the league in Ladysmith are now busily engaged in collecting information and photographs in connection with their district.

Returning from the coal city Mr. McGaffey arrived at Duncan on Thursday morning and spent the day, accompanied by A. Peterson, secretary of the Cowichan District League, in driving through the neighboring country. They visited Cowichan Bay, Quamichan Lake, and Maple Bay districts, and spent some time at the home of Mr. H. Hayward, M.P.P., on Quamichan lake. On the return to Duncan a meeting was held at night for the purpose of electing officers of the development league as well as perfecting the organization. The meeting was called by the Board of Trade and was attended by numerous business men, as well as many delegates from the southern Cowichan district.

Enthusiastic Gathering. This gathering Mr. McGaffey describes as one of the most enthusiastic that he ever attended. Every man present, and there was a goodly number, signed his name to the roll of membership of the development league. The next time the league was elected president; Mr. Hanson of Cowichan Bay district, vice-president; and Andrew Peterson, secretary-treasurer. A local advertising committee was also appointed. A subscription list was started on the spot and liberally subscribed to by those present. It was unanimously decided that a meeting be held on Wednesday 19th inst. at Duncan's Agricultural hall, and that Col. E. G. Prior and H. G. Wilson of Victoria would be requested to attend as well as Secretary McGaffey.

FATHER WANTS BUGGY FOR THIRTY-FIFTH BABY

San Francisco, May 10.—The Associated Charities of this city are advertising for a buggy for the thirty-fifth child of Juan Manuel Garcia, whose family owned thousands of acres in the state before the Gringos came. Juan has also a young son in his day, but he is now rich in nothing except children, one having come to bleed him of his savings since his first marriage, almost half a century ago. Of his thirty-five children, Juan has but one reported track of ten, and some of these left so long ago that he would probably not recognize them should they appear on the street. The baby that has just arrived to bring joy to the heart of his 70-year-old father, and who is reported dead by the nurses at the hospital on account of a mix-up in names, as there was another child of the same name, was named Doris. The grief of the aged father and the young mother, the fourth of Juan's wives, was intense, but their joy was equal when they learned that the report and the descendant of a Spanish grand-dee is seeking a baby carriage for his thirty-fifth child, herself a grand-aunt.

FOUR BROTHERS HOLD AGE RECORD

Michigan Quartet Average Eighty-six Years Old, None Has Ever Been Ill. Port Huron, Mich., May 10.—Such quartettes as the one made up of the Leach brothers, of this city, are exceedingly rare. Their combined ages total 344 years, an average of eighty-six years, which is "going some," to use the vernacular. Each one has a beard of snowy whiteness, which gives him a patriarchal appearance, and it is a happy sight to see the four of them walking together, each with his cane and wearing a smile that radiates good nature on all whom he meets.

McKENZIE AND MANN AFTER NEW ROAD

Formal Notification of Application to Amalgamate Given Yesterday. Toronto, May 10.—Saturday notification of an application of amalgamation with the Saskatchewan Northwestern Railway to the Board of Railway Commissioners by the Canadian Northern Railway. The conditions under which this new road will pass into the control of Messrs. McKenzie and Mann are precisely similar to those under which the Alberta Midlands was obtained.

LARGE LUMBER MILL TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Work Upon New Building in Esquimalt Harbor to Be Started Shortly. A large lumber and shingle mill will be constructed on Esquimalt Harbor. A satisfactory site has been secured for the structure at a point near the E. & N. tracks so that with the construction of a short spur, land transportation will readily be secured. Work upon the building will be commenced within a month as well as upon the wharves which will be required. The investment will reach a figure approximating \$200,000. The names of those interested have not yet been made public.

Carelessness with Fire

Regina, Sask., May 10.—William Dalton, a farmer south of this city, let a prairie fire get away from his place on Monday and as a result the McNally Bros. were burned out of house and home Saturday. Dalton appeared before Inspector Heffernan, of the mounted police and was fined \$50 for letting the fire go.

BURGLAR'S LOOT

Buffalo Police Find Silverware and Other Property in Hollow Limb of Man Wanted All Over Country

Buffalo, N.Y., May 10.—Captain Gilligan, of the Third precinct station, ex-claimed a men detective inquest when he caused Arthur Phillips to unearth his cork leg the other night, for in the interior of this receptacle were found silverware, lace and other articles taken in the afternoon from a boarding house conducted by Mrs. E. Dearing, in Franklin street. Phillips is said to be a noted cork legged burglar who has travelled all over the country. Early one evening Mrs. Dearing reported to the police that while she was at the theatre during the afternoon a burglar entered her home and with duplicate keys succeeded in ransacking the house from cellar to garret.

Phillips is about twenty-five years old and says he came here from Scranton, Pa. Headquarters men who caught him over at the station say he has been in Buffalo for some time. They never suspected him of being a burglar, however.

HOLDOUT PLAYERS GIVEN SLIGHT FINE

Cincinnati, May 10.—Pitcher "Egg" Walsh of the Cincinnati American league team and second baseman John J. Evers of the Chicago National League each pay a fine of \$100 for failure to report to their respective clubs before May 1st. The players were reinstated Friday and an announcement of their return was made by the national baseball commission today.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR DAIRY GRADING

Dairies and Herds Inspected Will Be Graded by Strict Rules. The B. C. Dairymen's Association, at its last annual meeting, adopted rules and regulations regarding the control of bovine tuberculosis, the inspection and grading of dairies, dairy premises and herds of dairy cattle, and with regard to the importation of cattle into the Province, which have been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, April 1, 1909. A few of the clauses of these regulations appear below:

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT WORKS ON THE TAPIS

Business Before City Council At Regular Meeting Tonight. The grading, macadamizing, draining and the laying of permanent sidewalks on Pendergast street, from Vancouver to Cook; the grading and macadamizing to its full width of Pembroke street between Fernwood and Mount Tolmie roads, and other works of local improvement will be passed upon at tonight's meeting of the City Council.

LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Royal Household, Eggs, Butter, and other commodities.

Delightful Display of Wash Fabrics For Summer Wear. No such choice in town as the splendid variety of new goods to be found here now. These dainty, desirable materials, suitable for "tub" frocks, are this season's latest ideas, new arrivals in our recent shipments. Unrivalled values, as you'll see by these purse-pleasing prices:

INDIA DIMITY, an exceedingly attractive fabric, 29 inches wide in white, black, pink, blue, green and brown. PER YARD ONLY... 35¢. STRIPED ZEPHYRS. Few materials as charming as these for summer suits. Colors, blue, green, black, grey. PER YARD ONLY... 35¢. LINEN SUITINGS. Never has linen been as popular as it is this season for costumes. These beautiful striped linens are very stylish and wonderful value at, PER YARD ONLY... 25¢.

Henry Young & Co. 123 GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

Style A 3 Button Sack FIT REFORM. It's the sort of a Suit you'll always see when good dressers get together. Swell enough for a neat dresser and modest enough for business wear. It's right in harmony with what fashion calls for in fabric, what style demands in cut and what quality insists upon in good tailoring. The Suits come at \$15, \$20 to \$35. We can't startle you with these prices, but we can surprise you with the quality. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Samples sent on application. Allen & Co. 1201 Government Street - - - Victoria, B. C.

OLIVES, Green and Ripe. SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, per bottle, 75c, 50c and... 25¢. MANZANILLA OLIVES, per bottle... 25¢. STUFFED OLIVES, per bottle... 25¢. RIPE OLIVES, two-pound tin, 40c and... 30¢. SOMETHING NEW CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES, 14-oz. glass jar... 50¢. CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES, 26-oz. glass jar... 75¢.

The Family Cash Grocery. Telephone 312 Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. Shrimps, per lb... 25 to 30. Guinea Fowls, each... 1.00. Chickens, per lb... 25 to 30. Ducks, dressed, per lb... 25 to 30. Hams, per lb... 18 to 22. Bacon, per lb... 15 to 18. Veal, dressed, per lb... 12 to 15. Rabbits, dressed, each... 40 to 45.

An Hour with the Editor

A LITTLE SERMON

Writing to the Corinthians upon the Resurrection, Paul said: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." The Apostle was speaking for himself and for those who held the same faith as he did. He was not referring to people who today profess to be Christians. Much fruitless controversy has arisen out of the practice followed by certain divines of reading the statements made by Paul in his Epistles as though they were necessarily applicable to all persons who have lived since his time. When the Apostle used the expression above quoted he must be assumed to have reference to the Christian Church as it was then, not to what it is now. In his day it was the reverse of respectable to be a Christian. His Grace of Canterbury, His Holiness of Rome may be the legitimate successors of the Apostles, but they occupy a vastly different social position from that in which the latter passed their lives. But without referring to those high ecclesiastical dignitaries, let us fancy a modern preacher addressing a modern congregation in one of our fashionable churches and telling them that if he and they had hope in Christ only in this life, they are of all men most miserable. His hearers would question his sanity, for they would know perfectly well that, if death ends everything, they would be far from being in any such deplorable state. We suppose the average Christian Church today is not materially different in the character of its membership from the Church at Corinth to which Paul was writing. Some of the members of our modern churches are good; some are bad; some are indifferent. The same thing was probably true of the Church at Corinth. If it was not, a good many things which Paul wrote to them would doubtless have been left unwritten. But there was this distinction between the membership of the two churches: The Christians of today are as a rule in easy and comfortable circumstances; the Christians of Corinth were as a rule outcasts socially and subject to more or less persecution. Therefore to them it would appear only too true that if their hope in Christ meant nothing to them in a future life, they were of all men most miserable, for they had sacrificed everything of temporal value to accept this promise of happiness in a world to come.

Such is the perversity of the human mind that many people have taught that we must be miserable in this life, if we expect to enjoy happiness in the next, and they justify their teaching by reference to such quotations as that given above. Now Paul did not say: Because we have hope in Christ in a future life, we must be miserable in this one. Probably he was a man into whose soul few rays of sunshine ever found their way. It is difficult to imagine him indulging in a hearty laugh; it seems impossible that he ever had either time or inclination for pleasure. He was filled with a deep sense of duty. He was inspired by the conviction that he had been set apart for a great work. He consecrated all the powers of his mind and body to the task he had undertaken. Speaking in a reverent sense, he had staked all upon the truth of the Resurrection. If there was nothing in that, then there was nothing in life to him. But nobody in these days takes such a position. All Christians accept the doctrine of the Resurrection, possibly not all exactly in the same sense, but all in one sense or another. They are not forced to sacrifice anything because they accept that doctrine. They may be diligent in business and surround themselves with comfort; they may marry happily and bring up a family of children; they may take part in the affairs of state; every avenue of life is open to them. That they have hope in Christ in another life is not only not a barrier to their prospects of rational happiness in this world, but ought to make their happiness more real and enduring, because they feel that it will continue in a more exalted condition in the future. The point of this sermonette is that it is not necessary for good people to be doleful now, because the early Christians would have been most miserable if it were not for their hope of immortality. A cheery smile is not a badge of evil; laughter is not a sign of inward wickedness. The Creator is not mocked when we derive pleasure from the works of His hands. We do not add to His glory by long faces and doleful sighs. It is doubtless wrong to say: "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die"; but it is not wrong to say, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we live and shall continue to live; for then, perhaps, we will learn that we should eat, drink and be merry with the consciousness that when we do so, we are shaping our lives in this world and that which is to come. Much of the evil that is in the world today comes from the fact that over-zealous religious teachers have branded many things, innocent in themselves, as essentially wicked, because they thought a modern Christian must be miserable in this life for the reason that the primitive Christians, living in the midst of heathendom, were, in temporal matters, "of all men most miserable."

COMPARATIVE GREATNESS

A correspondent writes from Ireland for an article that will enable him and others to form some estimate of the relative greatness of Julius Caesar and Abraham Lincoln. Unfortunately there is no standard of greatness by which men can be compared. We form our estimates according to our own ideals, and

there is no such thing as absolute greatness. Caesar's figure looms up large against the background of ancient history, but when the record of his achievements is compared with that of others, they do not appear superlatively great. Lincoln's career was pivotal in the history of his country, but one can hardly say that his influence was much more than local. We know very much more of Lincoln as a man than we can hope to know of Caesar; but we must not, in comparing him with Julius Caesar, lose sight of the very different conditions under which they lived. The qualities, which made Lincoln great, would have been inefficient in the days of Caesar. There would have been no place in the United States in 1861-65 for a man of the type of the great Julius. Therefore to reach a conclusion that can be regarded as satisfactory in regard to the relative greatness of the two men may be set down as impossible. We may, perhaps, be able to convince ourselves, but to convince others is another matter.

In late years there has been a disposition to magnify the greatness of Lincoln. His secretaries, Hay and Nicolay, in their monumental biography, do not picture a man of foresight and determination. They rather give us the picture of one who went about with a degree of caution, which at times resembled nervous fear. The one quality which stands out supreme in their delineation of him may be called the courage of his conscience. He never flinched from doing what his conscience told him he ought to do. Hannibal Hamlin was vice-president at the time the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, and was with the President at the time. Describing the incident, he gave a glimpse of Lincoln's character, which did not suggest personal greatness, and yet, if we judge of the act by its results, it was a great act, sufficient of itself to give the man who did it undying fame for greatness, because it is by their acts only that we can judge of men's claims to greatness. But he had other claims also, and may very properly be assigned a very exalted place among the world's leaders.

Here follows a list of some of those upon whom the title "Great" has been bestowed, with the date of their death:

- Alexander of Macedon, 323 B. C.
- Alfred of England, 901 A. D.
- Antiochus of Syria, 187 B. C.
- Catherine of Russia, 1796 A. D.
- Charlemagne, 814 A. D.
- Constantine of Rome, 337 A. D.
- Cyrus of Persia, 529 B. C.
- Darius of Persia, 486 B. C.
- Frederick of Prussia, 1786 A. D.
- Frederick William of Prussia, 1688 A. D.
- Gregory, Pope, 604 A. D.
- Herod of Judea, 4 B. C.
- Ivan of Russia, 1050 A. D.
- John of Portugal, 1433 A. D.
- Mithradates of Pontus, 63 A. D.
- Mohammed of Turkey, 1481 A. D.
- Peter of Russia, 1725 A. D.
- Pompey of Rome, 48 B. C.
- Rameses of Egypt, 1300 B. C.
- Theodoric, a Gothic king, 526 A. D.

To only one man has the title "Very Great" been given, and, indeed, if by that title alone that he is referred to in history. Akbar, emperor of Hindustan, the mightiest of the Mogul sovereigns, is meant. The word "Akbar" means very great, and it was not his actual name, but only a title bestowed upon him because of his wonderful achievements. No monarch ever accomplished more. As a soldier he was conspicuous for valor and military skill, and his conquests were very extensive. As an administrator he displayed conspicuous wisdom and won a reputation for justice and kindness that has never been surpassed. As a scholar he was among the first of his day. As a man he was temperate, generous, tolerant of the views of others. As a social reformer, he has few equals and no superiors. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest of men.

SEN-LAC

The battle of Senlac, usually spoken as the battle of Hastings, was one of the most important in history, so far as its political effects are concerned, although the number of men engaged on either side was not large in comparison with those engaged in the great epoch-making struggles referred to in previous articles of this series. King Harold assembled his forces on the height called Senlac, and it was there he was attacked by the invader. The fight took place chiefly on the level ground now occupied by the town of Battle, Harold had just come from a successful effort to drive away the Norwegians, who had landed on the Yorkshire coast, marching with all possible speed in order to check the ravages of William, who for two weeks had been harassing the country around Hastings. The Normans landed at Pevensey on September 28, 1066, and, as the custom of that time was, proceeded to lay the country waste. William intended to march upon London, and he expected that some of the great nobles would espouse his cause, but Harold moved with such celerity that the invader realized that he must chance all upon the issue of a single battle, and that this must be fought without a day's needless delay. Therefore the English King had scarcely taken up his position before the Norman Duke advanced to the attack. It was on October 14 that William led his troops out of Hastings towards the Height of Senlac. The distance is about eight miles. The English forces had hastily dug a trench

and thrown up an embankment surmounted by a rough stockade. On their right was a piece of marshy ground, which rendered their position safe. On the left the King's house guard, the very pick of his troops, men clad in full armor and wielding huge battle-axes, were stationed. The rest of the field was occupied by masses of rustics, armed with whatever weapons they could secure, a badly organized body, indeed, to defend a King's claims to his kingdom. William led the flower of his Norman knighthood against the centre of Harold's position. It was a spirited assault. At the head of the charging host was Taillefer, the minstrel, chanting the Song of Roland, in which were recounted his deeds at Roncesvalles. It was Taillefer who struck the first blow on that memorable day, and he it was whose life-blood first flowed on that fateful field. The English peasantry made a splendid resistance and drove back their assailants. Again and yet again was the attack repeated, each time with the same result. The fortunes of the day seemed to be against William, and a cry went over all the field that he was dead. Hearing it, he snatched his helmet from his head, and crying: "I live; and by God's help I will conquer yet!" led a fresh assault. This time he charged directly upon the ground surrounding the standard of the King. He was thrown from his horse, but springing to his feet, struck down the King's brother with one stroke of his mace. He again mounted a horse that was close at hand, but this was killed under him. Once more he mounted, but only after he had fought with the man whose steed he demanded. But even this furious assault failed to dislodge the sturdy Englishmen, and William had recourse to strategy. He ordered a retreat, and when the English sallied from their entrenchments in pursuit, he called on his troops to renew the assault, and they found the disorganized enemy an easy prey. Meanwhile Harold held his position, which was on the spot where the great altar of Battle Abbey was afterwards erected. Night was coming on and there seemed every prospect that when darkness came the fate of the kingdom would be undecided; but William ordered his archers to the front, and they rained arrows upon the group of soldiers who stood around the King. Just as the sun was setting a shaft pierced Harold's eye and he fell dead upon the well-fought field. His body lay between the Golden Dragon of Wessex and the Royal Standard, and over it there was a fierce struggle, but when darkness came the remnant of the English force forsook the field. William forthwith advanced on London, and burned the suburb of Southwark in order that he might strike terror into the minds of the people. Yet they were not prepared to yield, and it was only when the great earls found their estates in danger from the Normans, who were advancing into the heart of the country, and therefore withdrew their forces from the defence of the capital, that the Londoners consented to receive the invader. On Christmas William was crowned at Westminster.

Who were these Normans who had thus possessed themselves of England, and brought with them a language and customs very different from those of the conquered land? Their name indicates their origin. They were men from the North. Some uncertainty attaches to their origin, but the best evidence is to the effect that they came originally from Norway, being led to seek homes in Southern Europe, partly through love of adventure and partly because the land of their origin was too inhospitable to be able to support the natural increase of population. The migrations of races from the North, which took place in the early centuries of the Christian Era, form one of the unsolved and apparently insoluble problems of history. We said, when considering the great battle of Hadrianople, that the Visigoths were supposed to have come from homes somewhere on the shores of the Baltic. In the sketch given not very long ago of the career of Charlemagne, the uncertainty as to the origin of the Franks was touched upon. Some writers contend that the Saxons, the Jutes, the Angles, the Danes, the Normans, and the Franks were all branches of the great Scandinavian family, and that possibly the Visigoths were of the same origin. If this is the case, we find England, France and Spain all occupied by this same masterful branch of the human race; but without taking so wide a view of the case, it may be mentioned that England was the meeting ground of the most adventurous of five members of this group. First came the Saxons and the Angles, and with them the Jutes. The name of the latter survives in Jutland, a part of Denmark, that of the first named in the Kingdom of Saxony, and that of the last in England itself. Then came the Danes, who in their turn became for a time masters of the land. Last of all came the Normans. Thus on the soil of England, which the blood of these people of the same stock reddened in many a conflict, they were reunited to form the English race. Let us follow the evolution of history a little further. More than five centuries after William's victory at Senlac, adventurous Norman sailors found their way across the Atlantic and laid in the St. Lawrence valley the foundations of New France, settling it with people in whose veins the blood of Norsemen and Frank blended. A century rolled around, and the descendants of the Saxons, Jutes, Angles and Normans wrested New France from its possessors, and after another century had elapsed, the Dominion of Canada was founded, and here is the meeting ground of all these children of

the North, who are working side by side to build up a great nation. The descendants of the Visigoths are not yet united with us, and perhaps they may never be, for it is not certain that they are of our family. But surely the story of these peoples is more wonderful than any romance that was ever penned.

The Birth of the Nations

XVI.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE HINDUS

II.—The Ramayana

The Sanscrit epic Ramayana is of more recent date than the Maha-Bharata, having been written about 3000 B. C., and it gives evidence of a more advanced state of civilization. The terrible warfare between the rival factions of the House of Histanipur had taught the country the horror of family feuds. In the narrative which the epic embodies we have as one of the salient features the loyalty and affection displayed towards one another by the sons of the rival Ranas.

Dasrath, Maharaja of Ayodhya, a large territory on the northern bank of the Ganges, had three Ranas, or wives. The story is concerned with Rama, the son of Kausalya, the first and chief wife, and Bharata, the son of the youngest and most beautiful of the Raja's queens, by name Kaikeyi. Rama was married to Sita, a lovely and charming girl, the daughter of a neighboring Raja. He was the idol of the people and favorite with his father of all his sons. When the time arrived for the appointment of a Yuva-Raja (young Raja), the old Maharaja named Rama as his successor, and there was general rejoicing throughout the Raj. Kaikeyi had alone been kept in ignorance for fear lest her jealousy be aroused and she insist upon the appointment of her son Bharata as his father's heir. So she was zealously guarded and kept within the harem upon one pretext or another, until it should be too late for her to interfere. Through the instrumentality of one of her waiting maids she learned the secret, however. The girl told her that there were mysterious preparations going on, and Kaikeyi had crept from her rooms to the highest tower to look out upon the city. It was night, and every house was ablaze with light and the streets were full of hurrying people, preparing for the morrow. Country folk were driving into the city, their carts laden with flowers, which at dawn would strew the streets. There was the sound of music in the air, the tinkle of the tamborines, the clash of the cymbals, an occasional blast from a trumpet. A general air of impending festivity prevailed. "What does it mean?" asked the Rani, suspiciously. "What is about to happen of which I have been kept in ignorance?" "Tomorrow they inaugurate Rama as Yuva-Raja," whispered the slave-girl, and Kaikeyi screamed and staggered back at the words, her face blanching with anger. Flying down the stairs and through the winding corridors, she reached her sleeping apartment, where she flung herself prone upon the floor, tearing off her jewels and covering her face with her hair. The Maharaja was sent for, and came trembling with fear, for he worshipped his youngest and loveliest and least worthy wife, and dreaded to anger her. So impressed was he by her grief, so irresistible was she in her supplication, that the old man, against his better judgment, agreed to all her selfish and heartless demands. He promised that Bharata should be made Yuva-Raja, and that Rama should be sent into exile for fourteen years.

The next morning, when Rama was called to the palace, he came joyfully enough, anticipating glad tidings, but he found his father prostrate with grief, and Kaikeyi, cruelly triumphant, told him what fate had in store for him. He had been trained by the Brahmans, and though his heart almost ceased to beat when he fully realized the portent of her words, he said nothing at all, nor let his face betray his outraged feelings, but calmly prepared to carry out the commands of his father.

The scene between Rama and his mother, Kausalya, was pitiful in the extreme, not only was the Rani's heart almost broken with grief, but her pride, erstwhile in the ascendant, was humbled to the dust. She implored Rama to let her accompany him, but he told her sternly that she should put her duty to her husband first and remain faithful to him until his death, in spite of his apparent unfaithfulness to her.

But when Sita, Rama's young wife, clung to him and entreated him by his love for her to let her accompany him into the jungle, he could not find it in his heart to refuse her. The two departed together and were carried in the Maharaja's chariot to the limits of the Raj, from whence they sent loving messages back by the charioteer to their father. They determined to lead the life of religious devotees, and clad themselves in the bark of trees and went barefoot even in the jungle, sleeping in huts of wood and leaves, and eating only what the country afforded them of honey, fruit and game.

Meantime Bharata, who had been absent from Ayodhya for some days, and who knew nothing of the state of affairs in the Raj, returned to his home, to be met with sad news.

His father, the Maharaja, had died. The night of the day upon which the charioteer had delivered his son's final farewell messages to him they had found his dead body in the chamber of Kausalya, and the latter lay by his side in a deep swoon. Bharata was greatly grieved, for he had loved his father, but he displayed far deeper emotion when he learned of Rama's exile and the reason for it. He quite refused to accept the dignity the old Maharaja had desired to confer upon him, and vowed that as soon as the period of mourning was over he should go to the jungle and seek out Rama and Sita and bring them home to rule over their rightful kingdom. The following description of the funeral is from Wheeler's "India," and is interesting, as it gives an insight into the customs which prevailed in India 3,000 years ago, customs which have changed but little since:

"Bharata placed the body upon a litter and covered it with garlands and strewed it round with incense. All this while they cried aloud with mournful voice: 'O Maharaja, whither art thou gone?' The sad procession moved from the royal palace to the place of burning without the city. The bards and musicians marched in front. Next the widows appeared on foot, screaming and wailing, with their long, black hair dishevelled upon their shoulders. Then came the litter, borne up by the royal servants, with Bharata and his brothers holding to the back. The white umbrella was carried over the body; the jewelled fans of white hair were kept moving to sweep away the flies, the sacred fire was kept constantly burning. Other servants followed in chariots, distributing alms and funeral gifts among the multitude. In this way the procession reached the bank of the river. The body was placed upon the funeral pile of fragrant woods. Animals were sacrificed and placed about the dead body together with heaps of boiled rice. Oil and clarified butter were poured upon the wood, and incense and perfumes of various kinds. Bharata lit the pile with a torch. After the rite of fire, the mourners performed the rite of water. Bharata and his friends all bathed in the river and poured water out of the palms of their hands to refresh the soul of the Maharaja. This done, the mourners returned to the city, and Bharata continued to mourn for ten days, lying upon a mat of kusa grass. He then purified himself, offered the funeral cakes, and on the fourteenth day went to the river, where he collected the relics of the funeral pile and threw them into the sacred stream."

BOOK REVIEWS.

"History and Art."—The beauty of ancient Greece has held the Western world for centuries, and its grip is today as strong as ever. The most recent study of what we have come to regard as the paradise of art and grace is Professor Allan Marquand's scholarly work on its architecture. It is one of the Macmillan Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities, a series which now numbers eleven important contributions to our knowledge of ancient art and life.

Professor Marquand, who holds the chair of art and archaeology in Princeton, has gone into his subject with the thoroughness of a scholar and the love of an enthusiast. Greek Architecture considers every aspect of Greek building, the practical as well as the artistic, although by careful condensation and selection the author has been able to keep his material within the limits of one octavo volume of convenient size. Nearly four hundred illustrations emphasize the text and make the work as attractive as it is useful.

Designed for the general public instead of the scholar, and dealing not with the great triumphs of man's artistic sense and the flower of culture, but with fierce struggles in the virgin forest, with the crude, rough strength of pioneers, The Story of the Great Lakes is in striking contrast to Professor Marquand's work. In it Professor Edward Channing, of Harvard, and Miss Marion Lansing have made a notable addition to the series of Stories from American History, of which it is one. It is a tale to make every American's heart thrill with pride. Since the days when La Salle and Champlain first explored their shores, these wide inland seas have been the theatre of strife, adventure and daring. The winning of them from Indians, Freuchen and, later Englishmen is a proud chapter in American history and the authors of this book tell it well.

It is hardly, however, an elaborate, formal history that we have here. "No minute and exhaustive chronicle has been attempted in this volume," says the preface, "but important events, with the customs and life of each period, have been brought together and presented. Changes have come with such rapidity that the conditions of fifty years ago seem remote today. In this swift progress the heritage of the past must not be forgotten. The picturesqueness of the early life, the courage and hardihood of the explorers and settlers, and the tales of thrilling adventures and noble deeds should be treasured."

If you have friends in adversity stand by them.—Dickens.

The more we sacrifice in behalf of any cause the dearer it becomes to us.—N. Meloy.

He who reigns within himself and rules passions, desires and fears, is more than a king.—Milton.

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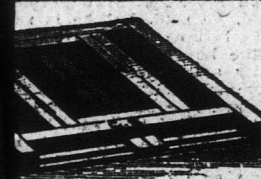
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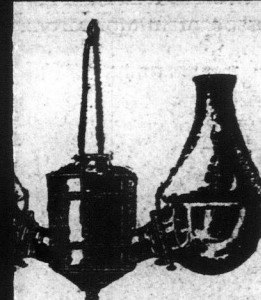
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GOVERNMENT IS TO DISMISS ALL STRIKERS

Drastic Action Will Be Taken to Put Down Strike of Postal and Railroad Employees in France

Paris, May 8.—M. Barthou, minister of public works, declares that the government, in the event of an attempt being made to organize, by instigating strikers from the service any postmen who stop work. This action will be taken under the chamber of deputies vote of confidence in the government in March last during the strike of state employees. The resolution of confidence was drawn up to meet just such an emergency. It said: "The chamber of deputies has resolved not to tolerate the strike of state employees. It is confident of the government's ability to restore peace and order in the public services, approve of the declaration of the government and passes to the order of the day."

LIGHT SENTENCE

Signalman Ellis, Who Caused Fatal Collision, Is Given 24 Hours—Suffering From Illness

Vancouver, May 8.—Wm. Ellis, the B. C. Electric railway signalman, who last December gave careless orders to two interurban cars, which resulted in a collision and the death of two motorists, was yesterday found guilty on two charges of manslaughter by a jury brought in a recommendation of mercy. Ellis has been in jail since the accident, and in view of the fact that he is suffering from illness which will probably result fatally, he was sentenced to only twenty-four hours in prison.

HOGGED SO HARD THE BROKE A RIB

Virginia Lovers Are Men of Size and Generous Impulses—This One Nearly Squeezed His "Gail" to Death

Pungoteague, Va., May 8.—The popularity of the hug as a farewell caress between sweethearts has taken a decided turn in this market since Elwood Scott broke his watch and a rib belonging to his innamorita in bidding her goodbye at the gate. So a miss Lola Westcott is one of the best-looking girls in the neighborhood and she has caused flutterings in the breast of many a swain hereabouts, but it apparently wasn't until young Scott crossed her path that she lost her heart and now she almost wishes she hadn't.

TRAPPER BURNED IN HIS LITTLE SHACK

Washington "State Man's" Remains Found in Charred Ruins of Cabin

Concrete, Wash., May 8.—News reached this city that an unknown trapper had been burned to death in a cabin on Bacon Creek, about seven miles above Marlinton. The man had been trapped in that vicinity all winter, and lived in a small cabin some distance from civilization. Last Sunday parties from Marlinton first discovered that the trapper's cabin had been burned to the ground and the remains of the unfortunate man. On what date or how the trapper met his horrible fate is a mystery which probably will never be solved.

DR. HALL WILL HAVE NEW BUILDING

Three-Storey Structure Will Be Put Up for Him on Fort Street This Summer

The latest addition to the new buildings of Victoria is to be a three-storey brick structure on the south side of Fort street nearly opposite the Sun harmonic hall. It will be built for Dr. Ernest Hall and tenders are now being asked for by the architects, Hooper and Watkins.

SNATCHED CHILD FROM MOTHER'S ARMS

Sensational Kidnapping at Helena Where Child Is Taken By Force From Parent

Helena, Mont., May 8.—Sensational indeed was the kidnapping of young Charles Peabody, at the Union station here by the members of the family of James Lee, who by sheer force of strength, took the 8-year-old child from his mother and another woman and hustled aboard a Northern Pacific train, just departing for the West. A warrant has been issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff, who expects to apprehend the Lees and the child upon the arrival of the train at Missoula.

TWENTY-THREE NEW DOCTORS FOR PROVINCE

Out of Thirty Candidates for Admission to Practice These Succeeded

Out of thirty candidates who sat during the current week at the medical examination for entrance as practitioners in British Columbia, held in the Provincial Government buildings, twenty-three were successful. The names of the new B. C. doctors follow: J. R. Atkinson, H. W. Coopes, K. E. Crompton, G. D. Dalrymple, B. Braeseke, J. W. Ford, W. J. Furse, R. C. Hill, B. A. Martin, R. S. McArthur, S. S. McKee, G. E. McKenzie, J. L. McLellan, R. D. Pantou, S. Paulin, W. H. Rennie, D. R. Shewan, J. S. Shurtle, R. C. Symmes, W. P. Walker, W. C. Walsh, J. A. Wilson and C. H. Workington. The result list of the examination concluded yesterday comprises an unusually large number of successes in proportion to those who sat for examination.

AN UNHAPPY BRIDE SUICIDES IN HOME

Uses Strip of Wedding Gown As Rope and Leaves No Explanation—Friends Knew She Wed to Please Parents

Chicago, May 8.—Mrs. William Rudes, a bride of thirty-six hours, tore a strip of the skirt of her wedding dress here, twisted it into the semblance of a rope and hanged herself on a clothes hook in the bathroom of her new home.

TWENTY-ONE MEN LOST IN WRECK

Steamer Shores Goes Down in Lake Superior With All on Board

Duluth, May 8.—Advices received yesterday are to the effect that the steamer Shores, six days overdue at Duluth, went down off Whitefish Point, in Lake Superior, with all on board. The crew and passengers numbered 21.

TWENTY MILLIONS FOR GILLES LIMIT

Ontario Department of Mines Receives Big Offer From a Syndicate in Montreal—No Official Announcement

Toronto, May 8.—The provincial department of mines has received the Globe learns, an offer of \$20,000,000 for the state railway company. The offer is a limit which lies adjacent to the chief producing Cobalt mines.

EASTERN CERTIFICATES ACCEPTED IN B. C.

Scarcity of Teachers in Province Leads to Order-in-Council

Owing to the scarcity of teachers in British Columbia, an order in council has been passed admitting to the practice of the profession all holders of first-class certificates with Normal training from any of the Eastern provinces.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER KILLED BY MANIAC

Everett Murderer Took His Own Life After Terrible Crime

Everett, Wn., May 8.—A double murder and suicide occurred at 8:50 a.m. yesterday when a small miller living in town a few miles out of Snohomish, Wn., Dawson, shot and instantly killed his wife and his four-year-old daughter, and then blew his brains out. The murderer used a Winchester rifle and a .38 calibre.

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ANOTHER RAILWAY PROMISED FOR VANCOUVER

Shareholder of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Says He Is Looking for Terminal Facilities

Vancouver, May 8.—That the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will during the present year secure terminal facilities in Vancouver to provide an outlet for water in the city for the extension of its main line of railway from Seattle, is the statement of William Smith Mazon, one of the largest shareholders of the company, who was in Vancouver yesterday.

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GOVERNOR SMITH GOES TO JAPAN

Manila, May 8.—Governor James M. Smith, of the Philippine Islands, who has obtained an indefinite leave of absence and probably will not return to his post until today on the steamer Neriko Maru to Kobe, will be going by rail to Yokohama. There he will take the steamer Minnetonka for America.

JUDGE LAMPMAN IS CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

Will Accept Position on Board of Conciliation in Nicola Valley Coal Company Dispute

Judge Lampman has been appointed and will accept the position of chairman of the board of conciliation appointed to deal with the matters in dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal Company and the miners.

BANNER OF JOAN OF ARC

Orleans, France, May 8.—To the accompaniment of roaring cannon and the tolling of the chimes, the ceremony of turning the procession and clergy, by the mayor of Orleans, of the banner of Joan of Arc was performed last night. Forty-two bishops with mitre and crozier, were massed on the front of the cathedral to receive the offering. The troops and the garrison bands formed a procession and escorted the mayor through the streets of the city to the cathedral, which was magnificently illuminated.

WANTED TO BE BRICKYARDS

Kingston, N. Y., May 8.—Rioting here yesterday in connection with the strike of brickmakers has tied up all the large yards in this section. At the yard of the Ulster Brick company, at Ulster Landing, a horse and half dozen wagons were thrown into the river by gangs of strike sympathizers in several yards quantities of half finished brick were ruined by the mob, while a foreman in the McDonald yard was attacked and seriously injured. The number of men out has now reached nearly 600. Many of them are paroled prisoners from the state penal institutions. It is feared that the rioting may reach serious proportions in case the manufacturers attempt on Monday next to carry out their plan to operate the yards with non-union men.

FATALITY AT BIG TUNNEL

Winthrop, May 8.—Two men were killed and two injured in a dynamite explosion in the big tunnel at Field, B. C. The killed are P. Zinchenko, an Italian, and Thomas Duff, a Scotch Canadian. The injured are P. J. McDonald and P. J. Bonner.

"HE WAS A BRIGAND" WAS EXPLANATION

Wealthy Seattle Italian Shot by Baker After a Feud

Seattle, May 8.—John Clorcia, president of the Mazzini society, one of the richest Italian residents of Seattle, was shot by Joe Mazerola, an Italian baker, at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon on the curbing of the sidewalk in front of the J. A. Baillargeon and company's store on Second avenue. Clorcia was taken at once to police headquarters in an ambulance, and it is believed he will survive. Mazerola immediately after firing the shot surrendered to Policeman H. A. Ziebarth without attempting to offer any resistance. "He was a brigand," said Mazerola, in explanation of his action. The trouble between the men is believed to have been an outcome of a bitter fight which has been raging for months past in the Mazzini society between Clorcia and John Corchia, although without effect. Clorcia had had with the quarrel is not clear.

WEALTH WAS USED TO PREJUDICE JURY

Counsel for Mrs. Boyle, Accused of Kidnapping, Makes Sensational Charge in Address to Jury

Merced, Pa., May 8.—Like her husband, Mrs. Boyle is anxious to tell more than has been brought out in the trial of herself, and of her husband regarding the kidnapping of "Billy" Whitla. "If Jimmie and I are sent to the penitentiary, I may have committed but there is no evidence that I have been up in this case and rather than suffer injustice from this court, I will quit this earth and take justice from my Maker."

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STANDARD BRED S. C. White Leghorns from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal., selected for great layers by the Hogan System. You get eggs from pulling but heavy layers. Send for free descriptive booklet. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, B. C.

W. LEIGHORNS, R. I. Reds, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue. Douglas'soultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B. C.

WANTED—Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; to lease or with option. Corner or north end district preferred but not essential; state postage; experienced farmer; good, comfortable, healthy home. Full particulars early to A. L. Strathcona Hotel, Shawanigan, Sask. Lako.

WANTED—Farm to rent or on lease or option; coming district preferred but not essential; small acreage with house of not less than six rooms. Write immediately to A. G. C. Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo.

President American Bible Society.

New York, May 8.—The election of Theophilus Anthony Brouwer, of this city, as president of the American Bible society, as successor to the late D. Gilman, was announced yesterday. Mr. Brouwer has been connected with organized Bible work in New York for sixty years, has been vice-president of the American Bible society for forty-two years and was vice-president of the society for twenty-three years.

Good Fishing at Kokilah.

Kokilah Hotel, May 8.—Mr. Sloan, M. P., and Mr. Scovell arrived in their auto from Nanaimo on Monday evening, fished on Tuesday morning in Cowichan River with W. C. Ferner, though proprietor of the Kokilah Hotel, and caught a beautiful basket of large trout. The smallest weighed one and one-half pounds and the largest three and one-half. Both rivers are in good order and there are plenty of fish.

Fatality at Big Tunnel.

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The

Those who anticipate pre-eminently an engine ship is to converge into confederated action the lines upon which, creation of a Canadian to this end.

In the United States persons who believe that tribute to King Edward amusing experience to is a certain amount of the Englishman regard as a subordinate than a pire. What is sometimes popularity of the English likely arises from the of Imperialism from some us has not proceeded a views of the leaders of we have taught ourselves.

We are sometimes There is truth in the c think that the London of all men, because precision of the gre munities outside Lond self and in the Empire

It is easier for a w native-born Canadian, in the world was ach land is also the centre thing could destroy pr a man it should be of such a country. That the great advanta do not lead to more I imagine also that if it could realize a little m have done, when he f that the Empire has be those who preceded hir of the earth, far remov and; and that what Britains beyond the se ory is of a part with men and women whose gives them a heroic as pire would be even gr

Canada is a new co as she has in the Emp almost entirely of mod though our views on I not be quite as broad those of statesmen who most fortunate school i because we live here, th constructive work for comparison, is not secog ing accomplished by thinking and their work

If we did not appro from the standpoint of should be very inferior any circumstances, our matic distinction plus extraordinary republic of people, would determin somewhat different lin mark the progress of th children are not alway ductions of their parent And, when they marry ming, they are found surroundings and ideas a young man, should b a chip off the old block

In Canada there is revealing of people a revelation to many adians; and is doubly who come to us with with the prejudices of immigration returns of in Canada, and chief there is a new populat and racial characteris found in the most ex Old World. The Bibl Scriptures in eighty use in the Dominion.

The immigrants fro when they know any know of it as a foreig then have no friendly connection with it. D nearly half a million to Canada, with some against British institu the public reading on of the Declaration of interminable criticism. Then, there are two adians, to whom Eng guage, and who, thou loyal to the form of achieved so much succ dominated by British that the native-born E descendants of the Unit devotion to British methods of governme that quality in the r Country which make South African of the nation speak and write

Now, Canada repr coming American and extreme types—in a light. Each comes to

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The Case for the Creation of a Canadian Navy

By D. D. Mann, in National Review for May

RIAGES
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lected for great layers by the Hagan
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W. LEIGHORNS, R. I. Reda, heavy
laying strains. Free catalogue. Doug-
gan's Foultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C.
m14

WANTED—Farm with house of about
six rooms or more, small acreage; to
lease or with option. Comox or north-
ern district preferred but not essen-
tial; state pastures, experienced
farmer; good, comfortable, healthy
home. Full particulars early to
A. B. O. Strathcona Hotel, Shawan-
gan Lake. a5

WANTED—Farm to rent or on lease
or option; coming district preferred
but not essential; small acreage with
house of not less than six rooms.
Write immediately to A. G. C. Wind-
sor Hotel, Nanaimo. a5

President American Bible Society.
New York, May 8.—The election of
Theophilus Anthony Brouwer, of this
city, as president of the American
Bible society, as successor to the late
D. Gilman, was announced yesterday.
Mr. Brouwer has been connected with
organized Bible work in New York for
sixty years, has been connected with
the American Bible society for forty-
two years and was vice-president of
the society for twenty-three years.

Good Fishing at Koksilah.
Koksilah Hotel, May 8.—Mr. Sloan,
M. P., and Mr. Scovell arrived in their
auto from Nanaimo on Monday even-
ing, fished on Tuesday morning in
Cowichan River with W. C. Forney,
though, proprietor of the Koksilah Ho-
tel, and caught a beautiful basket of
large trout. The smallest weighed one
and one-half pounds and the largest
three and one-half. Both rivers are
in good order and there are plenty of
fish.

Fatality at Big Tunnel
Winnipeg, May 8.—Two men were
killed and two injured in a dynamite
explosion in the big tunnel at Fitch,
B. C. The killed are P. Zinchenette,
an Italian, and Thomas Duff, a Scotch-
Canadian. The injured are F. J. Mc-
Dougal and P. J. Bonner.

Those who anticipate a Canadian navy as pre-eminently an engine of Canadian patriotism may have a different point of view from many of those who, in the Imperial city, all the time think of the Empire first and its component parts secondarily. There is no necessary incompatibility between the two points of view. The problem of Imperial statesmanship is to converge diversities of approach into confederated action. I wish to indicate the lines upon which, it seems to me, the creation of a Canadian navy might contribute to this end.

In the United States one occasionally finds persons who believe that Canada pays money tribute to King Edward; and it is always an amusing experience to undeceive them. There is a certain amount of belief in Canada, that the Englishman regards this Dominion rather as a subordinate than as a partner in the Empire. What is sometimes alleged to be the unpopularity of the Englishman in Canada most likely arises from the fact that the education in Imperialism of some Englishmen amongst us has not proceeded as far as, knowing the views of the leaders of opinion in England, we have taught ourselves to expect.

We are sometimes said to be provincial. There is truth in the criticism. We sometimes think that the Londoner is the most provincial of all men, because he has the least appreciation of the great place which communities outside London occupy in Britain itself and in the Empire generally.

It is easier for the Englishman to think of the Empire as a whole than it is for the native-born Canadian. The place of England in the world was achieved long ago. England is also the centre of the Empire. If anything could destroy provincialism of mind in a man it should be his residence in the capital of such a country. Sometimes we wonder that the great advantages of such a position do not lead to more Imperial thinking. We imagine also that if the average Englishman could realize a little more than he seems to have done, when he first comes to Canada, that the Empire has become what it is because those who preceded him conquered wild parts of the earth, far removed from the British Islands; and that what has been done in the Britains beyond the seas within living memory is of a part with the achievements of men and women whose remoteness from today gives them a heroic aspect, the modern Empire would be even greater in his eyes than it is.

Canada is a new country. Such prestige as she has in the Empire and in the world is almost entirely of modern making; and even though our views on Imperial questions may not be quite as broad and disinterested as those of statesmen who have grown up in the most fortunate school in the world, we know, because we live here, that we are engaged in a constructive work for the Empire, which, by comparison, is not second to that which is being accomplished by those who do their thinking and their work in the ancient capital.

If we did not approach Imperial questions from the standpoint of "Canada First," we should be very inferior Imperialists. Under any circumstances, our geographical and climatic distinction plus our nearness to an extraordinary republic of eighty millions of people, would determine our development on somewhat different lines from those which mark the progress of the Old Land. The best children are not always the most exact reproductions of their parents, even in early youth. And, when they marry and are given in marriage, they are found to be affected by new surroundings and ideas. A young nation, like a young man, should be something more than a chip off the old block.

In Canada there is a remarkable intermarriage of people and of ideas, which is a revelation to many older fashioned Canadians; and is doubly a revelation to those who come to us with the ideas and sometimes with the prejudices of the British Islands. The immigration returns of this century show that in Canada, and chiefly in Western Canada, there is a new population as varied in speech and racial characteristics as was and can be found in the most cosmopolitan city of the Old World. The Bible Society publishes the Scriptures in eighty different languages for use in the Dominion.

The immigrants from Continental Europe, when they know anything about England, know of it as a foreign country, and many of them have no friendly ideas about their new connection with it. During the last ten years nearly half a million Americans have come to Canada, with something of the prejudices against British institutions that comes from the public reading on every Fourth of July of the Declaration of Independence, with its interminable criticism of George the Third. Then, there are two million French-Canadians, and who, though they are more than loyal to the form of government that has achieved so much success in Canada, are not dominated by British ideas in the same way that the native-born Britisher is. In the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, the devotion to British ideals of justice and methods of government has not produced that quality in the relation to the Mother Country which makes the Australian and South African of the second and third generation speak and write of England as "home."

Now, Canada represents herself to the incoming American and Galician—to take two extreme types—in an exceedingly favorable light. Each comes to better his material con-

dition; and unless he is incompetent, or worse, he succeeds. Financial prosperity will go a long way to reconcile a man to the institutions of an alien country. But the Galician and the American find something more than better financial prospects. The Galician becomes a new man. The bugbear of military service does not rise up behind him, or before his children. He is in a world of unexpected independence. He knows nothing about the Empire, and he cares less. But he does learn something about Canada, and contentment with, and devotion to, the land of his adoption are as much as can reasonably be expected from him for some time. A British Imperial instinct cannot be created in him in a moment.

The American is very different from the Galician. He thinks he has observed England through the assertions of the Declaration of Independence, and through the coronets achieved by various heiresses whom he knows by repute. He was brought up in the tradition that Canada never did and never could amount to much; and when he became convinced that the country has fertile lands, good markets and excellent dividends to offer for his enterprise, he moved in, still thinking of the United States as the first, second and third country of all the world.

But in Western Canada he finds himself in an atmosphere more agreeable than he expected. If he has any acquaintance with new settlements in the Western and Northwestern States he is delighted to find that law and order, in the shape of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, preceded the settler. In new towns he finds churches more numerous than saloons. On the illimitable prairie, where he finds that in any township thirty-six square miles in extent, ten children reside, the parents can successfully demand a school, for the maintenance of which one-eighteenth of all the land was set aside when the country was first surveyed.

To the American in Canada the incredible thing has happened. He has found it impossible to take the oath of allegiance to the descendant of George the Third; but in so doing he has not troubled himself to think that he has readjusted his relation to the peerage. His allegiance is given to Canada.

It is surely not necessary to labor the point that in bringing the Galician and the American into the Empire, and affording to both of them honest administration of justice and unlimited opportunity to bear a high part in the making and observing of laws, the Dominion of Canada has made a valuable contribution to the strength of the Empire itself, as well as to the broadening of her own bases of strength. For there will go on, more and more quickly, in an invigorating climate and on a fertile soil, a blending of races, which will eventuate in a type as virile and enduring as the English type itself became through the intermarriage of the different people who, from time to time, invaded the shores of Great Britain.

As the Empire is vaster than England, we do not seek merely to help our new population to become loyal to England. We very much desire their loyalty to the Empire, as we ourselves are loyal. But the first thing, the vital thing, is to secure their loyalty to Canada, and as one of the most important steps in that evolution, I would place the creation of a Canadian navy.

The navy will be a natural consequence of placing the Canadian militia on an entirely Canadian basis, and controlled altogether from Ottawa. There is, of course, this difference between a militia and a navy—that a land force is entirely suitable to a country which has no foreign relations, and does not have to prepare for possible quarrels with states beyond the seas; whereas a navy, by the very fact of its existence, proclaims the country which establishes it to be, in some degree, at least, a world power.

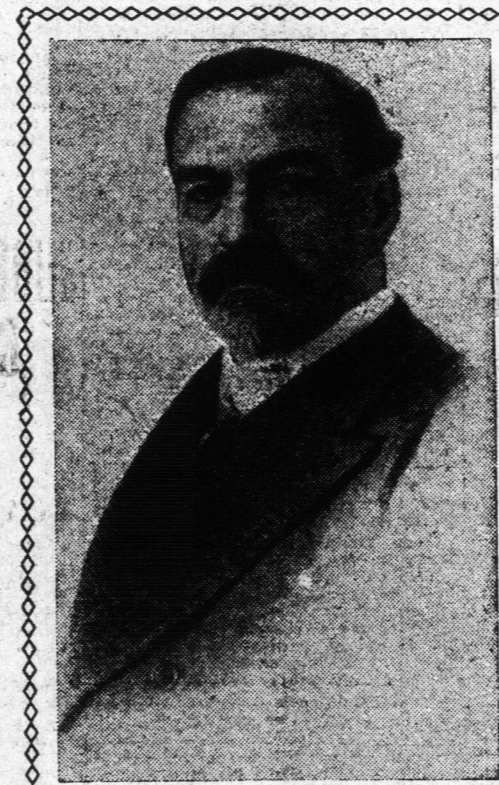
It might be argued that, for a country which has no foreign ministers, to have a navy of its own is an impossibility in international politics; and that there is no halfway between a navy of Canadian origin, subject absolutely to the direction of the British Admiralty, and a navy, the instrument of a totally independent power. If precedents were allowed to govern policies, this argument might have some weight; but, if the Empire had always waited for precedents, it would have ended long ago. This generation is just as capable of creating precedents as its forerunners were. There is no more reason why a Canadian navy should be wholly responsible to the Admiralty in London, than there is reason why the Finance Minister of Canada should be a creature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I do not conceive that Canada would propose to contribute to the cost of the Imperial navy, without direct representation on the Admiralty Board, and in the Parliament which reviews the cost and conduct of that body. We are quick to admit the force of the argument that inasmuch as the colonies are advantaged by the Imperial navy, they ought not to be entirely free from financial obligation. The fact that our share in the Empire is so essentially constructive, strengthens, if possible, the position on which great issues have before now been fought, with only one ending—that the people who provide the money shall absolutely control the spending of it. When the House of Lords controls money bills, and the Australian budget is revised in Whitehall, we shall no doubt receive gladly the idea that the Canadian people be-

tated for the Imperial navy. We have read enough of English history, and have had enough experience of our own, to know that the lynch-pin of self-government is this absolute control of taxes by the taxed.

Nor is it conceivable that Canada would desire to borrow or purchase vessels that have "obsoleted" from first-class service in the Imperial squadrons. It has been suggested and endorsed in the Times, that the Admiralty should lend us two or three obsolete vessels for policing our fisheries, as the first step in the discharge of Canada's duty to the naval development of the Empire. It is unwise to be contemptuous of small beginnings; and much may be said for the scheme of obtaining a few sea policemen that are too small or too slow for active service with, say, the Channel Squadron. But, if we are to deal with the question at all, we had better begin as though we mean business. To make a debut in second-hand clothes is to be too economical of dignity. We must assist our new citizens to understand that we are partners in the Empire, and not merely one of its poor relations. Where would a couple of poacher-catchers belong? Would they be creatures of the Marine Department, or would a little Admiralty be created for their direction?

The first consideration in any attempt to realize the naval possibilities of a country that overlooks the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is that it must wear the appearance of a thoroughly Canadian origin. To allow the impression to spread that, primarily, it is the financial stress of England which imposes new burdens on our people would jeopardize the movement. In starting a naval policy of our own there is no risk of establishing the



D. D. MANN

idea that we have notions of a naval independence that will approximate to Holland or Greece. Our neighbors are rapidly emerging from the supposition that we are in a state of vassalage to England. By inaugurating a navy of our own, we should enhance the prestige of the Empire in the Republic; first, because it would be obvious that only in a truly great Empire could there be such interdependence of parts with the complete acquiescence of the original power; and secondly, the establishment of a navy on a thoroughly Canadian basis, but ready to act with and for the Mother Country, would be a standing sign of our contentment within the Empire, and an effectual proof of the futility of supposing that the relation could be broken.

We must develop the naval spirit. We must begin by training our youth within sight of our shores, rather than by looking for poachers on the high seas. For maritime activity there is a natural, healthy craving in all nations. No one is so foolish as to suppose that Canada would ever dream of a navy finally, regardless of Great Britain. Every discerning man would perceive that, whatever Canada did, would be merely an evidence of the strength of decentralization in an Imperial Government, based absolutely on the will of the governed.

Our maritime assets, so to speak, are three—the Atlantic seaboard, the Pacific seaboard, and the Great Lakes. Hitherto our defensive instincts have been served only by the militia. In view of the distribution of our population, I suspect that we have more drill halls and armories than England has. But it is anomalous that, with our great coast line in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and far Eastern Quebec, but young fellows, to whom sea legs come by nature, should be compelled into the militia, when their choice would be the marines.

The population of the interior should chiefly supply the militia force. But there is enough blood in the country which first came here in sailors to furnish a naval contingent—even if our many rivers and innumerable lakes did not swarm in summer with all kinds of pleasure craft, which promote a love of life afloat.

The pact which keeps armed vessels off the great Lakes must never be broken. But the example of the United States in using the Lakes, even as far as Duluth, the western extremity of Lake Superior, as training grounds for her naval youth, should be followed. The further you are from the salt water the less likely are you to appreciate the importance of the oceans to the development of your national commerce. The greater is the need, therefore, of utilizing the Lakes to show your people that the carriage of ore and wheat in twelve-thousand-ton boats, is not the whole extent of your navigable interests.

In front of the Parliament Buildings at Toronto is a gun taken in the Crimean War. At Detroit recently I saw a gunless United States cadet ship—it was taken from the Spaniards. We cannot put such an advertisement of modern British naval history on the Lakes; because observant nations have been too wise to collide with Dreadnoughts. But we can find some means of repeating, on the Lakes, what has been done on the lawn in Queen's Park, and in other similar places. Where an out-of-date gunboat might be an irritant, some modern Arcthus might speedily provoke our naval emergence. Whatever the form, we must have the substance of naval training on the Lakes. Literally, we must teach the young idea how to shoot.

There must also be, of course, training stations on the Eastern and Western coasts. Halifax and Esquimaux are available. Nova Scotia has ideal marine conditions. British Columbia has, potentially, a great part to play in the Pacific. In winter the youngsters who had spent the summer on the Lakes would be sent, some to the Atlantic and some to the Pacific, to become masters of navigation by cruises to Europe, to the West Indies, to Australia and Japan. When Canadian warships are brought to Canadian coasts they must be equal with the best. We have observed the naming of battleships after counties in Britain, as we have seen the naming of similar United States vessels after different states of the Union. The propagandist tendency of patriotism has been born in us, as well as in the other English-speaking peoples.

The question of control—of relation to the Imperial Navy—is not difficult of solution. It may appear difficult to eyes accustomed to the measure of red tape, and to men of little faith in the cementing power of blood. In the first place, we should get our instructors from Great Britain. Even those who were not exactly delighted with the Imperial officers' part in the Boer war glory in the unquestioned pre-eminence of the British seaman. We know that, whoever they be loaned to us, would realize the difference between getting our instructors from England, and taking instructions from the same source. A very little tact, and capacity to excite enthusiasm, would imbue every Canadian cadet and seaman with the splendid traditions of the Navy, and make them feel their partnership in it. In peace times, everything would depend on the good sense of all parties to the arrangement—which is true of all political ententes.

But, as in peace you prepare for war, must not your plans, from the beginning, be based on the assumption that, at any moment, the discipline of warfare may become imperative? Somebody must give orders and somebody must obey. What would Canada do then? How are you to avoid the danger that would arise from the virtual independence of the Canadian navy? For does not independence mean possible neutrality, and, therefore, possible hostility?

Admit the apparent anomaly, and there is no need for alarm. Happily, against the fears of the littlefaiths, we have the experience of the centuries. The presence of the Canadian contingent in South Africa was not surprising to us. We foresaw it, even when Lord Lansdowne was declining colonial aid. We knew it would happen, even when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was backing up his own views with the plea that there was no Parliamentary provision for participating in a quarrel seven thousand miles away.

It must not be supposed, though, that Canada, beforehand, will unreservedly pledge herself to fight for Britain.

The partnership idea has not yet reached that point of sacrificing every principle on which her national development thus far has been founded. If there are Canadian advocates of such a pledge they are in a hopeless minority. Nobody would dream of Great Britain making a treaty with the United States in reference to Canada, without consulting Canada. Canada has no formal, constitutional locus in negotiating between Great Britain and the United States. But, in practice, she is at Washington all the time; and we have lived to see the British Ambassador to the United States paying a visit to Ottawa and addressing public audiences in Canadian cities.

It is quite safe to leave open the question of whether a Canadian navy would have to fight in every British quarrel, for the double reason that the Foreign Minister and the Cabinet in London are Imperial statesmen, and Canada is not a Crown colony. In dealing with foreign affairs generally, the Imperial cabinet inevitably considers the probable attitude of the over-seas dominions towards any impending crisis. Anything on such a matter it does not know, it can easily find out, for the telegraph practically places the council chamber of every one of the overseas dominions next door to the council chamber at Whitehall.

The question of agreement with, or hostility to the Mother Country in any international quarrel, could never be governed by any hard and fast compulsion to fight in the Mother Country's cause. If the Mother Country could not win the sympathy of her kith and kin in her quarrel that would be a very strong presumption that her quarrel was not worth powder and shot. We are aware that sometimes war has to be risked secretly. But the risk is not so great as it seems, for no European powers will risk a serious war on some matter about which public feeling has not been roused. Wars are not made any more in the back parlors of irresponsible autocrats.

With the recent experience of southeastern Europe before us—an experience which, fifty years ago, would have resulted in war first and discussion afterwards—we are quite willing to take our chances of agreement with the Mother Country without a formal contract being entered into beforehand. And, as we should expect that the commanding officers would be selected because of their capacity to command, we should not be afraid to take our fighting instructions from such chiefs. When the time came it would be seen that the loyalty of the French-Canadian, of the American, of the Galician—of all the one-time aliens—would be transfused into a loyalty to the Empire which is greater than us all.

POSTSCRIPT

The foregoing was written at the suggestion of friends, after some remarks of mine at a public meeting in Victoria, before the disclosures of the naval situation as between Great Britain and Germany had led to the remarkable outburst of patriotism throughout the Empire. The Dominion Government, at the time of writing, is being urged to offer Dreadnoughts to the Mother Country, a method of showing our devotion to Imperial interests which I heartily approve. This development does not change my views—it only accentuates them. The chief naval necessity for Canada is still training schools for her youth; and the provision of one, two or three battleships would do much to stimulate the naval spirit of which I have written. But it should be expressly stipulated that any vessels so provided by Canada would be lent to the Admiralty until our own crews are ready to man them. The knowledge that ships were provided in this way would perhaps do more than anything else to achieve the creation of a Canadian navy.

Toronto, March, 1909.

A NATION'S HEIGHT

Some interesting remarks were made recently by John Gray, the secretary of the Anthropometrical committee of the British association, upon the cable report that American college students are taller than their fathers and grandfathers. Mr. Gray said of the conditions in England: "The aristocracy, landed gentry, and cultured professional classes are improving in stature, but diminishing in numbers. The artisan class is holding its own in height and numbers. The laboring class—the term includes the unskilled millions of the people in the slums, even the vagrants—is perceptibly declining in stature while it increases more rapidly in numbers than either of the other two. These conditions apply not only to this country but practically to all Europe."

Some of the interesting facts mentioned by Mr. Gray may be summarized: Scotsmen are the tallest in Europe (average height, 5 feet 8 inches); then come Scandinavian and English (5 feet 6 inches), and German, French and Italian. Through the conditions of life in the valley of the Nile, the physical type of the Egyptian peasantry has not varied in 1,000 years.

"The English race," said Mr. Gray, "is naturally tall. Thus a decline in stature for us might reasonably be said to spell a decline also in physical and mental energy. The stature of our manufacturing classes has been reduced far below the average of the country. The shortest people I have measured are those in the great towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. They have, through new conditions of life, become quite a different type from the dwellers in the country."

OLD-TIME ACTORS' EARNINGS

Richard Burbage, who was considered the best as well as the most popular actor of his day, received a regular salary of £130 a year (equal in present day money to £1,040), besides shares in the theatre, which brought in a large sum. An efficient actor received in 1635 as large a regular salary as £180, of which sum £1,440 is the modern equivalent. The lowest known valuation set an actor's wages at 3s a day, or in modern money about £360 a year. Shakespeare's emoluments as an actor before 1599 are not likely to have fallen below £800 in modern money; while the remuneration due to performance, at court or in nobleman's houses, if the accounts of 1594 be accepted as the basis of reckoning, amounted to some £120. Nell Gwyn got 20s a performance—about £4 in present value.

You are either a magnet that attracts all things bright, desirable, healthy and joyous—or one that draws all things disagreeable, gloomy, unhealthy, and destructive.—Dorothy Quig

VICTORIA REALTY AS INVESTMENT

Terminal City Merchant Sees Great Possibilities In This City's Future

That the city of Victoria is among the most promising for intelligent investment on the coast today, is the expressed opinion of a well-known Vancouver business man who has just returned from investigating conditions on the island.

A somewhat remarkable evidence of the prosperity conditions existing among all classes in Victoria is afforded by the result at the close of last week's fortnightly real estate market.

Two Facts The first is the large amount of public works being carried on—upwards of 1900 men being employed on municipal improvements alone—and the extensive building operations in both the business and residential sections of the city.

The second noticeable fact is the optimistic feeling prevalent throughout the community.

The large increase in population—never before known in the history of the city.

Among the promising factors in the new condition of things is the application of the land reserve.

A marked advantage at present existing in Victoria from the investor's point of view is that prices for land are very reasonable.

The Saanich peninsula adjacent to the city, and comprising the municipalities of North and South Saanich, is rapidly filling up with a prosperous agricultural community.

With excellent prospects and a growing population, with every line of business active and a market extending far beyond the city.

All the Island Development Leagues have now joined forces to promote every plan for the further development and development of Vancouver Island.

THOUSANDS TRAVEL TO GAY PAREE

Influx of Visitors Begins and American Hotels Open for the Season

Special Cable to The Evening Post Paris, May 7.—Brilliant weather has brought thousands of visitors to Paris.

Great hotels in the Champs Elysees have been built up to meet the American trade.

The head office of the company is situated at Stillwater, Minnesota.

The amount of the company's capital is twenty-five thousand dollars.

ISLANDS BIG DAY AT SHOW

A-Y-P. Representative Announces Special Day For Western Canadians

June the 17th will be Vancouver Island day at the Alaska-Yukon exposition in Seattle.

Mr. Freeman states that he has been endeavoring to tender his official invitation to attend the opening ceremonies in connection with the exposition.

It was the original intention of Mr. Freeman to set aside the 7th of June for Victoria Day and the 17th for Vancouver Island.

Visitors to the town are at once impressed with the first is the large amount of public works being carried on.

The second noticeable fact is the optimistic feeling prevalent throughout the community.

Among the promising factors in the new condition of things is the application of the land reserve.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AFTER SUGAR TRUST KINGS

Criminal Proceedings Result From Wholesale Underweighing of Imports

New York, May 7.—Criminal proceedings as an outgrowth of the government's suit against the American Sugar Refining Company, which re-constructed its wholesale underweighing of sugar imports.

The case in that of Thomas Keenan, a checker, was being patrolled by the lower part of Massachusetts avenue early Tuesday morning.

ANIMATED TIN SHOP IS ARRESTED

Lighted Lantern and Milk Can Complete Costume of Prowler Who Had Disappeared

Boston, May 7.—A young man with a high, clipped pompadour and a lighted lantern and in the other a two-gallon milk can, was the apparition which greeted a young man who had been looking for him.

MISS "GERRY" FARRAR PAYS BACK LOAN

Famous Opera Singer Clears Last Cent of Debt to Woman Who Aided Her

Salem, Mass., May 7.—Miss Gertrude Farrar had recently made the last payment on a \$34,000 loan advanced for her musical education by Mrs. Gertrude Webb of Salem.

Drowned While Rafting Logs

Utica, N.Y., May 6.—Arthur Madison, aged 23 years, was drowned in East Canada creek, this afternoon while rafting logs.

The head office of the company is situated at Stillwater, Minnesota.

powered to issue and transfer stock. The time of the existence of the Company is thirty years from the 15th day of March, 1891.

The objects for which this company has been established and registered are: To purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of all kinds of real and personal property, including timbered lands and timber standing upon lands.

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Utica, N.Y., May 6.—Arthur Madison, aged 23 years, was drowned in East Canada creek, this afternoon while rafting logs.

The head office of the company is situated at Stillwater, Minnesota.

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A TRIP TO THE

(By Richard L. Anglers' Club about the fish food stories of marked what an extra amount of hardship and who has the fish-levy for the sake of killing a friend, a genial Irishman chronic from birth, one unselfish sportsman it was tune to meet and fish with.

Anyone who may chance to read this narrative, in the cany river, a tributary of the empty, into the head of that it is a river celebrat several species, Dolly Varden called locally, whether or not quite sure, and sea- that it is a fine salmon know, however, that it and peculiarities of which know and allow for, if he catches of these same fat, it is a river in which seasons for good fish known and taken advantage the enthusiastic angler.

When the angling season is usually too high and to be in shape for fishing is clearing and before the begins and you can have minnow-fishing for the g and the Dolly Varden co.

When the sun begins the warmer weather is in on many other waters, gins to come down this about the color of milk, to good shape again unt and then you have to your deadly work, if it before the humpbacks a cohes run up, as, once these, you may as well catching trout by legiti

It will thus be seen ally speaking two short is good on the Cheamun when the river is clearin rains, and the other ab is again clearing, after the trout brought down by the

Between whiles you the chances are again baskets.

Now my Irish friend, coast from the prairies, w to possess his impatient patience as best he could party to visit this riv ring, and had returned to deponent was tied down with a large catch and a stock of enthusiasm over he had enjoyed with all

Being, as said, the sportsman, his one thoug I, his friend, should also the magnificent sport he pled, and, seeing the bea back to town to the splen put up, fired my enthusrally itching to be "up a

During the summer of the fishing resorts, with varying success, b ever turning to the riv the red-letter days he and we had it all fixed holiday towards the en spend it together at the laid plans of mice and (Pardon, Brother Scot, quite accurate.)

Business unexpected the prairie country sou calculated, and we had eit altogether or else mak earlier than intended.

What we knew was the river was not yet in fit ing—and off we started anna, Captain Jack Cate of Howe Sound and the ish River.

The keeper of the st-firmed our fears, the riv discolored, and he was find it fishable at the O are obstinate, and we ve see it through and neve I forget exactly the d mouth of the Squamish the Cheamun on the w long tramp, and the sun heavy with dust, and plentiful, packs were ta

stead of a horse and rig set out to brave the sun flies on the road, in stream in better shape

inmost minds we knew y Packing on the back are used to it, but it tal to in fact, few attain fancy, before death; but what will not a man d derived these eventually, to find the river much in a night against mos any ever encountered, one's face with a sarcas to say, "You silly suc

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

A TRIP TO THE CHEACAMUS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

They were talking the other day at the Anglers' Club about the one subject, and, after a few good stories of obstacles overcome and fish foxiness circumvented, someone remarked what an extraordinary thing it is the amount of hardship and discomfort a man, who has the fish fever bad, will put up with for the sake of killing a few fish; which reminded me of a trip I once took with an old friend, a genial Irishman, with the fish fever chronic from birth, one of the best and most unselfish sportsmen it was ever my good fortune to meet and fish with.

Anyone who may chance to read this simple, truthful, narrative, who knows the Cheacamus River (split on some maps Shear-k-mish), a tributary of the Squamish which empties into the head of Howe Sound, knows that it is a river celebrated for large trout of several species, Dolly Varden, Rainbow (so-called locally, whether rightly so or not I am not quite sure) and sea-trout, but to mention that it is a fine salmon river. He will also know, however, that it is a river, the habits and peculiarities of which the angler must know and allow for, if he wishes to make good catches of these same fat fellows. As a matter of fact, it is a river in which the season, or rather seasons for good fishing are short, but, if known and taken advantage of, very sweet to the enthusiastic angler.

When the angling season opens, the water is usually too high and discolored by the rains to be in shape for fishing, but catch it when it is clearing and before the hot summer weather begins and you can have the time of your life minnow-fishing for the giants of the trout tribe and the Dolly Varden chair.

When the warmer weather is improving the fishing on warmer waters, the glacial water begins to come down this river and make it about the color of milk, and it does not get into good shape again until past mid-summer, and then you have to make haste and get in your deadly work, if it is trout you are after, before the humpbacks and dog salmon and cohoes run up, as, once the river is full of these, you may as well give up any idea of catching trout by legitimate methods.

It will thus be seen that there are practically speaking two short seasons when fishing is good on the Cheacamus, one in the spring, when the river is clearing, after the winter rains, and the other about September, when it is again clearing, after the flood of glacial water brought down by the hot-summer sun.

Between whittles you might catch fish, but the chances are against anything like big baskets. Now my Irish friend, freshly arrived on the coast from the prairies, where for years he had to possess his impatient fisherman's soul in patience as best he could, had formed one of a party to visit this river for the spring fishing, and had returned to Vancouver, where this deponent was tied down by business duties, with a large catch and a proportionately large stock of enthusiasm over the magnificent sport he had enjoyed with all large fish.

Being, as I said, the most unselfish of sportsmen, his one thought and wish was that I, his friend, should also taste the pleasures of the magnificent sport he had himself just sampled, and, seeing the beauties he had brought back to town to back his stories, and hearing the account of his splendid battles they had put up with, I fired my enthusiasm until I was literally itching to be "up and at 'em."

During the summer we sampled several of the fishing resorts, handy to Vancouver with varying success, but his thoughts were ever turning to the river of giant trout, and the red-letter days he had enjoyed thereon, and we had it all fixed up to take a few days' holiday towards the end of the summer and spend it together at the riverside. "The best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." (Pardon, Brother Scot, if the quotation is not quite accurate.)

Business unexpectedly called him back to the prairie country sooner than he had calculated, and we had either to call the trip off altogether or else make it a week or two earlier than intended. We shut our eyes to what we knew was the unpleasant truth—the river was not yet in fit condition for good fishing—and off we started on the good ship Britannia, Captain Jack Cates, master, for the head of Howe Sound and the mouth of the Squamish River.

The keeper of the store at Squamish confirmed our fears, the river was very high and discolored, and he was afraid we should not find it fishable at the Cheacamus. Irishmen are obstinate, and we were both determined to see it through and never say die till we did. I forget exactly the distance between the mouth of the Squamish and the bridge over the Cheacamus on the wagon road, but it is a long tramp, and the sun was hot and the roads heavy with dust, and, dollars not being over plentiful, packs were taken on our backs, instead of a horse and rig being hired, and we set out to brave the sun and the dust and the flies on the road, in the hope of finding the stream in better shape for fishing than in our inmost minds we knew was possible.

Packing on the back is alright when you are used to it, but it takes a lot of getting used to; in fact, few attain to this desideratum, I fancy, before death; but we were after fish, and what will not a man do to get fish? We arrived there eventually, pretty well fagged out, to find the river much as we feared; we put in a night among mosquitoes as spiteful as any ever encountered, which settled all over one's face with a sarcastic "zizz," as much as to say, "You silly sucker, you deserve to

be stung." The groceries had got somehow mixed in the packs owing to the bursting of several packages when cinched up tight, and there was a distinct flavor of sulphur matches about the morning porridge; but, nothing daunted, we sallied forth with the determination of exasperation, and put in a long day with nothing to show for it.

Almost we decided to give up and go home; but the Irishman was determined, if possible, to show me that there were such fish in the river to be caught, as oft I had dreamed of, if only it were possible to make them see a bait. While I was frying the bacon for supper, he fossicked around and caught a grass-hopper, he then found a nice little eddy where a Dolly Varden was at home, and in a few minutes that Dolly Varden (or parts of it rather) was supplementing the bacon in the frying pan.

Now don't jump to the conclusion that hereafter we caught quantities of grasshoppers and with them quantities of fish. I admit we tried to, but the water was really too opaque, and only one more came to grass, so that we were reluctantly compelled to face the fact that the river was in such condition as to be practically unfishable and to resign ourselves to the inevitable. An early start on the homeward journey was scheduled for the morning. The evening before we went for a stroll a mile or two upstream, myself without fishing-tackle, but the Irishman enthusiast, dogged to the last, insisted on bringing a rod with him, "in case." Getting tired of walking without an object, I suggested sitting down for a smoke, but he was speedily up again, and said he would go up a little further to try just once more, while I took it easy. He came back in about half an hour with two small trout, caught in a little mountain creek which entered the river further up along the trail.

While he was away I had the pleasure of seeing a fine black bear stroll out onto a sandbar to take the evening air. Of course, I had no gun, or should not have seen him! However, the two small trout provided us with a tasty

breakfast before starting on the long pack home—fishless.

We had worked hard—pig-headedly, of course—but if you never buck against fortune, fortune will never favor you, and there is a sequel to this story. We made the return journey down Howe Sound in a row-boat, and having a day or two to spare, stopped at the mouth of every creek of any size on the way down, with the result that after all we arrived in town with a fine basket of fresh silvery sea-trout.

It has never been the good fortune of either of us to return to that river, but one of these days, if the god of fishermen so wills it, we are going up at the right season to have our revenge.

IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON

In season and out of season, our game and fish need better protection, because in season and out of season they are suffering for the want of it; therefore in season and out of season it is necessary to continually call attention to this matter, as it is of importance to all residents, whether sportsmen or not, and might well attract more notice than it does from our leading business men.

"Unorganized districts" is a convenient catchword to excuse flagrant infractions of the game laws, but it makes a poor excuse for such well-known resorts as Goldstream, Cowichan Bay and Sooke Harbor.

The daily press has been reporting the spearing of steelheads at the former place, which are said to be there in greater numbers than usual this year. Spearing spawning fish, unclean and unseasonable! Sportsmanlike, is it not? And yet the report is, I believe, quite true.

Several weeks after the shooting season was closed for everything, Indians were shooting ducks at Cowichan Bay, also netting salmon in the river. Last Sunday I was down at Sooke Harbor early in the morning, when

shots were going off for an hour or so in every direction. This is no exaggeration. I wanted to come to the most charitable conclusion possible, and supposed the inhabitants were practicing at inanimate targets, but later in the day I met two men on the road with shotgun and setnets. I ventured to suggest that the shooting season was closed, when quick as a shot the answer came: "No; not for brant."

Brant in Sooke Harbor on a hot, sunny day, with scarcely a breath of wind stirring! Ask anyone who knows anything about these birds and this country if that is likely or possible!

This at a time when the cock-grouse are hooting in the firs while their mates are nesting on the ground, and one setter can do more damage running wild in the woods than a dozen guns can do in the proper season.

There are lots of booters in the trees, and the crow of the cock-pheasant was to be frequently heard in all the districts I have been in this spring; if game is scarcer than it was, it is no difficult matter to point to the real reasons; not so much the increasing number of guns out during the season, but the indisputable fact that the game does not get fair play out of season.

WEATHER AND HUMORS OF TROUT

The handiest and most feasible excuse for a poor creel of trout is the weather. If trout do not sport on a day when we go out confidently acknowledging that no conditions could possibly be more perfect, we urge that a change is imminent, and that the fish anticipate these things better than we do. If they do sport, and our excitement grows keener as our basket grows heavier, although when we started, on a special day which we had looked forward to, appearances were unfriendly and even hostile, we credit ourselves with the deprecating opinion that "one never knows."

If the weather is settled for a week or two the experienced fisher can gauge his chances

fairly accurately; but when such changes occur as have occurred recently, there is not a fisherman living who knows the tastes and in climations of trout, even in spring. At no time in the whole of his career did a fisher ever have a more favorable opportunity of testing the humors of fish as affected by weather than during March, April and May this year. The spring which includes within four weeks a normal Easter, a bitter bleak winter, with hard frost and six inches of snow, and tropical heat with glaring sunshine, is certainly varied enough to experiment in. We are led too hastily to conclude that recuperating trout will take anything in spring, and only become fastidious when their development is complete. The fisher who laid this hypothetical unctious to his soul this year must have been most decidedly un deceived, and have learnt that periods of extreme changes are the worst periods for sport. Changes which are not to the slightest extent apparent to the fisher are anticipated by the fish, and the sportsman who wondered why trout would not take when the proper condition of soft air, westerly breezes, and thin clouds were favorable, has been given his reply five or six hours later when heavy rain fell and there was a freshet.

Here is an instance of the incomprehensibility of the tastes of trout. Years ago at Easter two of us had a day which was previously fixed for us by the owner of a stretch of well-stocked water in a river flowing from west to east. The wind was in the northwest, and blew cold and moist, threatening us as we drove over moors with snow or sleet. A more comfortless, disagreeable, unpromising day it was impossible to imagine. Passers by stared at us, equipped as we were for fishing, and doubtless concluded that it was a pity that ar-dor such as ours should be directed upon such an absurd quest. At the river the wind curled round us and swept the now frequent showers of sleet and snow down on to the surface of the water, compelling us to make the most ludicrous slashing casts conceivable. Yet never did trout rise better or give us finer sport. When the snow was heaviest and the wind hardest scarcely a cast was made without a rise, and three or four times did we get two trout on our two flies. The excitement made us warm, and we quite eagerly looked for the snow showers with the blustering wind accompanying them. That evening, as we looked at our aggregate of sixty-eight fish, we mentally resolved that, come what might in future, we would bar no conditions of snow, hail, sleet or rain, and only stay at home when there were heavy freshets and colored water.

Then what a boon to the fly fisher is a hail shower—not the furious lashing of a storm, but the pattering of hail on the surface like the big drops of April rain. How greedily the trout will rush after a March brown then! Our ears and cheeks were tingling with the onslaught of hail one showery day when we were fishing a little stream of about 10 feet in width, but we had to stop at three o'clock because we caught as many trout as we could conveniently carry. Again, a few days ago we were fishing some lovely water when the mist was so thick that we could scarcely see thirty yards, and were getting nothing. As it lifted and the sun came out the trout literally rushed after the fly. We basketed fifteen good fish within an hour. But when the mist threatened, even before it came down, the trout would have no more of the fly they were taking during the sunshine. They came up half heartedly for a short time to a half stone, and then stopped altogether.

After all, there is a good deal of pleasure in the speculative excitement attending the study of the humors of trout. An old friend in his seventy-third year, who still plays tennis and drives twelve or fourteen miles to fish, invariably picks out a bright, hot, windless day for his fishing. He does not get a big basket of trout, but he always gets a presentable number of good-sized fish, and he fishes up stream and under the opposite bushes with a very fine cast. Most of us stay at home on such days, but there are certain parts of the year, usually about the middle or end of June, when, if the weather is clear, bright, and hot, heavy toll is taken of the stock of trout in the middle of the day with the natural "fern" fly or the crowding beetle, deadly baits in the hands of those who know how to use them and care to do so. The disposition to use them is happily waning, as is the desire for any natural bait. To the artificial fly, wet or dry, we pin our faith, and if we happen, notwithstanding all the seductive persuasiveness of keen casting, to cross the moods of trout, it is "all in the day's march." Better times will come.—Noss Mayo, in The Field.

RAINBOW TROUT FIGHTING

"I was walking towards the pond on Saturday, when I saw a tremendous scrimmage going on—now a fin, now a tail out of water, and on a nearer approach found that it was two large rainbows fighting. They kept swimming round and making violent dashes at each other with wide-open mouths, and now and then I saw mouthfuls of scales flying in the water. They were so busy fighting that they simply took no notice of me, and as they got within reach I put in my stick and tried to separate them, and then I realized what big, strong fish they were; but my pushing at them had no effect at all, and the fight went on. Of course they soon got out of reach and deeper in the water, and the last I saw of them was merely a continuous boil, which showed that the fight was still going on."—Gadfly, in The Field.

The Science of Salvaging Sunken Vessels

(Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)



CONVERT it into a gigantic steel air bubble and it will raise itself—such is the new theory and practice of saving the ships that go upon the rocks or to the bottom of the sea. It is a comparatively new idea, but it has worked where every other means has failed. It was tried in 1905 on the great 11,000 ton Bavarian, which went onto the rocks in the St. Lawrence River, and what the salvors could not do with an expenditure of \$50,000 the gigantic air bubble was able to do. It was next tested on the 9,000-ton Mount Temple, and it was raised. Then it was tried on the English cruiser Gladiator and the American gunboat Yankee with equal success, although the Yankee went down again owing to a collision with one of the tugs towing her. Now it is proposed to add the Republic to the list of converted air bubbles. In this case it is expected that electro-magnets will aid in the work.

The air bubble method of salvage is perhaps the cheapest yet found. The first thing to be done is for divers to go down and make the hold air-tight, leaving only room for the water to get out. Then gigantic air pumps are set to work, pumps that are some million times larger than a bicycle pump. These are valves just like there are in the bicycle tire, which will admit the air but will not allow it to escape. As the air is forced into the hold the water must get out. Through a series of trap doors the men who are accustomed to working under compressed air—corresponding to the "sandhogs" in sub-aqueous tunnels—get down into the hold and brace the ship in every conceivable way so that it can withstand the tremendous strain that is to be put upon it. If the job is not done right it will act just like a defective pneumatic tire. But if it is done right there will be no trouble. When all the water is forced out by the air that is pumped in, the ship will at once right herself, just as a hollow rubber ball will rise to the top of the water, and the towing to a haven of refuge begins.

It is a terrible strain on the new type of wrecker. He knows not the moment a storm may blow up and find him down in the hold with a dozen trap-doors between him and the top of the water. There are telephones from the wrecking tugs to the interior, and a lookout is always stationed above watching for the possible storm. But even with this precaution there is still many a race with death to the top of the water.

The first employment of the compressed air system of steamship raising was made many years ago. A small schooner had run on the rocks. After many efforts to get her off she was abandoned—or rather sold to an enterprising adventurer. He bought a lot of empty coal-oil barrels and when the tide was low filled the hold with them, first having taken care to have each one closed at the bung. He shored them down well so that they could not shift, and when the tide next came along it lifted the schooner clear of the rocks. The ingenuity of this man netted him enough to buy a good farm.

The next step in the direction of compressed air salvage as it is conducted today was the invention of the "camel." This is a large

iron or steel barrel, often a hundred feet in length by as much as ten feet in diameter. Several of these "camels" are fastened to the side of the vessel, at low tide, if it is on the rocks, or at any time if it is below the surface. The water is then forced out of them, and their lifting power becomes equal to the difference between their weight and the weight of the water they displace, which is many tons.

One of the most unusual cases of successful salvage with compressed air happened in the case of the Gladiator, which was sunk in a collision with the American steamer St. Paul. The Gladiator is a rather antiquated British cruiser, but it was desirable to raise her. She had sunk in a way that made her lay on her side. The first problem was to right her. Heavy apparatus in the shape of steam winches and other equipment was set up in concrete beds on the shore, and after many a hawser had been parted they were finally successful in getting her on an even keel. Then came the work of the divers, the sandhogs, and the air pumps. It was not long before the tale was told, and the Gladiator, sadly disfigured, but still in the game, rose to the surface and was successfully towed into port.

The St. Paul, which ran down the Gladiator, has not always gone scot-free. Some thirteen years ago she was on the beach herself, off the New Jersey coast. The task of getting her afloat again was placed in the hands of Capt. Israel Merritt, of the great Merritt-Chapman firm. It is said that this was the last piece of work of which Capt. Merritt ever took personal charge. He has been one of the most successful salvors the world has ever produced, and his ships sail many seas in their work of rescuing shipping.

Oftentimes wreckers are put to their wits end to solve the unexpected problems that arise. Some years ago the Milwaukee ran on to the rocks off the English coast. It was soon found that to get the vessel off intact was out of the question. The forward part was so damaged as to be practically worthless, so they built heavy bulkheads across the beam amidships, dynamited the forward part away and towed the after part safe to port where a new forward portion was built onto it. The same thing, almost, happened with the Seovic, another large vessel. In its case both the stem and the stern parts were saved, and it was towed into port in halves, and there made over into as perfect a looking ship as if it had never met with an accident.

One of the most peculiar accidents that ever befell a ship happened to the Austrel, in Sydney harbor some years ago. She was coaling, and the officers had neglected to close the lower port holes. During the night she listed to starboard and sank in ten fathoms of water. A coffer dam was erected around her superstructure, divers closed the port holes which were left open, and big pumps, throwing a ton of water a second, were set to pumping the water out of the hold. The ship soon rose to the surface as an empty bottle tightly corked will come to the top of the water. She was little the worse for the experience.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable examples of a ship commander making the best of the resources at hand was when the Esk collided with an iceberg. Seeing that unless he was able to lighten his ship all hands would go to the bottom, he tied up to the

berg, unloaded his cargo on it, and repaired the damaged hull. Then he transhipped his cargo back into the Esk and continued his journey.

What constitutes the brightest chapter in all wrecking history was the success of the Japanese in raising the Russian ships that had been sunk at Port Arthur. Where the United States has not been able to raise the one lone Maine in Havana harbor, the Japanese raised nearly everything at Port Arthur. Over 100,000 tons of war engines were brought up from Davy Jones' locker and added to the effective fighting strength of the Japanese navy. If the United States had raised the Maine, and all of the ships sunk in the battle of Santiago besides, it would not have constituted half the task that the Japanese successfully undertook. The fact that the ships were blown up by the Russians in such a way that they hoped they could never be raised adds to the lustre of the triumph of the Japanese in floating them. Most of them were lying in from forty to fifty feet of water.

The English are now engaged in an enterprise of more than ordinary interest. It is an attempt to rescue the treasure from the wreck of the British warship Lutin, which was sunk in 1707, and lies buried in the sands of more than a century. A large metal tube 100 feet long and about eight feet in diameter, has been constructed, on the one end of which there has been built a tiny house with water-tight windows and doors in it. The divers will go down in this and use it as the base of operations. The sand will all be sucked away from the wreck by great sand pumps, and then will begin the work of securing the treasure.

This action of the English finds a counterpart in the efforts to raise the Spanish Armada. The Dutch sailors attempted to do so several centuries ago, but their efforts at salvage all came to naught. Napoleon afterward undertook it, but with equal ill-success. Later the Spaniards undertook to raise the sunken craft, and they succeeded in getting the treasure from most of them.

The modern ship devoted to salvage and wreck-raising is an intricate and powerful machine. Its gigantic pumps, throwing a ton of water in the time it takes to say "Jack Robinson," its equipment of pneumatic hammers, drills and riveters, which can do the work of hundreds of men in less time than they could; its great wrecking cranes which can lift hundreds of tons, all lend effective assistance in cheating Davy Jones out of his victories.

The records of the Patent Office show that Abraham Lincoln's thoughts once turned more to the sea than to watercraft. He invented a wrecking apparatus, whose principle has since come into use. He had two boats joined together by huge beams. They were intended to straddle a wreck. Cables were to be passed under the hull, while steam winches on the salvage boats were to do the lifting, the principle employed being much the same as in the great traveling cranes in big machine shops.

It has been estimated that the tonnage lost at sea is only one-sixth as great today as it was thirty years ago, although the aggregate tonnage has increased threefold. In other words, the ocean is eighteen times safer today than it was a quarter of a century ago. But even at that there are a thousand craft of one kind or another lost each year.

Stylish Models in Empire and Princess Gowns



Princess Gown, \$37.50

WOMEN'S PRINCESS GOWN, in very rich satin, colors, blue, myrtle and taupe, square yoke and pointed collar of cream insertion, with very fine gold braid trimming, fancy tucked sleeve with insertion finish, pleated girdele with long ends, double pleat over the shoulder to girdele. Skirt pleated in sheath effect. Price...\$37.50

A Splendid Showing of Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Our assortment of Handsome Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns is now at its greatest. Exclusive models from London and Paris are included in the showing, also a range of smart gowns for semi-dress wear. We would be glad to have you inspect these garments, and feel sure that you will be pleased with them as they are exceptionally handsome.

WOMEN'S TWO PIECE DRESS, made of very fine spotted net, in white and ecru, suitable for evening or afternoon wear. Blouse, with yoke and collar of fancy insertion, with a finish of narrow lace, full length sleeve. Skirt made with rows of insertion and tucks, lined throughout with silk. Price...\$22.50

WOMEN'S PRINCESS GOWN, made of fancy net, in ecru and white. Yoke and sleeve tucked and each tuck finished with lace. Skirt made with clusters of tucks and lined throughout with silk. Price...\$25.00

WOMEN'S HANDSOME PRINCESS GOWN, made of extra good quality of satin, in the new shade of green. Yoke and collar of tucked net with a finish of wide gold embroidery. Full length shirred sleeve. Skirt made with side panel and button trimmed. Price...\$45.00



WOMEN'S EVENING GOWN, in pale blue satin, Princess style, low neck, full length sleeve of shirred chiffon, with satin trimming. Pleated girdele with long ends reaching to bottom of skirt. Body of gown from girdele to neck of embroidered net, with satin folds over shoulders. Price is...\$50.00

WOMEN'S PALE GREEN EVENING GOWN, Princess style, made of satin. Girdele of wide gold braid with long ends, low neck and short puff sleeve, pointed effect to girdele, back and front of shirred white net with gold braid trimmings. Skirt with train and tucked at hips. Bodice silk lined. Price...\$50.00

WOMEN'S PONGEE PRINCESS GOWN, with yoke and collar of plain net trimmed with narrow gold braid, finished at waist with tucked belt and wide girdele. Skirt with side panel and button trimmed. Price...\$25.00



WOMEN'S ELABORATE EVENING COSTUME, made of very fine quality black chiffon, Princess style, with high girdele, low neck and short sleeve. V effect back and front of black sequin, with very rich Carrickmacross lace over shoulder to girdele. Skirt with train finished with four large tucks and wide lace to match bodice. Entire gown silk lined...\$85.00

WOMEN'S HANDSOME EVENING GOWN, in pale pink net, Princess style, low neck and very short sleeves. V effect of shirred chiffon back and front. Girdele of satin with silk braid trimmings. Skirt with train, bottom of skirt, sleeve and over shoulder to waist very elaborately trimmed with sequin net in fancy scroll. Entire gown silk lined. Price...\$100.00



Princess Dress, \$25.00

WOMEN'S HANDSOME PRINCESS COSTUME, in ecru net. Yoke and front formed of rows of insertion and tucks, full length tucked sleeve. Skirt with deep flounce of tucks and lace. Lined throughout with silk. Price...\$25.00

Good Novels Special at 25 cents each

- Blazed Trail, by White.
- Silent Places, by White.
- King of Diamonds, by Tracy.
- Karl Grier, by Tracy.
- The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by Fox.
- The Pillar of Light, by Tracy.
- The Great Mogul, by Tracy.
- The Captain of the Kansas, by Tracy.
- The Red Year, by Tracy.
- And others by Opie Read, Johnston, Gunter, Harry Lauder and many others.

Pongee and Messaline Silk Waists



Waists made of these two silks seem destined to be the most popular of all colored materials for waists. The pongee waists are hard to beat for actual wearing qualities and at the same time they are very smart. The messaline waists are somewhat more dressy and are greatly worn in the large fashion centres, particularly in the blue and green shades.

PONGEE SILK WAISTS—Made up in taupe, reseda, myrtle, champagne, Copenhagen and natural colored pongee silk, in a nice quality. These waists open in the front and have a yoke made of straps of self and fine silk braid. The front has two clusters of pin tucks running the entire length, with wide tucks at side, and the whole front finished with covered buttons. Back made with wide and narrow tucks. Long sleeves finished at wrist with pin tucks and covered cuffs. Collar finished with silk braid. Price...\$5.75

DAINTY WAISTS, made of Messaline silk, in white and light blue. These waists have rows of white insertion forming yoke and one row down the centre of front with rows of tucks on either side. The back is made with tucks. Long sleeves with white insertion set in, in a pretty design, and frill of insertion and lace at wrist. High collar edged to match cuffs. Price...\$5.75



Copyright Novels Special at 60 cents each

- The Garden of Lies, by Forman.
- Return of Sherlock Holmes, by Doyle.
- The Lion's Share, by Thanet.
- Beverly of Graustark, by McCutcheon.
- Port of Missing Men, by Nicholson.
- Half a Rogue, by McGrath.
- Saul of Tarsus, by Miller.
- The Garden of Allah, by Hitchens.
- God Wills It, by Davis.
- The Leopard's Spots, by Dixon.
- The Grey Cloak, by McGrath.
- The Fool Errand, by Hewlett.
- Brewster's Millions, by McCutcheon.
- When Knighthood Was in Flower, by Cas-koden.
- The Yoke, by Miller.

Queen Quality SHOE

"Fits when others fail"

Can you afford to wear shoes at any price that do not fit properly and give you ease of motion?

Really good shoes are not expensive. But you must know where to find them! Have you ever tried the "Queen Quality" shoe for Women? It will be a revelation to you of the degree of comfort possible in shoes.

Prices: \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50

SMART WAISTS, made of Messaline silk, in peacock blue, taupe and white. The front has yoke made of straps of self stitched on colored net, the lower part being made of fine tucks. Back has yoke and fine tucks. Long sleeves with panel at wrist, made of straps of self set on net. High collar of straps set on net. Price...\$11.75

PRETTY WAISTS, made of Messaline silk, in light blue, Copenhagen blue and white. The entire front is made of fine tucks, with rows of Valenciennes insertion set in, and the back is finished the same. Long sleeves, with rows of insertion and panel of fine tucks, and fine lace and insertion at wrist. High collar, made of fine Valenciennes insertion edged with lace. Price...\$12.50

Silks and Satins for Summer Wear

Silks will be greatly worn this summer for dresses and suits, and we are prepared to show some very attractive colorings and designs. Satins are also greatly worn in the fashion centres, especially for separate waists.

FANCY LOUISINE SILKS, in a variety of fancy striped effects, in a good assortment of colors. Price...75¢

FANCY GEISHA SILKS, in light and dark stripes and checks. Very nice for summer wear. Price...50¢

FOULARDINE SILKS, the lightweight silk, suitable for summer dresses. A nice assortment of brocade and spot effects. Price...50¢

ORIENTAL SATINS, silk back, suitable for dresses and waists, all light and dark shades. Price...90¢

DUCHESS SATINS, rich heavy quality, in all shades. Price...\$1.50

CREPE DE CHINE, in evening shades. Price...\$1.50

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, soft, bright finish, at 50¢, 65¢, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.25 and...\$1.50

BATAVIA SATIN, wool back, all the new shades, 44 inches wide. Price...\$2.50

MOUSSELIENE DE SOIE, light shades only. Price...75¢

BATAVIA SATINS, wool back, all new shades, for street and special wear, 42 inches wide. Price...\$1.50

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 36 inches wide, special make for coats. Price...\$1.50

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, very durable, will not cut, at 75¢ to...\$2.75

BLACK PAILLETTE, bright, dressy make, at 75¢ \$1.00 and...\$1.50

BLACK ORIENTAL SATINS, silk back, very durable, at 90¢, \$1.00, \$1.25 and...\$1.65

BLACK DUCHESS SATINS, all silk back, very durable. Prices, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

Queen Quality SHOE

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What is the day worth to you if your shoes will not let you do your work? Can you afford to wear such shoes at any price if they do not fit properly or give you ease of motion?

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VOL. L. NO. 248

PROGRESS STRIKE SLOW

Number of Striking Government Employees Shows Small Increase Many Returned to Work

MANY DISMISSALS ARE NOW EXP

Government Today Asks Vote of Confidence in Number of Deputies—Ray File Dismayed by Dis

Paris, May 13.—The number of government employees who have returned to work is appreciable increase this morning. Services are nominal at some notably at Bordeaux, and at Lyons where the number of men out are returned to their posts.

The concerted efforts of the various bureaus to induce their comrades to return have been with the authorities are confident that the strike will be over in a few days.

On the other hand, the leadership claim that the Government bluffing, and that its figures of the number of men out are inflated. They declare the movement will rapidly, and they do not regret the strike.

Only at Lyons, where both telegraph services are up, is the situation different. The batch of dismissals last night has dismayed the rank and file. The Government this afternoon ask for a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies and if it is granted another and larger batch of dismissals will follow immediately. The official statistics issued give the total number of strikers at 834. The postmen charged with the delivery of newspapers refused to make their rounds this morning and were expelled from the post office. They were replaced by men of the national guard. The American chamber of commerce in Paris has organized a special committee to insure the despatch of mails via Cherbourg and Havre.

METHODIST CONFERENCE ELECTS PRES

Rev. James Calvert Won Out, Victoria Clergyman Made Good Run

Vancouver, May 13.—Rev. Calvert was elected president of the Methodist conference at Victoria today. Rev. E. B. Powell of Nelson was a close rival and Rev. A. E. Roberts, vicar of the Victoria church, made a good run for the office. Rev. Calvert was then elected secretary. The conference will be held next year in Victoria. There are no important changes in the list of stations on the island.

LIMELIGHT ON CARIBOO BILL

Famous Nome Miner Settles in Wine Supper Admits Was Once Hall Poobah and Prize

Vancouver, May 13.—Cariboo Bill told the magister that years ago he was a promoter in the Dewey and Grand Forks, Yukon. He admitted in a grilling cross-examination that he had been a prize-fighter. He declared that Bill Mullins, right up to the time the wine supper was a judge.