

which was partially destroyed. Large numbers of the residents had narrow escapes from drowning. Those who took refuge on the tops of their shacks were carried along by the swirling tide, many of them escaping when the broadening expanse of water hurled their shattered tenements to dry land on either side of the flood as it made its way to Union bay. Strike at Manchester

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MANCHESTER, Eng., Feb. 9 .- The dockworkers here went on strike today because the shipping companies continue to employ non-union laborers. A general strike of the transport workers is threatened.

### U. S. Army Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- An attack' on the proposed service corps in the army in the house today furnished the first indication of the fight that will be made next week on this feature of the Hay army reorganization plan, as a part of the military appropriation bill now being considered by the house.

#### Victoria Ladies Defeated

VANCOUVER, Feb. 10 .- The Vancouver ladies' field hockey team defeated the Victoria ladies at Brockton point this afternoon by a score of 2 goals to 1. In the Mainland championship match between Vancouver and the Highlanders, the former won by a score of 1 goal to nil.

# Miners Trapped

DANVILLE, Ills., Feb. 9.-Fifty miners were trapped tonight in the Fairmont Coal company's shaft at Bennet Station. They have been there since early morning, and there is no prospect of release before tomorrow. All are believed safe. A hoisting wheel broke and the cages were stuck in the shaft. The only egress was by way of the air shaft, which was choked with ice.

### Parties in Reichstag

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The result of the election of the officers of the Reichstag shows that the old Conservative alliance with the Centrists is still in operation. It lacks only three votes in order to obtain a majority in a full today with Frank M. Ryan, the presilouse. The opponents of the alliance, members of the progressive parties, are said he had heard about the governunable to muster their full strength, as number of National Liberals are proving unreliable when called upon to tion that may develope," said Mr. But-choose between a Socialist and an ler, "I probably will be at home in anti-Socialist.

who connect Viscount Haldane's mission with impracticable pacific pro-

The press this morning is practically unanimous in praise of - Winston Churchill's declarations yesterday at Churchil's declarations yesterday at Glasgow. Even the newspapers which most vigorously opposed his Home Rule attitude at Behfast support the First Lord of the Admiralty in his declara-

tion that England must and will retain her naval supremacy.

### Kaiser's Idea

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—An interesting story of an incident which may have led to Viscount Haldane's mission to this city is told by the Berliner Tagebiatt. According to the paper, efforts have been made for some time past from the Eng-lish side to bring about an improvement in Anglo-German relation Though they had no immediate tangi ble result, they evoked the following utterance from the Emperor: "The English would look at things

quite differently if their ministers would give themselves the trouble once ia a while to visit us in person. A man I regard as most suitable for the pur pose is my friend Viscount Haldane." This remark, the paper adds, was re-ported to London, and resulted in Lord Haldane's mission.

### Calling For Mr. Boosevelt

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 .- Eight governor and delegates from 28 states met today, and in an informal conference organiz-ed a permanent committee to push the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for president. The governors, after an executive conference by themselves, addressed a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, asking that he let it become known that a demand from the people that he accept the nomination would not be unheeded.

### Dynamite Conspiracy

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10 .-- J. T. Butler of Buffalo, N. Y., vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, conferred dent, concerning reports which 'Mr. Tyan ment's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy. "We are ready for any ac-Ohio next Tuesday."

CAUSES PANIC

Blaze Breaking Out in Big Department Store Brings Great Growds to Block the Streets .

# PRINCIPAL DAMAGE DONE BY WATER

TORONTO, Feb. 10 .- Fire caused by a cigar stub in the basement of Eaton's lepartmental store this afternoon threatened a panic for a short time. Smoke was first noticed on the street pouring from the top of the ventilating shaft on the roof, and great crowds gathered outside on the street. The em-ployees of the store, as soon as smoke was observed, unreeled the hose from the racks, and in five minutes had nev eral streams of water playing on the

blaze. Upon the roof two lines of hose were manned by the employees, and water was poured down the ventilating shaft. This caused the chief damage, which altogether would have been only a few thousands. The fire happened at the busiest time,

the store being filled with people. Imnediately there was an alarm, a squad of detectives was sent over from the police headquarters, and these, aided by floor walkers and store managers, aided in keeping the big crowd in order.

### Life Sentence Affirmed

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 10 .- The state superior court affirmed today the conviction and sentence to life imprisonment of Mrs. Della Totten of Cashmere The woman was found guilty of shooting to death James Sutton, who tried to drive across her mother's property over a road that had been blocked. This is one of the few cases in recent years where the supreme court has been called upon to uphold the conviction of a woman on a murder charge.

An extension of the second state of the second spinster as an extension party

by the distribution here of 119 children whose parents are engaged in the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. Their arrival had been heralded as due early in the afternoon, but owing to the failure to make connections at Boston the children did not arrive until five hours later, and during the time a crowd of several hundred Socialists stood shiver-ing in the Grand Central station, awaiting their coming. Red banners and a large number of Socialistic emblems were borne by the crowd, and when at last the train arrived a band blared forth "The Marseillaise" and cheers were given.

At the Labor Temple, to which they were taken, the children were arranged around long tables and fed. By the time PREMIER'S PLEA the meal was over, the children were feeling happy enough to cheer and sing "The Marseillaise." A large crowd outside the doors took

up the words of the revolutionary hymn, and it was sung and re-sung. Among those who offered to take care ratified the Franco-German accord on the subject of Morocco and the Congo. of the children were Mrs. O. H. P. Belwhich was signed on November 5 last. mont and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, pastor of the church of the Ascension. by a vote of 222 to 48. Mrs. Belmont and the minister were denied, however, being told there were the concurrence of the chamber of more than 700 applications and only 119 deputies, was signalized by a dramatic children.

speech by ex-Premier Clemenceau in When the distribution of the children began, difficulties were encountered which he characterized the treaty as a "diplomatic monster." He contesting as a the concessions made to Germany saying the negotiations should not when it came to splitting up a family. One little golden haired girl burst inte tears and cried loudly for her brother. have taken place under the threat of the "Panther's guns." He doubted The scene convinced the committee that it would not do to separate families and many persons egreed to take five and even six children temporarily until a further distribution would be made, if the accord would be an instrument of peace, as he saw no indications of goodwill and moderation on the part

### Against Parcels Post Extension

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 .- The retail merchant's association announced that it will oppose any extension of the parcels post system on the ground that it will enable catalogue houses to crush the small shopkeepers.

### Governor Wilson's Campaign

Governor Wilson's Campaign CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Governor Wood-row Wilson of New Jersey will open his campaign in Illinois for the Demo-cratic presidential nomination on Mon-dar, Lincoin's birthday, when he will be the guest of the Iroquois club at a luncheon and deliver the principal ad-dress.

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MOROCCO TREATY IS RATIFIED. Franco-German Accord Finally Gets Approval of French Senate-Sharp Attack by weather bureau announced it would remain there all way. M. Clemenceau

FOR RATIFICATION

PARIS, Feb. 10 .- The Senate today

The ratification of the accord, with

and in the interest of the Triple En-

The Franco-German accord is an

without provocation.

tente.

mark during the last 24 hours. Re-cords completed today show that the January just passed was the coldest Chicago has experienced in 35 years.

# Sudden Drop

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- The cold wave from the west arrived in New York today on the wings of a 20-mile wind and within 12 hours had sent the mereury down to two degrees below zero. This was a drop of 30 degrees within 12 hours. The mercury was almost sta-tionary for four hours and the local

### Cold in Montreal

MONTREAL, Feb. 10 .- The city is suffering from a sudden drop in temperature, the thermometer registering 19 below with a strong wind blowing.

### Escape All Penalties

SEATTLE, Feb. 10 .- Lack of jurisdiction will prevent the local United States steamboat inspectors from taking any action against the pilots or officers of the steamships Virginian and Strathalbyn, which were in collision off Robinson point several weeks ago. It was announced today that at the time of the collision the officers of the vessels had turned their ships over to the command of the pilots, who are amenable only to the state law, which provides no penalties for a case of this kind. One seaman aboard the Strathalbyn lost his

# **ARNST vs. BARRY**

life in the collision.

World's Sculling Champion Will De-fend Title in September on Thames River

of Germany, which five times since 1870 had menaced France with war MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 9.-Dick Arnst of New Zealand, holder of Premier Poincare said that while the the single scull championship of the treaty was not perfect, it was neces-sary to ratify it as a matter of policy world, announced today that he had

accepted the offer of Edward Barry, champion of England, to row a match race over the Thames course next September. The professionals will row for a agreement between the two countries purse of \$2,500. Arnst will be allowed \$2,500 for expenses by the English of-

\$2,500 for expenses by the English of-ficials who are promoting the match. In their last race Arnst won. The world's champion is doing light training now, but will leave Australia early in March for England, where he will finish his training. He will be accompanied by two trainers

ing on a regular plan; no sensational or violent departure from existing methods was required. Navies could not be created or disbanded in a year. Their regular development could be best secured by large annual supplies of money, not by means of great loans. (Cheers.)

Mr Churchill thought, however, that instead of an annual appropriation the naval expenditure should be presented in the house of commons so as to com-mand a survey of a period of several years. There was no need of any anxiety as to our shipbuilding capacity. It was sufficient to say that it was unequalled in the world.

There was no chance of our heing overtaken in naval construction while money for shipbuilding was left, and no occasion for alarm, either in regard to the personnel of the navy. There were 135,000 trained long-service men, also the naval reserve, of which more use would be made in the future. Whatever might happen abroad, there would be no whining here, no signals of distress. No cries for help would go up. We would face the future like our ancestors, without fear or arrog-ance, but with solid and inflexible determination.

Great Britain, said Mr. Churchill in continuation, would be the first power to welcome a retardation or slackening of naval rivalry. She would meet any such slackening not with words, but

Continued on Page Two. with deeds. But if there were to be increases on the continent, she would have no difficulty in meeting them. Naval competition was becoming more acute, but Great Britain would not only increase the number of her ships, but the ratio of her naval strength to that of the other great naval powers. Germany was a great power, respect-ed and honored all over the world before she had a single ship. These facts ought to be clearly stated, because the suggestion that the naval risks of Great Britain and Germany were on an equality was utterly untrue. The goveernment had resolved to maintain the naval supremacy which the country enjoyed. They, none of them, would tolerate his presence on the Admiralty for a single hour unless satisfied that all steps were being taken to secure the safety of the country.

Eastern Hockey

MONTREAL, Feb. 10 .-- Wanderers 10, Ottawa, 13; Quebec 5, Canadiens 3.

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Weir Steamer Reached Outer Wharf Yesterday After a Stormy Voyage from Far East

Strong head gales and high seas delayed the steamer Suveric, Capt. Cowley, of the Weir line, which reached the outer wharf yesterday from Manila and way ports of the Orient after a run of nineteen days from Yokohama, Two days before the liner reached the Straits a high sea swept over the bridge, carrying away the telegraph, and drenching the navigating officers, and four days before that the wireless aeriels were swept away during a strong blow, and the wireless room was flooded.

When the Suveric was at Kobe on her way from Manila the ship's company was placed in quarantine by the Jap anese at Wada point, owing to the death of one of the Chinese crew from smallpox. The crew had to submit to vaccination, and were given a sulphur bath. Wireless operator Taylor took a fancy to the kimona issued while the clothing of the crew was in the retort undergoing fumigation, and parcelled it up to walk away with it when a little brown policeman grabbed him. Some explan-ations were made, the officer having presumed that he had been presented with the garment.

At Yokohama a celebration was held by the Chinese crew. They learned from compatriots on the steamer Mongolia that it "now belong ploper fashion" to take off their pigtail.s The cutting of queues is now the fashion on the China ccast, and on the steamer Mongolia the crew boycotted a Chinese, who refused to take off his hair. The others refused to sail with him, and the man with the queue was given the option of parting with his pigtail or his job.

The steamer Kumeric, of the same line, was sighted in the inland sea, the Suveric passing within fifty feet of her sister liner in Kuroshima strait. The Rumeric was badly battered on the outward trip. The wireless house being flooded and wrecked, the apparatus be ing destroyed, and aeriels were carried away, and considerable damage was done to the deckhouses by high seas, which pounded the vessel.

The Suveric brought 4,681 tons of general cargo, including 9,500 bales of hemp from the Phillipines. The bulk of the cargo was for overland points. The freight landed at the outer wharf, con sisted mostly of naval stores brought from Hongkong consigned to H. M. S. Algerine. The shipment included some teak wood for use in making repairs to the sloop-of-war.

# HOW ADMIRAL SAH MADE HIS ESCAPE

Suveric Brings Story of Incident in the Yangtzse During the Bevolutionary Strife

An interesting story of how Admiral Sah made his escape from the flagship when the fleet went over to the Republicans was brought by the steamer Suv-Admiral Sah, was uncertain as to his course, although a revolutionary at heart, but he was unwilling to accept command under General Li Yuan Hung then, and wanted to remain neutral. This did not suit the rebel authorities This did not suit the rebel authorities at Klukiang, and discussion ensued as to whether it was advisable for them to temper Sal's hard the merit remove Sah's head. He was known to be a friend of General Li, and the lead-

ler today in discussing the plan for the AGREEING TO arrest of the 40 or more men under in dictment, but whose names are being withheld. "No arrests will be attempted in individual cases unless it is arranged to take all the indicted men into custody on one day." Mr. Miller said the amount of bond each defendant would be required to furnish for appearance here on March 12 would no be disclosed until after the arrests. Yuan Shi Kai, After Consulta-

WILL ADVANCE ON THE CAPITAL Continued from Page One.

Must Observe Meutrality TOKIO, Feb. 10 .- The Nationalists in the Japanese Diet yesterday put up a strong plea for the acquisition of interests in China by Japan, further urging that the present was an excelent opportunity.

ing consulted with the dowager empress, Viscount Uchida, the foreigh minhas agreed to most of the modifications made by the Nanking government to ister, in reply declared that everything Yuan's proposals for the abdication of possible had been done. the emperor. The government, he said, had ex-Loan for Republic

MODIFICATIONS

tion with Dowager Empress,

Accepts Most of Proposals

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- The Times says

the news has been received in London

that Premier Yuan Shi Kai, after hav-

curity therefor the Canton-Hankow

railway, says a despatch to the Daily

Sure of Abdication

SHANGHAI, Feb. 9 .- Tang Shao Yi.

Telegraph from Peking.

from Republicans

ended assistance to Japanese who LONDON, Feb. 10 .- The newspapers were seeking to acquire interests in in Peking report that Willard Straight, acting on behalf of an American group China, but that policy now would have to be abandoned, otherwise it might lead to trouble over the question of of financiers, is concluding the neutrality. details for a \$5,000,000 loan to the revolutionists in Nanking, taking as se-

# MAN SLASHED IN STORE STREET ROW

#### With Whole Side of Pace Laid Open by Basor Cut Victim Runs to Douglas Street Seeking Aid

the representative of Premier Yuan Shi Kai, today declared that he was confident that the abdication of the throne Slashed across the left side of the would be an accomplished fact before head until the entire face was laid open, February 18. There appears to be less Veto, an Italian, lies at St. Joseph's confidence now than there hitherto has hospital in a weak condition through been that Yuan Shi Kai will be selectloss of blood. His alleged assailant, ed for the presidency of the republic. Parreli, a fellow countryman, is held On the other hand the name of General at the police station on a charge of Li Yuen Heng, the present vice-presiwounding. He, too, bears a gash over dent, is mentioned, and it is possible the left eye. The cutting, which was that he may be eventually selected. effected by a razor said to be Parreli's The draft of the proposed Magna property, started in a row between the Charta of the new Chinese republic has two just after they had left the barbeen completed by Dr. Wu Ting Fang, room at the Ship Inn saloon, Wharf the minister of justice in the republican street, about 10 o'clock last evening. cabinet, and now awaits the approval At the police station Parreli, in broken of the senate. The document provides English, accused the other of having for a provisional term of five years, but attempted to rob him and he accused the senate probably will make his term a third Italian, Melusi, also under aronly one year. It is thought that a comrest, of having held him while Veto atpromise may be reached on the question tempted to get the money. of the future capital of China, President

When Emil Doree, son of the pro Sun Yat Sen, however, asserts positively that Nanking will be selected, alprietor of the saloon, heard the noise and rushed out, he picked up a bloodthough he admits that an agreement stained razor on the sidewalk which may be made to keep Pekin provisionalwas drenched with blood. The police ly as the nominal capital.

patrol was summoned, but in the mean-Desultory outpost fighting continues in many places, but the reports say the time Veto ran along to Yates street casualties are small. Tang Shao Yi deand , thence as far as Douglas, his clared positively today that there would clothing being saturated in blood, every step being marked on the roadway. A be no more serious fighting. crowd followed him, but no one at-

# AFFAIRS OF CANAL

Secretary Stimson and Chief Engineer Goethals to Appear Before House Committee

Wharf street and up to View street, where he was arrested by Constable Littlefield who noticed his bloody condition. A number of foreigners in the saloon at the time the patrol wagon arrived, were taken into custody. At the police station it took nearly an

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Colonel Goethais, fue ongineer of the Panama canal, was in conference today with Secretary. Stimson before congress. They are to appear Mon-day before the house committee on Inter-tate and foreign commerce. It has been deemed absolutely necessary, by President Taft, Secretary Stimson and Col. Goethals that the present congress fix toll rates to be charged on vessels parsing though the canal, in order that the great maritime interests of the world might be prepared for the opening of the waterway. It is also held essential that provisions be made for some permanent form of govern-ment for the zone and for the selection for a mong the large army of workers there of a fore of skilled employes to operate it. before any intelligent story of the incident could be secured from the If Barreli's story of Veto's attempt to rob him be true, the latter failed in his purpose, for Parreli had some \$87

on his person when searched. Veto's face is laid open from the top of the NAVAL STRENGTH



# THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Bitter complaints/is being made from THREE MONTHS many parts of rural England regarding othe increasing plague of tramps. There are crowds of men in prison, sent there for trivial offences, and it is believed that these vagabonds find life in jail so congenial during the winter months that they commit offences deliberately in or der to get locked up, and so obtain free housing and food. The suggestion is made that it is only the pressure o Parliamentary business that prevents consideration of the question, as there is excellent authority for believing that the government are considering proposals for trying to deal with the younger tramp before he becomes hardened to the degraded existence.

An adventurous and romantic voyage about to be commenced from Devon shire, from whence an intrepid Norwegian sailor intends to attempt to sail to Durban, a distance of six thousand miles in a boat of only thirty-three tons burden, and probably the oldest vessel to be found in Lloyd's register. The boat has already completed 100 years' service. There will only be five personse aboard to navigate the tiny ship, and the voyagers hope to reach their destination in about 80 days.

# INSPECTOR COMING **TO INSPECT BEACONS** Will Make Voyage on the Quadra-Sandheads Lightship Will be Moved

Mr. Macdonnell, inspector of lights and gas beacons, is now en route here from Ottawa, and is expected to reach Victoria about the middle of next week to make a tour of inspection in British Columbia waters. The government teamer Quadra, which is expected shortly from northern waters, will carry Mr. Macdonnell on his voyage of

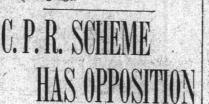
The Sandheads lightship is shortly to be moved. The position of the acetylene gas beacon off the entrance to the Fraser river and the lightship's present position are to be reversed, and it is probable that a diaphone fog alarm will be placed on the lightship. The change will aid navigators considerably in making the entrance to the Fraser river. the changed position of the lightship giving them a better departure. cused. The material for the construction of

the new lighthouse at Sherringham Point, for which Mr. Thomas Stedham, was awarded the contract, is now being assembled, and it is expected that start will be made in building the cemen; tower in a few days.

The construction of the echo boards teing placed at points in the Narrows at Vancouver to facilitate navigation ther in foggy weather will be completed about February 25th.

# Norwegian Ministers Resign

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 9 .- The resigna tions yesterday of the/ministers of foreign affairs, justice, commerce, defense and cults and public instruction was due to their opposition to the movement to make the peasant dialect Norway's literary language.



Proposed Route Map for Branch Line on North Side of Burrad Inlet is Discussed Before Minister

OTTAWA, Feb 9 .- Hon F



Police at Recent "Free Speech" Demonstration

JUDGE'S REMARKS ARE SIGNIFICANT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 9 .- "When he police are discharging their duty year. they will receive the support and pro-

tection of the courts. Persons who in terfere with them or obstruct them in the discharge of their duties will do so at their peril, and will place themselves in the position of committing a serious offence, meriting a severe sentence. I will take into consideration the fact that the accused's misconduct occurred at one of the first of the recent disturbances in the city, and that he did not appreciate the nature of it. I will also take into consideration his good record and character as testified to. The sentence will be three months' imprisonment with hard labor."

In the county criminal court Judge McInnes this afternoon pronounced sentence upon George Nicholls, who was found guilty on the charge of obstructing the police, after a force under Sergeant McRae had ordered an assemblage gathered at the corner of Carrall and Cordova streets on the evening of Jenuary 20 to disperse.

Nicholls declared that he had not cried out after Sergeant McRae had commanded the crowd to disperse; "We'll put all the other speakers on the box." Several witnesses he called said they had not heard him make this remark, but the police swore positively that such words had been used by ac-

TEES RETURNS FROM WEST COAST

Brought News of Drowning Accident at Rolberg-Tofino Residents Object

Re moval of Telegraph Office

The steamer Tees, Capt. Gillam, of the C. P. R., reached port yesterday morning from Holberg and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver Island, and will sail again tonight for Clayoquot and way ports. Including a num ber of Indian deck passengers, the steamer brought 125 persons from coast ports and a small cargo, including 100 tons of pottery clay from the pits at Easy Creek, Kyuquot Sound.

News was brought of a drowning in the river near Holberg by the Tees. The name of the victim was not learned by those on board the steamer .He was one of the men employed on the road near the river, and was sent to remove a log which had jammed. He took a boat and was seen to step from this on the log. which turned, and he fell into the water, nothing being seen of him afterward.

From Tofino the steamer brought brought news of a public meeting held on February 1 to protest against the proposed removal of the telegraph office from Tofino to Stubbs Island.

It was pointed out that Stubbs Island possesses only a store, hotel and saloon, and is almost exclusively private property located a mile from the mainland. Tofino is the centre of popula-

Englishmen defeated Pasadena "B" team 1914 to 5. Viscount Gower scored eight goals for his team and played a sensational game. Tomorrow the Cana dian and Santa Barbara teams will meet in the final game of the winter polo tournament, deciding the championship.

PLANT PATHOLOGIST Department of Agriculture to Appoint Officer to Investigate Fruit

Diseases

The provincial department of agriculture has decided to create a new and mportant office, the value of which will be at once conceded by all in touch with agricultural affairs, and appoint in the near future a plant pathologist whose duty it will be to investigate all fruit discases, which may henceforward make their appearance in this province. Provision for the salary of the new official will be made in the framing of the de partmental estimates for the coming



Fire losses throughout British Columbia during the past week are roughly estimated at \$25,000, or \$15,000 with the deduction of all insurances. The most disastrous blaze of the week was that by which the Penticton Mercantile company's establishment was destroyed, this fire-in dealing with which the brigade was much hampered by lack of water-involving a loss of \$18,000, with insurance of \$8500, distributed among the North British and Mercantile,

Phoenix, Royal and Alliance companies. At Vancouver the new Cambie street bridge narrowly escaped destruction from a fire of mysterious origin, and at South Vancouver the dwelling houses of Messrs. J. Orb and F. Milhause were burned, with loss of \$3000. At Edonds the home of Mr. Harry B. Vaughn was partially destroyed by fire

occasioned by the explosion of a lamp, and at Princeton the homes of Mr. C. Schisler and Mr. R. Jackson were burned, there being no insurance on either of these



Much of Tripolitan Coast That Operations of Invaders are Greatly Hampered

TRIPOLI, Feb. 9.-The coasts of Pripoli and Cyrenaica still are comnanded by the Turks and their Arab allies to such an extent that Italian action is greatly restricted. The Italian cruiser Cytta di Catania, which return d here today, reports that she bombarled seven small ports and Turkish camps near the shore, and that large numbers of armed Arabs were observed. At Misrata, about 150 miles east of here, the Arabs erecte two small forts n which they took refuge during the combardment. They also made shelters out of sand.

The Italian commanders are making reparations for more extended action.

### Peace Union Disruption

ROME, Feb. 9 .- The meeting of the nter-parliamentary peace union at Brussels tomorrow is regarded here as highly important, owing to the decision the litelian and to sever connection with the union if the meeting insists on discussing and condemning the action of the Italian government in conflict with Turkey.

Much Importance is Attached to Lord Haldane's Mission in Germany by Observers in Great Britain

FATEFUL ISSUE

Tuesday, February 13, 1912.

MAY DETERMINE

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Whether the over. ure for the visit to Berlin of the Brit. ish Secretary for War, Viscount Haldane, originated in England or, in Ger. many, is disputed, but it is impossible longer to disguise the momentous character of the mission. There are those who believe that the issue of war or peace depends on its success or failure

The visit of Viscount Haldane largely associated in the public mind with the speech of David Lloyd George. Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the City of London Liberal Club, on Feb. 3, in which the chancellor said the moment was auspicious for a discussion of a reduction in armaments, which was considered as an effort looking to the conciliation of Germany. At present, however, it is impossible to define the subject of the mission of Viscount Haldane.

Political activity is not confined to Berlin. Mr. Lloyd George had an audience with King George today, and the King's secretary, Lord Knollys, was busy between Buckingham palace, the foreign office and the residence of Premier Asquith.

According to some newspapers, colonial questions and the possible cession to Germany of Walfish Bay, on the Southwest coast of Africa, are under consideration.

The Daily Telegraph undestands that Viscount Haldane will not discuss specific proposals for a reduction in armaments, and that nothing is likely to result from his visit except the creation of an atmosphere favorable to the cultivation of more amicable relations between Great Britain and Germany.

I-ONDON, Feb. 10-The morning newspapers connect Winston Spencer Churchill's speech at Glasgow with the mission of Viscount Heldane to Germany, and consider the address of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the visit of the War Minister to Berlin as not a mere coincidence. The Conservative papers are pleased with Mr. Churchill's patriotic tone, while the radical organs think it was ill-advised. at such a critical moment, to flourish Great Britain's naval supremacy.

Guest of Emperor

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The German Emperor and Empress today gave luncheon at the imperial honor of Viscount Haldane, the British secretary of war. Among those invited to meet Viscount Haldane were Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor; Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, minister of marine, and General Josiah von Heringen, minister of war. Lord Haldane's visit to Germany is to relieve the tension which has effected Anglo-German relations for some time past. Nothing definite as to the nature of the discussions between the British statesman and his German confreres have been made known.

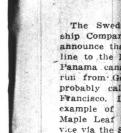
For World-Wide Entente

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- The British govrnment inquired of the Berlin government last December, according to the Daily News, whether Germany was willing to arrange a world-wide entente. Germany, the papers say, welcomed the proposals. The negotiations have coninued since that time, and Viscoun Haldane's visit to Berlin marks a crucial point in the discussion

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The sea ro China and Ja and the new journey consi doubt that t America will merce of the was before, a ciderable incr those regions ports. Touching on effect on Br said there had talk about the Under the tr differentiation any flag, but an exemption granted to the "This," said all vessels sai to San Francis

can coast trac by law to Amer how British sh such an arran does at prese "A place w considerably i to the presen made to take ditions, but I of Jamaica w toc late.

"Judged on divided-yieldin Ewen, "It can the canal will economic retur expended upon be in the incre inevitably brin

"This opens

ers went to him again and asked him to lead his fleet into action against the Imperials. He gave excuses, and the Kukiang general then lost his temper and issued instructions to kill Sah. H lcarned of this, and sent a note to the captain of H. M. S. Britomart then lying off Kfukiang, with the result that a pinnace was sent over to take him, and his baggage on the Britomart, where he slept that night. Meanwhile the captains of the Chinese ships were ordered ashore. The general of the revolution ary forces invited them to dinner. Two went, the third slipped overboard, and was not seen again, presumably having escaped. The other two were never heard of after going to the revolutionary camp. Admiral Sah on the Britom ar; divested himself of uniform, and a passage was booked for him secretly on the steamer Tatung. The captain was asked by the British consul if he would let a Chinese gentleman use his cabin, and there Admiral Sah remained, his identity unknown to those on board, who discussed with him at times the revolution, and one old Chinese said he considered Admiral Sah foolish not to accept General Li's offer. Sah agreed blandly. He arrived safely at Shanghai, and is no longer in danger, having come out on the side of the Republic. Had he not been taken under the protection of the British flag Sah would be a memory now.

#### Declares For Reciprocity

REGINA, Sask., Feb. 9 .- The legislature of Saskatchewan, by a vote of 27 to 12. approved of reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

### Paisley Abbey

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- Two further gifts towards the restoration of Paisley Abbey were announced last night at Paisley, one of \$40,000 from Robert Allison, of Paisey, for the erection of the great central tower, and one of \$10,000 from A. F. Craig, of Paisley, and his wife, for the building of the cloisters, The latter part of the work is to be dedicated to the memory of Mr. Craig's father. J. Stewart Clark, of Dundas Castle, and his sisters recently gave \$150,000 for the restoration of the choir and only a small amount is now needed to complete the scheme

### Dynamite Conspiracy

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9 .- "No developments in the dynamiting conspire acy cases may be expected early next week," said U. S. District Attorney Mil-



left ear to the point of the chin.

tempted to assist him until Constable

Ireland came along and took him to Dr

Fraser's office, where first aid was

administered and thence to the hospital,

which he reached in a state of collapse

hour

excited foreigners.

In the meantime Parrell Tan along

Premature Discharge Causes Explosion of Powder Set in 64 Holes at Construction Work on Rainy Lake

FORT FRANCIS, Ont Feb. 9-A terrific explosion took place about noon to day at the construction works of John son and Carney's camp, on an island in Rainy lake, eight miles from here, when 13 men were killed outright and six injured. There are still some of the men unaccounted for.

The cause of the explosion was e premature discharge of one of the holes charged with dynamite. A gang of men under Foreman Thomas Casey had sunk 64 holes at a uniform depth of 22 feet. One of the charges in the holes was not properly prepared, and it was while this charge was being taken out that it was set off, the concussion immediately causing the other sixty-three

The men were hurled into the air with tons of rock and debris. So great was the explosion that large pieces of rock half the size of a small house were upheaved, while the foreman, who must

have been standing over one of the holes was blown into the air for 150 feet, his body landing near the Canadian Northern railway line with both legs blown off, and terribly disfigured. The other men were badly bruised and in some cases almost every bone Was broken in their bodies.

### Reliodorus Reappears

charges to explode.

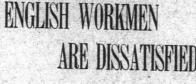
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.-Heliodor ius, the reactionary priest, who recently while under a sentence of exile mystericusly disappeared, has returned to St Petersburg, and started for the Floridsticheff monastery, where he was ordered to pass his term of exile. This statement is printed today in the Novo Vremya.

## Pamine Relief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The American National Red Cross Society today sent \$2000 to the famine sufferers in China. This makes a total of \$5000 dispatched to the stricken empire.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Feb. 9 .-- Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord o" the Admiralty, attended a luncheon arranged by the Clyde Navigation Trust and in a speech painted a roseate picture of the preparedness of the British navy to meet all eventualities. Mr Churchill spoke at some length on the subject of German and British rivalry, taking the view that while naval power was necessary to the existence of Great Britain, it was a lux-

ury for Germany. Tcuching on the subject of the representative naval increase in the two countries, Mr. Churchili said there was no need for excitement or panic. Great Britain had the situation well in hand and there was no chance whatever of her being ever taken in by naval strength.



London Paper Calls Attention to Danger of Many Stopping Work on Account of Conditions-Plague of Tramps

In a little corner of the Lincolnshire vocds lives the Rev. G. Hall, rector of Ruckland, known as the Romany Rashai, or Gypsy parson. He has become

quite an aposite to the gypsy tribe, and few men have so thoroughly won the cunfidence of these nomade, in whose manners and customs he is a past master. He speaks the old Romany tongue, and on his visits to fairs and encampments almost adopts gypsy attire, that more than once his unconventional appearance has caused him to be mistaken for the real thing and treated accordingly. An enthusiastic member of the Gypsy Lore Society, he is to be seen squatting in a ring of swarthy Romany folk around their firm on Epsom Downs

or on the breezy fells of Yorkshire sampling the mysterious contents of their black stockpot, in order to gather fragments of the fast disappearing lore and traditional tales of the Romany folk, of whom he is able to recount numorless racy stories.

minister of railways and canals, today heard arguments on the proposed route map in North Vancouver. In the end the matter stood over, the minister intimating that rights of municipalities must be protected.

Mr. Stevens is still making strong epresentations to Mr. Cochrane.

### Control of Waterfront

At the outset Mr. Stevens protester against'approval unless the rights of the people in the districts affected were respected. In case a harbor commission formed, he argued, provision should be made for the control of the railway distributing system by the commission ers, including the north shore. Any such commission should have the right to take over and control all the railways on the waterfront. He further contended that the C.P.R. should connec with the second Narrows bridge, that all railways entering the city should have running rights over this line in North Vancouver guaranteed them, that street ends should be protected, that construction be commenced in six months and the line should be in operation in two years.

Mayor McNeish and Mr. Sheppard, clerk of North Vancouver, and Reeve May, of North Vancouver district, advocated the building of the railway along with the Burrard inlet lines, but desired the protection of the waterfront and that streets giving access to the waterfront be not closed. Clive Pringle of Ottawa on behalf of the Bridge and Tunnel company, stated that the location for the bridge had been approved by the railway commis-

#### Agreement Cited

sion.

Alex Smith, Ottawa, and William Mc-Neill, Vancouver, representing the V. W. & Y. Railway said that the department of railways had on file the agreement showing that the Burrard inlet Tunnel and Bridge company, the V. W. & Y. Railway and the municipalitie concerned had joined forces to build a bridge across the inlet. The approval of the proposed route map would enable the C.P.R. to interfere with this. Hon. Mr. Cochrane took the ground that he would approve the location with the stipulation that, the rights of the municipalites along the waterfront be protected. He also stated that the first company to build should grant running rights to other companies.

Mr. Stevens is renewing his protest to the minister, the question being left over for the time.

tion, having schoolhouse, customs house, life-saving station, store and machine shops, and is the port of entry. The following resolution was carried by a majority of 36 to 1:

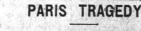
"Whereas it is understood that the department of public works, Ottawa, has been requested to discontinue the telegraph office at Tofino, and remove the same to Stubbs Island, and, whereas Tofino is the land terminal of the government telegraph line from Alberni; and whereas there are two channels of deep water between Stubbs Island and Tofino, necessitating the use of cables with four connections with the land wires, which renders these cables very liable to grounding thus demoralizing, for an indefinite period, the whole telegraph system of Clayoquot district; and whereas Tofino is the centre of settlement on Clayoquot Sound, having a public wharf invariably used by the government and all other steamers when lying in port, a rural school with full attendance, customs and shipping office, the lifesaving station, manned by residents of Tofino, and a public hall used for religious and social purposes; and whereas the residents of Lowe peninusla and Tofino, who contribute chiefly to the revenue derived from tolls in this district, would be materially affected and greatly inconvenienced by the change requested; and whereas the request of the owner of Stubbs Island to the late federal governmnt for telephone connection with the mainland at Tofino had been favorably considered and generously granted him, notwithstanding that Stubbs Island is recognized private property; and whereas this privilege, with all its conveniences to

this private owner, remains secure with him to this day. Therefore, we, the undersigned, residents of Lowe peninsula. Tofino and Clayoquot Sound, in special meeting called this first day of February, 1913, do humbly request of the department of public works, Ottawa, through our representative, Mr. Clements, M.P. that the telegraph office continue to remain at Tofino as heretofore, and further be it resolved that copies of this petition be sent to the Dominion and provincial members for the district, the department of public works, Ottawa, the superintendent .. of telegraphs at Victoria, and to the press.

Eig Score at Polo

PASADENA, Cal., Feb. 9.-Viscount Gower, one of the wealthiest of the young British noblemen, added to his fame as a polo player today when the

The Ltalians wish the peace union acknowledge that those delegates who in one way or another at the sitting of the union in October, 1911, or later, entered into a discussion of the merits of the war between Italy and Turkey exceeded the object of the union.

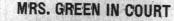


Shooting Affair in One Lodging House Leads to Discovery of Corpse in Another

PARIS, Feb. 10 .- One of the small odging houses or hotels of Paris has been the scene of a murderous shooting affair, which had the surprising result of revealing a corpse in another lodging house, a good distance away. The shooting affair took place in the Rue de la Lune. The discovery of the corpse which followed was made in the Rue des Martyrs. How these two events were linked together is a mystery.

The first happened at eight o'clock. A servant girl in the lodging house was descending to her work when she met a man named Pierri, who had been on intimate terms with her. He fired two shots at her, and then fled. She fell down, gravely wounded, and was conveyed to a hospital. Pierri meanwhile repented, and went to a police station to give himself up. He was asked where he had his room. It was a mile away. In the Rue des Martyrs. The police said: "We shall go and search it." They went, accompanied by the man in custody, and when they entered his room in the Rue des Martyrs the corpse of a woman who had been strangled, and who had been dead fortyeight hours at least, was found on his bed. Pierri was, or appeared to be, dumbfounded. He said, "I left my room last Saturday, and never returned. I do not know how this corpse came into my room. I do not know who she is." "The police were mystified at his statement, and have been trying to solve the riddle all day without success,

Nine Rossland boy scouts, who spent bitterly cold night in the hills while engaged in search for Miss M. Bruce when she was lost last autumn, have received diplomas for pluck signed by H. R. H. the Governor-General as chief of scouts for this Dominion. Constable Fewtrill has been pron to be chief of police at Penticton.



# chest Woman Charged by Lawyer With Attempting to Extort Money From W. E. Hearst

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-Mrs. Hetty Green, known as the richest woman in the world, "attempted to extort money" from William Randolph Hearst, according to C. M. Bove, attorney for the editor, who obtained an order in court directing Mrs. Green to show cause why she should not be compelled to accept \$275,000 with interest up to last Monday in payment of a mortgage she held on Hearst properties. Mrs. Green, Bove stated refused to cancel the mortgage until \$1,145 additional interest, which he said "the richest woman" claimed when Mr. Hearst's representatives called on her last Monday.

Today Bove withdrew the order, saying that Mrs. Green had "canitulated" and turned over the mortgage for the amount named by Mr. Hearst.

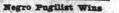
Mrs. Green is quoted as saying: "The charge that I tried to extor money is absurd. I simply asked Mr. Hearst's representatives to wait till the return of my son, who was handling the business, and when they refused I asked thirty days' interest, which I believed I was entitled to."

#### Persia's Financial Affairs

PARIS, Feb. 9 .- With the approval of Great Britain and Russia, save a Teheran despatch to the European edition of the New York Herald, the Persian government has authorized M. Mornard, head of the treasury department, to appoint eight Belgians to replace ex-Treasurer General Shuster's staff.

### Bapid Aeroplane Flight

HAMBURG, Feb. 9 .- Two army officers today made an aeroplane flight in an army machine from Doeberitz, near Berlin, to Hamburg, in two hours and fifteen minutes. They covered the distance, which is about 150 miles, without making a landing, at a speed of about 66 miles an hour.



PARIS, Feb. 9 .- Bob Scanlon, an Anterican negro pugilist, knocked out "Blink" McCloskey, a white American fighter, in the eighth round of a boxing bout here tonight.

tion whether canal should Just as our r are free to a weight of opin as this shoul commerce of Such a prin conclusion, wa trade itself, ar to reap a com upon their gig question wheth policy to exact upkeep of the canal to 1 exactions as cccan itself. The New Yo has taken a st chambers of U Pacific, and opi passage throu United States recommends th charged on all The New Yor the United St against foreign ing numerous the Clayton B Great Britain. It is also a: chamber that fixed with a interest on the creating a sin bonds at matu upkeep of the to do this prot a toll of \$1 a t creasing volum canal in a few is claimed. Suez The report p Canal, althoug land and Franc to all vessels. at \$3 a regist steadily reduce per ton, which the cost of the trivial compar the Panama en operation much It is estima chamber that sued to build \$11,000,000 an upkeep will be a year. At a canal would h tons annually The best estin will pass throu immediately fo are about 8,000

even the \$1 t

Tuesday, January 13, 1912.

# THE VICTORIA COLONIST

ther the over. in of the Brit-Viscount Halnd or, in Geris impossible mentous charere are those ue of war or ess or failure Haldane is public mind Lloyd George, equer, at the Club, on Feb. llor said the for a discusaments, which ort looking to any. At pressible to define n of Viscount as the cargo trade.

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German Emtoday gave l palace in ne, the British those invited were Dr. vor perial chan-Tirpitz, minal Josiah von Lord Halis to relieve ected Anglo-

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## ente British gov-Berlin govern-rding to the

many was wide entente. velcomed the and Viscount rks a cruSWEDISH LINE D. R. Dearborn, president of the Am-erican Hawalian Steamship Company, which is the largest shipper at present using the Tehuantepec route, in an authorized interview several weeks ago de-

clared that American shippers could af-Nord Stjarnan Steamship Co. ford to pay a reasonable toll through the canal, as they are protected by law Proposes Service from Goin the exclusive right to handle cargoes and passengers between American ports The contention of commercial organithenburg via Panama-Sir zations on the Pacific, coast, in the Se-Owen Phillips on Trade

attle Chamber of Commerce, has been for free tolls to American shipping, which would act as a subsidy to encour The Swedish Nord Stjarnan Steamage shipping in American vessels not ship Company is the latest concern to only between American ports, but in all trade that passes through the canal, announce that it intends to establish a line to the North Pacific coast via the Panama canal. The Swedish line will run from Gothenberg to Puget Sound, LONDON, Feb. 9 .- The Rev. Dr. Mar-

tin Fairburn, principal emeritus of Mansfield College, Oxford, died today. probably calling at Victoria, via San Francisco. It is proposed to follow the example of the Harrison-Direct and He was born in 1838. Maple Leaf lines and establish a service via the Straits of Magellan pending the opening of the Panama canal. The Dewitt Talmage died at his homE her company is now preparing to buy or tonight of heart failure. He was 44 build steamers for this line. With the huild steamers for this line. With years old. His father was the famou divine, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage. Mr. the opening of the Panama canal it is anticipated that thousands of Talmage was pastor of the Chambers-Wylie Presbyterian church. He came immigrants from northern Europe here from Los Angeles, California. Re will come direct to the ports of the North Pacific coast, and the Swedalso had occupied pulpits in Chicago and Pittsburg. ish company proposes to get into line to bid for a share of this traffic as well

cation between the eastern and western

seeboards of Canada and America will be a godsend to those who suffer at pre-

sent from the tyranny of railway

The sea route from New York to China and Japan now lies through Suez,

and the new canal will shorten that journey considerably. There can be no

doubt that the Pacific coast of South

America will be opened up to the com-

merce of the Unifed States as it never

was before, and one may expect a con-ciderable increase in the trade between

those regions and all North American

Touching on the question of the canal's

effect on British shippers, Sir Owen

said there had been a good deal of loose

talk about the toll rights of the canal.

Under the treaty there was to be no

differentiation in favor of the ships of

any flag, but some Americans thought

an exemption from all tolls might be

granted to the American coasting trade.

all vessels sailing, say, from New York

to San Francisco, but as all the Ameri-

can coast trade is at present confined

by law to American bottoms, I fail to see

how British shipping would suffer under

such an arrangement any more than it

Not Making Ready

considerably is Kingstown, Jamaica, Up

to the present no preparation has been

made to take advantage of the new con-

ditions, but I sincerely hope the people of Jamaica will waken up before it is

"Judged on the narrow view of the

divided-yielding project," continued Sir Cwen; "It can hardly be imagined that

the canal will afford the United States an

expended upon it. The real return will

"This opens up the wider considera-

veight of opinion that great canals such

has taken a stand in opposition to the chambers of United States ports on the

Pacific, and opposes the granting of free

passage through the Panama canal to

United States shipping. The chamber

recommends that a toll of \$1 per ton be

charged on all shipping using the canal.

The New York chamber contends tha

the United States cannot discriminate

ing numerous treaty agreement, notably

It is also asserted by the New York

the Clayton Bulwer treaty of 1850 with

chamber that the canal tolls should be

fixed with a view toward meeting the

interest on the bonds issued to build it,

creating a sinking fund to retire the

bonds at maturity, and paying for the

upkeep of the canal. Enough revenue

to do this probably cannot be raised by

a toll of \$1 a ton at present, but the in-

creasing volume of business through the

canal in a few years ought to do so, it

Suez Canal Charges

The report points out that the Suez Canal, although owned jointly by Eng-

land and France, charges the same rates

to all vessels. This rate was first fixed

at \$3. a registered, ton, but has been

steadily, reduced until it is now \$1.20 per ton, which yields an immense profit,

the cost of the Suez Canal having been trivial compared with the expense of

the Panama enterprise, and the cost of

operation much less. It is estimated by the New York

chamber that the interest on bonds is-

sued to build the Panama canal will be \$11,000,000 annually, and the cost of

upkeep will be approximately \$3,500,000

a year. At a toll rate of \$1 a ton, the

canal would have to handle 14,500,000

Great Britain.

is claimed.

against foreign shipping without violat

inevitably bring to America.

cnomic return for the seventy millions

"A place whose trade should profit

"This," said Sir Owen, "would include

freights."

ports.'

does at present.

toc late.

Grass Hockey The Victoria hockey team will today Sir Owen Phillips, M. P. chairman of

clash with the visiting Vancouver British Isles public schools team at the the Royal Mail Steam Packet line, which is announced to establish a line from Europe via the Panama canal to Victoria Albion cricket grounds at 3 o'clock. The match is a British Columbia league fixand Vancouver, and to send its Glen or Shire steamers across the Pacific to ture. It promises to be an interesting connect with the vessels from Europe, in an interview said: "Direst communi-

cenal and its maintenance for the im-

Death of Rev. Dr. Fairburn

Noted Preacher Dies

REAL ESTATE IS STEADILY ACTIVE

# ew Sales Reported are Indicative of Movement Which is General and Which Promises Even Better

Within the past few days a number of properties have been sold to advantage by local dealers. One piece of property abutting on the Y. M. C. A. building on Blanchard street, and pos-sessing a frontage of 30 feet, was sold for \$20,000, while another stretch on Burdette avenue but of somewhat greater proportions was sold for a sim-

lar amount. Among the real estate operators who report general activity during the period under review is the firm of Knott Bros. and Brown, Limited. They re-port that the sales actually closed by them during the past few weeks ag-gregate in value the sum of \$175,000.

Of this amount \$57,000 was paid for two important sites on Yates street, which were purchased for eastern clients through a connection made by Mr. E. A. Brown, a member of the firm. The balance of the sum includes several smaller lots on Fort, Johnson and Fisguard streets, together with a number of residential properties in the "district" sections of the city.

Mr. James Cavanah, who recently ar-rived in this country from South Af-rica, purchased 40 acres of residential property in the Miller estate off Cedar be in the increased trade which it must Hill road, and is now looking out for tion whether a great waterway like the caral should be subject to tolls at all. other investments of a similar sort as he has every confidence that they will Just as our roads and ocean highways are free to all, so there is a growing

sell readily when subdivided. Mr. G. S. Hunt reports a brisk move-Vale, South

mediate future, but when business in-creases sufficiently, these charges will be paid and a sinking fund provided as AMONG WORKERS

> Rate of Wages in England Fails to Keep Pace with Increase in Cost of Living-Genesis of Strikes

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- "A considerable number of the most efficient, citizens who do the work of England are seriously proposing to thrown down their tools and cease to do that work until their conditions are altered" says the Daily Express. "This intention is not onfined to the men engaged in any one branch of industry; it is almost general. Clearly there is some explanation. It is the business of every one who is concerned with the welfare of his country to discover what that, explanation PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.-Rev. Frank

"We may dismiss at once the view of ertain well-fed presons that working people are a set of lazy discontented coundrels who never know when they are well off. It is the bulk of the ablebodied people of England who are in a state of revolt. To put it down to their natural blackguardism is to insult our country. So far as the alleged cause or method of any particular strike is concerned the men may be right or wrong; but to believe that the greater part of the people who carry on the work of England have taken leave of their senses is hiding one's head in the sand.

Among the working people there is general discontent. There is everywhere a feeling that they are not being justly treated. They see all around them evidence of increasing wealth increasing opportunities for leading a ful-ler and more leisured life; yet in these things, to the creation of which they have so largely contributed they have no share.

"In the last ten years the national ncome brought under review for income tax purposes has grown from \$2,995,000,000 to \$5,055,000,000. Yet, luring that same period the average noney wage of English workers has slightly fallen. Man cannot, however, live on money. Money is worth what money will buy, and during these past ten years the prices of food , clothing, and almost all other necessities have increased to such an extent that a five dollar note today will buy not more and is worth no more, than \$4.50 in 1900. The price of bread has risen by 14 per cent., the price of bacon by 39 per cent, the price of sugar by one-quarter, the price of textile materials by 36 per cent., and prices are still increasing.

"The labor unrest of the present time has thus its origin in purely economic causes. Millions of people are finding themselves short of the bare necessities of life. To the blind revolt thus induced among the worst paid is added the sense of injustice now common among the more thoughtful and better paid.

"A strike is not a thing for a poor man lightly to undertake and he real izes its consequences far more clearly than do most of his critics. But it is often his only weapon, and he is desperate. Moreover, in many an individual case the method of the strike will give him a victory, but it is very doubtful if any general improvement in the conditions of the workers can be affected by this means alone. In this trade and that trade a high money wage may be thus obtained; but, as we have witnessed in the case of the railway strike and the threatened miners' strike, this gain is not obtained at the expense of the employers but at the expense of the community who are forced to pay high prices.

moderation and force as to elicit an immediate promise that the entire sum "Without its workers no go on, and it is of vital national conesquence that they should be raised to the highest point of physical and mental efficiency. The three things most necessary for the attainment of this end are these: First, a revolutionary change in our whole system of education: second, shorter hours of labor and consequently more regular employment and more leisure for all; and third, what Mr. Bonar Law has declared to be the greatest of all possible reforms-a raising of the standard of. real wages throughout the country." Arrangements are in progress for the holding of a Shakespeare exhibition at Earl's court next summer, and it is hoped that it will help in practical fashion the scheme for the building of a Shakespeare memorial theatre. originator of the scheme is Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, mother of Mr. Winston Churchill. A replica of the Globe playhouse is to be built in the Empress hall at Earl's court. The village of Stratford-on-Avon, with its streets and houses will be reproduced, as well as Shakespeare's house and Ann Hathaway's cottage. In the secluded Western garden there will be a Shakespeare club. London consumed the enormous total of 223,536,884 gallons of water every day. last year. This means that each of the. seven million odd persons in the metropolls used \$1.57 gallons a day, and that at each house 204.24 gallons were dis-posed of in the same period. The water delivered by the Metropolitan Water. delivered by the Metropolitan water. Bcard is derived from the rivers Thames and Lea from gravel beds in the Themes Valley, from Chadwel Springs in the Lea Valey, and from the wells in the chalk and green-sand formations. The average supply delivered from the Thames during the year was 129,853,411 gallons, from the Lea 52,734,937 gallons, from springs and wells 40,887,455 galtons, and from ponds at Hampstead and Highgate for non-domestic purposes 61,-671 gallons. It is quite possible that an attempt will be made to corner butter, and al-though importers are indignant at the suggestion that a "ring" or trust is operating the market, there is neverthe-less a feeling that the consumer is being made to pay exhorbitant prices owing mate to pay canon that provide in ing to the action of seven or eight wealthy firms who are buying up all the available supplies of butter. Danish and Colonial supplies are being cornered this amount be applied to the payment and put into cold storage, and then sent out to the retailer in small quantities, and at high prices. and at high prices.

SEE CENTRE WINDOW DISPLAY TODAY **Advance Showing of Bewitching** Spring Costumes

# Being an express shipment forwarded by our Mrs. Campbell.

We devote today's advertisement to the announcement of our ADVANCE SHOWING OF BEWITCHING SPRING COSTUMES.

To the eye that admires beautiful things-to the mind that does not consider them less beautiful for being very moderately priced—the appeal of these charming forerunners of balmy days should be immediate and fascinating.

# New Cutaway Jackets, Smart Skirts **Tuxedo Collars**

To be as brief as possible we would say that our ADVANCE SHOWING presents a panoramic view of the very newest creations of the world's cleverest fashion designers.

You will note the jacket introducing the new improved Tuxedo collar and the cutaway effect, and best of all, the unusual smartness in every line, so far above last spring's models.

To those desiring first selection, we would advise a call tomorrow, for there are but a few models in this ADVANCE shipment.

New lot of "Burberrys" in the Mantle Section.

SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS Rossland is asking the province for \$12,000 towards defraying the cost of absolutely necessary repairs and en-largements; Burnaby has contracted ARE BEING MET liabilities of \$104,320, and will apply for a slight measure of assistance to-ward new school establishment. Cumberland will make extensive additions t; its public schools, and has named a **Deputation from Interior Points** deputation consisting of the mayor and Trustee Carey, who will this week in-Receive Substantial Assurterview Hon. Dr. Young in support of an application for an assisting grant. Point Grey also contemplates the erec-tion of three new schools, and will seek help in their building. Nanaimo is spending \$80,000 on its public schools, this amount including both ordinary and During the week that has just passed, deputations have visited Victoria from all parts of the province with the object extraordinary expenditures. Fernie also is faced by the school congestion prob-

lem, its attendance average having passof impressing upon the minister of edei 600 per day. ucation the legitimacy of special grants to assist the several local authorities in the provision of improved educational accommodations. One of these deputa-At Ellison the new school has been completed, and is now only awaiting official inspection before being taken over by the government.

tions from the hustling interior city of At Summerland the unique system 1 Kamloops asked for \$36,000 for schoo a vogue of providing large rigs for the and \$30,000 for hospital requirements, the city's representatives-Mayor Robconveyance to and from school of all pupils living at a greater distance than one mile, the government and the local inson and Messrs. S. C. Burton, F. E. Simpson, Dr. Irving and Dr. Bennettadvancing their arguments with such authorities jointly contributing to the

cest of this service. week is a fresh reminder of the large scale upon which the mind of the founder worked. Of the total number of Rhods scholars and ex-scholars at Ox-ford, 84 are from the British oversea states, thirty from the United States and ten from Germany. An interesting addition to the report is an analysis of the occupations to which the Rhodes scholare have turned since leaving Oxford. Out of about 250 who had left the university up to 1910, 84 describe themsclves as engaged in educational work, and 66 as in law. Doubtless many o the latter group may enter public life, which the late Mr. Rhodes perhaps anticipated as a probable outcome of his

traditional customs are to be preserved at all the Chinese will have each year to work out the dates from the old calendar.

As a result of the new calendar the illiterate class may forsake altogether their annual worships and sacrifices to gods like the god of thunder, the goddess of mercy and Kwang Kung. Superstitions and beliefs in non-physical agencies may be abandoned when they are confused by the change of dates. The profession of the Chinese astrologers will be seriously hampered. All their ancient and written formulas based on the old dates will be upset and hence their fortune telling will be worthless and if they stick to their vocation they will have to keep both old and new calendars in mind. Again the Yang Li (the Gregorian

alendar) will constantly shift the date of their births and will affect their ages. The latter fact, however, may not displease the Chinese girls for their age will be trimmed down-in some cases as much as two years.

Foreign Affairs, Attacks the

Franco-German Treaty-

Morocco Heavily Mortgaged

PARIS, Feb. 8 .- M. Pichon, ex-Min-

ture, and declared that the protector-

ate in Morocco would prove much more costly in men and money than calculated

The change in Moroccan policy, con-

The first duty of the nation, said the

tinued M. Pichon, is subjecting the ex-

isting relations between the great pow-

ex-foreign minister, was to strengthen

in every way its alliances and friend-

ships, for he added, "we are far from

EXPERT BURGLAR

London Criminal Adopts New Plan of

Raiding Fremises in West End-

Employs Taxicab

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A novel method

of breaking and entering other people's

ers to a severe strain.

being safe from tempests."

For instance a girl who was born December 20, 1888, will be, according to Chinese reckonings, 25 years old, whereas a foreign girl born on the same day will not be 24 years of age until December 20 of this year, 1912. For in China the custom has been that

Campbel

The annual statement of the Rhodes rustees received during the just past lived no more than 12 days THINKS BARGAIN BAD FOR FRANCE M. Pinchon, Former Minister of

MISCELLANEOUS THE dance which was to have taken place in the Metchosin Hall on the 14th inst. has been postponed till after Easter. investigation has shown that the method mployed has in each case been similar.

Apparently the criminal, a well-dressd gentlemanly looking man, sometimes attired in a dress suit and immaculate white shirt and at others in a dark suit, with flat-crowned, broad-brimmed bowler hat and light fawn overcoat of "Newmarket" cut, drives up to a block of flats in a taxi-cab during the early hours of the morning. He asks the night porter for a number, and, instead of using the lift, prefers to walk upstairs. Next he cuts a panel out of the front door of the flat, and by this means gains an entrance, rifling the rooms at his leisure.

The latest exploit occurred at Bick-enhall Mansions, but he must have been disturbed, for when the servants put in an appearance the front door of a flat was found pierced through a leather bag of tools being found on the mat outside it. This bag contained a wellmade brace and bits, a powerful jen serew-driver, nail extractor, putty knife, and a peculiar silk handkerchief ornamented with red stripped squares. The police have reason to believe the criminal is working in collusion with the

Also a lovely new lot

of misses' and ladies'

Dresses.

driver of a taxi-cab. ACROMEGALY

# COURT

## by Lawyer tort Money

-Mrs. Hetty st woman in to extort Randolph M. Bove, atobtained an frs. Green to should not \$275,000 with in payment on Hearst Bove stated ortgage until which he n" claimed resentatives

e order. say-"capitulated" tgage for the earst. as saying d to extort asked Mr to wait till

was handlen they reinterest. to titled to."

#### fairs approval of says a Teean edition the Persian M. Mornard, ment, to apreplace exstaff.

### light army oflane flight

Doeberitz, two hours covered the miles, withspeed of

lon, an Amocked out te American d of a boxas this should be thrown open to the Saanich, several large transactions havcommerce of the world." ing been put through on Holland ave-Such a principle, said Sir. Owen in nue, the purchasers being people from conclusion, was only a corollary of free the prairie provinces. With the pros trade itself, and as the Americans stcod to reap a comparatively small dividend upon their gigantic outlay, it was a cuestion whether it would be a better policy to exact nothing except the actual pkeep of the undertaking, allowing the canal to be as free and devoid of exactions as the broad highways of the cccan itself.

pect of a tram line running through this district in the near future the outlook for property is distinctly bringt. As an indication of the "cosmopoli-tan" nature of the real estate operator's work the following list of sales made during the past by the Stinson Real Estate company, Sayward block, should be of interest: The New York Chamber of Commerce

Lot, Oswego street, James Bay, \$2. 500; residence, Woodland road, Fairfield estate, \$5,250; four lots, James Bay, Superior and Michigan, total, \$9,500; lot 3. Richmond avenue, \$1,050; lot or Foul Bay waterfront, \$1,250; six lots on Shelbourne street, each \$550; a small ranch at Mount Tolmie, \$4,000; three lots on Dunlevy street for \$2,550; one lot on Dunlevy street for \$1.050: two lots on Heron street, \$1,700; two lots, Olympia avenue, \$2,000; two lots. Faithful street, \$3,000; two lots, Cambridge street, \$3,100; one lot, Trutch street, \$3,000; one lot, Olympia avenue, \$1,050; 30 feet with garage on Yates street to an eastern man, \$12,500; double corner, Vancouver and Sutlej street, \$4,500.

### Six-Day Bicycle Bace

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- The six days international bike race ended here tonight. Walter Rutt and Johann Stell, comprising the German-Dutch team won the event by a length from Joe Foger and James Moran. Eddie Root and Fred Hill were third. The men covered 2,405-1-2

#### Second Officer Missing

# HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.-Grant El-liott. aged 39 years, second officer of the steamer. Rosalind, which arrived today from New York, is missing, and is sup-posed to have been drowned at sea. He was last seen after leaving his watch at midnight Wednesday.

### Death of J. M. O'Brien

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 9.-John M. O'Brien, formerly widely known in news-paper life in Canada, died here today. was once editor of the Vancouver World, and was a brilliant writer.

### Light Plant Blown Up

Ant Frank

tons annually to meet these charges. The best estimates of tonnage which WINNIPEG, Feb. 9.-The residents of the town of Elbow, Sask., were aroused will pass through the canal in the years from their slumbers tonight by the blowing up of the power and light plant. immediately following its completion are about \$,000,000 tons a year, so that What didn't blow up was destroyed by even the \$1 toll will not pay for the fire. No one was injured.

ld be included in the cut rent year's estimates.

Another important application was from' Cranbrook, in connection with the proposed establishment in that city of an independent manual training sch and also with regard to the provision of imperatively demanded increased gen-eral school accommodation. In this case also an immediate and satisfactory response was obtained from the govern ment, Trustee Edward Elwell, who with Thomas Caven, M. P. P., interviewed the minister, wiring his home authorities on the conclusion of the conference as fellows:

### Governments Grants

"The government has granted \$15,000 school and \$2,500 towards comr for new pletion of present building, and statu-tory proportion of equipment for manual training school. We have got to thank Tom Caven. He is all right, and worked like a trooper."

Penticton has been assured a governmental contribution towards its school necessities of 60 per cent. of the cost of the new accommodations, it being ex-pected that an outlay of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 will be involved. Provision is being made for eight class rooms, to

accommodate forty pupils each, with recreation, dining and cloak rooms, lav-atcries, etc., while basements will be used for heating purposes, storage and indoor drill. The main new building will have a frontage of 89 feet by 70 feet depth, and be two stories in height, in addition to the full basement. The arrangements will include the provision of chemical apparatus for experimental research, models for the drawing classes, and all other modern equipment.

New Westminster is now making arrangements to erect a thoroughly modern high school on Tipperary Heights, and in this connection will probably ar proach the government with an application for some measure of assistance Chilliwack is also taking steps to provide a first class new high school, and has asked the government for an assisting grant, representations in this connection being now under consideration by the minister. A grant of \$10,000 has been promised to assist the educational authorities of Ladysmith in the meeting of necessities there, and \$5,000 has been promised the city of Nelson on the distirct condition that not one dollar of



ister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a discussion of the Franco-German situation in the senate today delivered a trenchant criticism of the treaty, the Local Chinatown Will Begin ratification of which he declared he Next Saturday the Final would not vote for. Celebration of the Old-time He described it as a bad bargain for France, which in exchange for the grave Celestial Holiday sacrifices, had got Morocco, but so heavily mortgaged as to be of little use. He took the gloomiest view of the fu-

Chinatown will celebrate the New Year on Saturday next for the last time under the old conditions. Hereafter, by reason of a proclamation issued by the president of the republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese will join with foreigners in holding their celebrations on January 1, for the Yang Li, the Gregorian calendar, is to take the

place of the old lunar calendar in China With the introduction of the Gresorian calendar for the republic, the Chinese are confronted with innumerable complications in addition to the necessity of changing most of their business contracts. Traditional festivitles and social customs will be more or less affected.

The new date for the celebration of the anniversary of Confucius will demand an increasingly difficult calculapremises has been adopted by a man tion as the republic grows older. The who is belleved to be known to the mid-autumn festivals, the dragon festipolice as an expert burglar. Recently vals, and those of summer and winter complaints have been received that efsolstices, etc., will be upset owing to forts have been made to break into a the discrepancy in dates, and if these number of flats in the West End, and

question would be two years old by January 1 of 1889, although she had

Young English Afflicted With "Giants Disease" in Pitiful Plight-Cases Very Bare

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A case of "giants' disease," or acromegaly, is reported from Low Moor, Bradford. The patient, Harry Faulkner, a man of thirty, states that he was a normal boy up to the age of fourteen, when his toes and jaw began to grow very large, He continued his employment on the railway at Bradford, but at twenty-one he had to cease work, as his frame had grown so much and he had become weak.

He was then seven feet tall and weighed over seventeen stone. The ut-most caution had to be taken in walking as his limbs came out of joint easily. He is still growing, and his left hip has become so large as to prevent him

from standing upright. He is able to sit up for only a few hours each day, and is provided with a special chair of large proportions. He says that he is never free from pain, and has lost the sight of one eye.

Mr. Falkner's parents are about medium height, as are his brother and sister.

"Gint's disease," an uncommon and as yet little understood disease, says a medical correspondent, usually shows symptons like the above at about the age of twenty-five. So far as known there is no cure, and the usual treatment, with thyroid extract, appears to have no influence on the progress of the disease. Persons exhibited as giants and strong men have sometimes become acromegalic.

# Agricultural Education

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.-- A plan for extendng the agricultural education of farmer boys and girls attending rural schools during vacation was unfolded at the closing session of the Canadian seed growers' association today, and will be locked into.

Burnaby proposes to expend \$100,000 this summer in the purchase of five new sites and the provision of more school 'accommodation.

Penticton had a close call from destruction by fire a few evenings ago. when fire which burned out the Penticton Mercantile Co., threatened to spread throughout the town.

Agitation is strong for a telephone service between Lytton anl Lillooet. Fire last week totally destroyed the home of Robert Wright, West Fernie, the loss being placed at \$1,250 net.

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# THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Tuesday, February 13, 1912.

# The Colonist. Colonist Printing & Publishing The Company, Limited Liability.

1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

### CONCERNING CAR FERRIES

It will soon be possible to take a private car at New York or, for that matter, at Victoria and go to Havana, Cuba, without change, if you want to indulge in such an experience, although it is the United States is "republican," it is 218 miles to the Cuban city from the not "democratic." This is not a mere nearest point on the continental shore play upon words, as might at first to which a railway has been built. This sight be supposed. Perhaps we can is due to the completion of the Key West railway, which is to be supplemented by a car ferry. The Key West of the people is absolute. as it is in railway is 128 miles long; of this distance 75 miles are over water and the remaining 53 miles over islands numtime in some instances for the people bering 41 in all, most of them being to secure compliance with their will, very small. There are places en route where the train is out of sight of land. but there are no limits to the scope of the exercise of that will. No sovereign The railway cost \$150,000 a mile, or a or court or any one else has the right little less than \$20,000,000. From Key West to Havana the distance is 90 miles to say that we may not do whatever and this is to be covered by a car-ferry. we see fit to do as a people: For the We commend these facts to those people, who, when we speak of connections ment, the courts may say that we can between Victoria and the Mainland by only do certain things in certain ways, way of car-ferries, reply by asking: | but of the right to do what we please What's the use of talking about car- there is absolutely no question. This ferries when you can cover the space is a democracy. Ours is a "crowned democracy," to quote Tennyson; but in a steamer?

A year or so ago the Colonist ventured the suggestion that the C.P.R. would reach Halifax from St. John by trine advanced in the United States, is way of a car-ferry to a point on An- a form of government under which the napolis Basin. The suggestion seemed so visionary that not even the St. John papers, which usually reproduce everything the Colonist says bearing upon the future of their port, thought it worth while to refer to it. Yesterday our telegrams said that the C.P.R. is If this guarantee should not be kept arranging to put in the necessary fa- effective, I cannot conceive of any cilities for such a ferry. The distance to be covered is 45 miles.

There will come a time in the near future, when, if you wish to go to the expense, you can get in a car in Vic- the highest act of original sovetoria, be ferried across to Asia, cross Asia and Europe and be ferried across the "silver streak" to England and then of representatives are unlimited, but it across the Aflantic and home again is not true in a country like the United across the Continent. The possibilities States, where those powers are limitof car-ferriage are only beginning to be understood, but we do not wish to be bunal. Upon this issue between Demthought to be suggesting that trans- ocracy and Republicanism the people occanic ferries will ever be in use. We mention the possibility of such ferriage ing into hostile camps, and, with the by to emphasize the statement that a profoundest respect for the common odern, up-to-date car-ferry is a very sense of the nation, we feel unable to different thing from a big scow towed regard the possible outcome of the imby a tug.

### A MATION ON TRIAL

The theory that republics are incapble of a prolonged existence and that coner or later they end in absolutism as looked upon half a century ago as bundantly demonstrated by the facts " history. The manner in which the larger salaries for county court judges. ates passed through the war

The writer of the paper points out enable his department to deal with that if one of the judges had changed abuses which at present hardly come his vote, as happened in the famous within its scope. There have been incase involving the constitutionality of stances not only in city hotels but in Federal government at Washington was to conduct international affairs; but in a little over a century and a quarter, through the interpretations put upon the Constitution, that government touches the most intimate rights and privileges of citizens. A nation which stands on the brink of a tyranny is certainly a nation on trial. A novel point, having a bearing upon the future of the country; is that while

make the distinction plain in a few

sentences. In a democracy the power

Canada, and, for that matter, every-

where else in the self-governing parts

of the British Empire. It may take

sake of maintaining orderly govern-

that serves to maintain its stability.

A republic, according to the new doc-

Supreme Court, appointed by the Pres-

ident, has a right to say what the

limits of popular sovereignty are. "An

independent judiciary has been granted

by the will of the sovereign people as

expressed in their several constitutions.

other result than anarchy," said Mr.

Lynn Helen, president of the California

Bar Association. - Again, he says "to

vote for their representatives freely is

reignty." This may be true enough in

a country like ours, where the powers

ed by the decrees of an appointive tri-

of the United States are rapidly divid-

pending struggle without considerable

POORLY PAID JUDGES

It will be a matter of interest to the

smaller centres of population in the

province to learn that steps are to be

taken at an early moment to provide

anxiety.

the income tax, "the Supreme Court roadhouses, and among these some in would have sanctioned that same the immediate vicinity of Victoria, tyranny." Thomas Jefferson-at least , where such abuses have been going on if it was not he it was another of the | for some time past. The authorities in Fathers of the Constitution-is quoted the various cities have shown an inas saying that the only purpose of the difference amounting almost to complete apathy, and it would seem now that the government is going to insure that these abuses are continued no longer. They include the selling of liquor to minors, a matter to which the Colonist has drawn attention on more than one occasion recently.

# INTENSIVE CHICKEN PARMING

40,000 chickens can be raised on an acre in a year. The hatching is done in incubators. The chicks are never allowed at large and are fed a ration that makes them weigh 3 pounds at 13 weeks old. Their feed would cost 12 cents each. At local prices here the feed might be put at 15 cents and the 3-Ib. chicks at 60 cents, giving a margin of 45 cents or, allowing for eggs and the cost of hatching, 40 cents. Forty thousand' chickens sold at a profit of 40 cents each would yield \$16,000 to pay for labor and interest on capital, a profit that is about as good as real estate speculation in boom times.

Mr. Godwin Edwards, of London, says

Mr. Edwards also discusses the egg problem. We are going to have shortly what he calls "super-hens." He says there are breeds now that will give 200 eggs a year, but this does not satisfy him. Apparently he wants hens that will lay an egg every day in the week and two on Sunday. But speaking seriously, he looks for a time in the near future when. "by the careful management of these super-breeds and their universal adoption by poultry experts, we shall so augment our home. supply so enormously that the foreign egg will become unsaleable in the London market." Then we shall see, probably, the end of the alleged classification of this necessary food product into Strictly Fresh Eggs, Fresh Eggs, and Eggs.

"The oldest man in Ireland is dead," says a despatch. Now, how can the oldest man anywhere be dead?

The grain-growers on the prairies are beginning to appreciate the importance of providing for the western transportation of wheat. Victoria cannot get ready any too soon,

Commenting on the statement that the nation is calling Mr. Roosevelt," the New York Herald remarks that Central may have rung up the wrong number, or perhaps the wires are crossed.

The libel suits arising out of the recent municipal elections in Montreal, set forth claims for damages aggregating more than \$250,000. We did not know any given set of aldermen could be damaged that much.

The Duke of Connaught is going out to Winnipeg to spend a week next fall, and the Winnipegers are very properly



shall be adding to this stock, and we suggest frequent visits to our Carpet Department if you would keep in touch with the latest in floor coverings.

The new arrivals are splendid examples-they are an index of what is to come. If newness and goodness will help, this season's carpet business should excel all previous records, magnificent as they may have been. Costs nothing to come in and inspect. Get acquainted tomorrow.

# **Tapestry and Brussels Squares**

These Tapestry and Brussels Squares are certain to please you. They are of excellent wearing quality and fine appearance. There will be a big demand for these carpets shown on our second floor, where the light is brightest and other conditions are best. Patterns, designs and blending of colors are the richest and newest that we could select, in addition to the attractiveness of the Squares themselves. We have attached prices that should be a big inducement.

TAPESTRY SQUARESThe weave resembles that ofBrussels in appearance, but is amuch less, expensive carpet.Made mostly in floral designs.Size 3 x 3 yards\$10.50Size 3 x 3 yards\$11.50Size 3 x 4 yards\$15.00Size 3 ½ x 4 yards\$16.00	BRAEMAR / BRUSSELS SQUARES Thèse are well known squares and present an easily swept, hard wearing surface. Made in all shades and patterns and suitable for all purposes. Size 3 x 3½ yards	Size 3½ x 4 yards\$25.00    Size 3½ x 4½ yards\$32.50    CRONOS BRUSSELS    SQUARES    Size 2¼ x 3 yards\$24.00    Size 3 x 3 yards\$24.00    Size 3 x 4 yards\$25.00    Size 3 x 4 yards\$24.00    Size 3 x 4 yards\$24.00    Size 3 x 4 yards\$24.00	NYANZA BRUSSELS SQUARES      Size 2¼ x 3 yards    \$15.00      Size 3 x 3 yards    \$18.00      Size 3 x 3½ yards    \$22.50      Size 3 z 4 yards    \$25.00      Size 3¾ x 4 yards    \$32.50
Size 3½ x 4½ yards\$17.00	Size 3 x 4 yards\$22.50	Size 3% x 4½ yards\$38.50 Size 3% x 4½ yards\$38.50	Size 3% x 4½\$35.00

# Your Hall Will Be Furnished Right

If You Choose from This Showing, the Value Is Apparent at a Glance .- Visit the Third Furniture Floor

HALL RACKS

Hall Racks-Solid quarter cut oak, Early E glisb finish. British bevel mirror 22 x 28, with box seat. \$30.00 and .....\$23.50 Hall Backs-Solid quarter cut oak, Early English inish. British bevel mirror 12 x 20..... \$20.00 Rall Racks-Fumed oak. British bevel mirror 22 x 28 .....\$30.00 Hall Backs-Fumed, cak. British bevel mirror 

Hall Backs-Fumed Oak. British bevel mirror Price ......\$22.50

### HALL SEATS Hall Mirror with Hall Seat to Match-Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish-

Hall Mirror with Hall Seat to Match-Solid quar-

ter cut oak, golden finish-Hall Seat with Mirror to Match-Solid quarter cut golden oak-

and ......\$6.00 HALL COSTUMERS 
 Hall Costumers
 Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish. Each \$12.00
 \$8.50

 Hall Costumers
 Brass.
 Each.
 \$20.00
Hall Costumers-Vernis Martin finish. Each \$7.50 Hall Cestumers-Birch-mahogany. Each, \$12.59 

\$8.00

HALL CHAIRS ish. Each, \$10.00, \$9.50, \$9.00 and ..... \$7.50

Hall Seat with Mirror to Match-Solid quarter

Also Seat with Mirror at \$7.50 and Seat to Match

Any of These Articles Can Be Bought Singly

UMBRELLA STANDS

Umbrella Stands-Golden Oak, at \$12.00, \$6.00,

Italy by A goths, was a stop to t dren of Ba cities durin and father goths, be man Empi to settle se their ideas ners and o content to Gothic pec branches, and it was invitation the eastern called Bar used to dis They had the most religion is being a tra pels into work that : English is Visigoths. When Italy, he lo no oppositi peror of t shut himse by almost led his for to the wal clear just quent even the imperia were doubt dividuals a able in the wrought w at all com der Attila may have doubt as to vest Rome absolutely the surrou sea. The terrible str bassy to A would cons me all your slaves." posed to les "O1 was: period of si torians co Food was articles we have been ers in man The people left unburi the citizen gates. So there was ancient goo for aid, and ment lacks Innocent v be adopt the rites Alaric con to raise th pounds of

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The in

of Secession seemed to disprove it, and great encouragement was thereb; given to the republican movement everywhere. France and Portugal among European countries have got rid of their monarchical form of government, and China is endeavoring to become a republic. The Central and South American countries, with the exception of Brazil, have been republics in form but dictatorships in fact for very nearly a century. Brazil expelled its emperor in 1889, and two years later adopted a republican constitution. The country in which republicanism was supposed to be receiving its best trial was the United States. Its constitution was framed by r.en of ability, and has frequently been referred to by statesmen of eminence as the greatest a solution of the difficulty will be example of human wisdom. It propreached. vides for a series of what are called checks and counter-checks, whereby it is assumed that anything like

tyranny can be prevented, and yet we find in a paper read before the Bar Association of Virginia and Maryland the following surprising statements:

Theoretically, the President is under the law. The Supreme Court has so declared by a majority of one; but is there no danger that, at some future time, some ambitious and popular man, teturned from a foreign conquest, and elected President as the champion of the people, might feel that his powers were too great to be confined by theory, and that, for the good of the people, he ought to be President for life? The Supreme Court came within one vote of holding that the President of the United States was above the law; that the title to land taken poscession of and held under his orders could not be inquired into or passed upon by any court; a doctrine, said Mr. Justice Miller, speaking for the majority, that "sanctions a tyranny that has no existence in the monarchies of Europe, nor in any other government which has a just claim to well-regulated liberty and the protection of personal rights.

jubilant. It's lucky for them that Hi Up to the present the men who have filled these responsible posts have not been paid as much as if they had been practising at the Bar. The result has created a difficulty in obtaining good men. This factor has led to the suggestion that the position of county court judge should be abolished and their present jurisdiction vested in the supreme court, the judges of the latter court being assigned to residence in the various districts. It is hardly likely

It is refreshing to read in a St. that this course will be adopted, although it is generally believed that John paper that the money to be expended in development work in New some reformative action will be taken at an early date. The matter will short-Brunswick during the next five years ly be taken up by the Attorney General will exceed \$25,000,000. What the New with the Minister of Justice and as a Brunswickers chiefly lack is faith in their own province, and it is a mighty result of representations which the former will make it seems probable that good province, too.

According to those who profess to

know, there is to be a supreme effort

### THE LIQUOR LAW

ment, in terms ranging from two to

of \$14,675 was collected by the province

in fines.

this month to overthrow the Portuguese 'republic. A counter stor; is The manner in which the provincial that there is to be an effort to overliquor law is being administered must throw the Spanish monarchy and make matter of considerable gratificathe whole peninsula a republic to be tino to all who have the moral intercalled "the Iberian Republic."

ests of the province at heart. We print today some figures from the annual re-Another demand for higher wages port of the superintendent of provincial from railway employees in the United police which make interesting reading. States. This will probably lead to It appears that there are in existence another advance in rallway charges. at present fewer licenses in British Co-This will further increase the cost of lumbia than there were at the end of living. This will lead to another de-1910. This is in spite of a very consid-

mand for higher wages, and so the erable growth in population. During thing will go on. One thing is certain, 1911 the number of licenses cancelled and it is that something will have to or those, the renewal of which was regive way some time in this endless fused, amounted to ten. There were 103 chain of increases. prosecutions by the Attorney General's department and \$6 convictions were se-There are twenty-six thousand miles of railroad track in Canada, of which cured. In upwards of sixty of these cases alternative sentences of imprison-

8,000 are in Ontario. Compared with European countries, Canada is third in nine months, were imposed, and a total the list in railroad mileage gain in the last fifty years. In pointing to the railroad progress of the country, it is a matter of the greatest gratification for

Attorney General Bowser is to be congratulated on the work of his dethe people of this province to know that partment in rigidly enforcing the Liquor British Columbia is now being honey Law. He has given notice of a bill to combed with the steel of various com further amend that law, one which will paules,

Royal Highness will visit them before he comes to Victoria.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, an English nov-"Libbey" Cut Glass elist, has been saying of Dickens that he "cannot consider him a first-class creative artist." Miss Jeanette Gilder disposed of this criticism very neatly when she said; "A little dog may bark at a railway train, but the train goes on just the same."

# For Your Dining Table There is no standard above or beyond Libbey Cut Glass on either side of the ocean. Its supremacy is frankly conceded to come within range of Libbey perfection-that is the high-

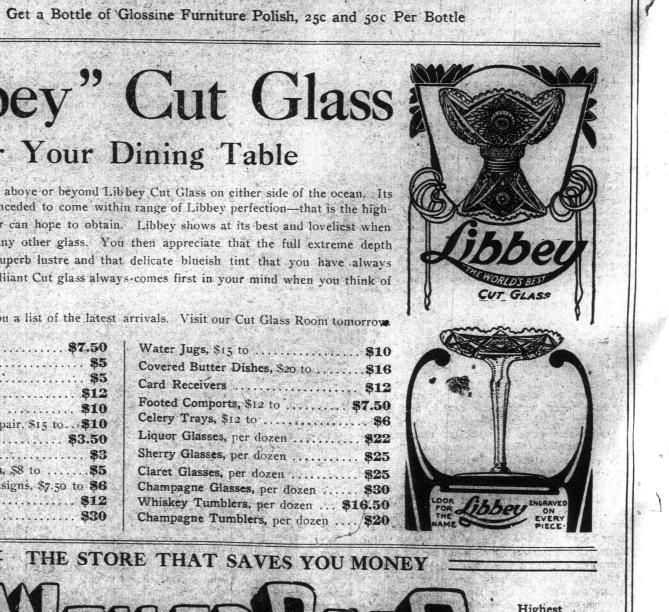
est excellence any maker can hope to obtain. Libbey shows at its best and loveliest when it is side by side with any other glass. You then appreciate that the full extreme depth of its cutting, its truly superb lustre and that delicate blueish tint that you have always hoped for in a perfect brilliant Cut glass always-comes first in your mind when you think of wedding gifts, doesn't it?

We herewith give you a list of the latest arrivals. Visit our Cut Glass Room tomorrow.

Berry Bowls, \$40.00 to \$7.50	W
Nappies, \$18.00 to \$5	C
Dil Bottles, \$8.00 to \$5	Ca
Whiskey Jugs, \$20.00 to \$12	Sec. 2
Water Bottles, \$15.00 to \$10	Fo
Sugars and Creams, per pair, \$15 to \$10	Ce
Vases, \$35 to \$3.50	Li
Bon Bon Dishes, \$10 to	Sh
Uncovered Butter Dishes, \$8 to\$5	Ci
Candlesticks, Colonial designs, \$7.50 to \$6	CH
Claret Jugs, \$18 to \$12	W
Custard Cups, per dozen \$30	Cł
	1000

Water Jugs, \$15 to	\$10
Covered Butter Dishes, \$20 to	\$16
Card Receivers	. \$12
Footed Comports, \$12 to	\$7.50
Celery Trays, \$12 to	\$6
Liquor Glasses, per dozen	\$22
Sherry Glasses, per dozen	\$25
Claret Glasses, per dozen	. \$25
Champagne Glasses, per dozen	\$30
Whiskey Tumblers, per dozen \$	16.50
Champagne Tumblers, per dozen	/\$20







# THE ROMAN EMPERORS

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The immediate cause of the invasion of Italy by Alaric, the great leader of the Visigoths, was an appeal that came to him to put a stop to the slaughter of the wives and children of Barbarians, who lived in the Italian cities during the absence of their husbands and fathers in the Imperial army. The Visigoths, be it remembered, lived within the Roman Empire, where they had been permitted to settle some time previously, and although their ideas were always violated by the manners and customs of the Romans, they were content to recognize Roman suzerainty. The Gothic people had become divided into two branches, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, and it was the former, who had accepted the invitation of the Emperor and migrated into the eastern European provinces. They were called Barbarians, but the term was only one used to distinguish them from Roman citizens. They had embraced Christianity, and one of the most noted of the earlier books of that religion is the Gospel of Ulfilas, as it is called, being a translation by that priest of the Gospels into the language of the Visigoths, a work that seems to establish that the origin of English is to be sought in the speech of the Visigoths.

When Alaric had determined to invade Italy, he lost no time in acting. He met with no opposition worthy of the name. The Emperor of the West, the degenerate Honorius, shut himself up in Ravenna, a city surrounded by almost impenetrable marshes, and Alaric led his forces where he would until he came to the walls of Rome itself. \_ It is not very clear just what his object was. As subsequent events showed, he had no desire to wear the imperial crown, and although his followers were doubtless guilty of many atrocities to individuals and destroyed much that was valuable in the way of buildings, the destruction wrought was by no means complete, nothing at all comparable to that which the Huns under Attila later left in their train. Whatever may have been his intentions, there is little doubt as to his conduct. He proceeded to invest Rome so completely that the city was absolutely cut off from communication with the surrounding country as well as with the sea. The populace were speedily reduced to terrible straits. In despair they sent an embassy to Alaric asking upon what terms he would consent to retire. He replied: "Give me all your gold, all your silver and all your slaves." The ambassadors asked what he proposed to leave to the Romans, and his answer was: "Only your lives." There ensued a period of suffering within the city, which historians confess their inability to describe Food was so scarce that the most loathsome articles were eaten; cannibalism is said to have been general, and it is stated that mothers in many cases killed and ate their babes. The people died by the thousands and were left unburied in the streets for the reason that the citizens dared not venture beyond the gates. So hopeless did the case become that there was a demand from the people that the ancient gods of Rome should be appealed to for aid, and it is even said, although the statement lacks positive confirmation, that Pope Innocent was willing that this course should be adopted. The Senate refused its assent and the rites were not performed. At length' Alaric consented to moderate his terms, and to raise the seige on receiving five thousand pounds of gold, thirty thousand pounds of silver, four thousand robes of silk, three hundred pieces of scarlet cloth and three thousand pounds of pepper, and the release of all slaves who could show that they were of Barbarian origin. These conditions having been complied with, Alaric withdrew and the sufferings of the citizens were promptly relieved. Alaric frequently asserted that he had no desire other than to secure peace and the good government of the Western Empire, and the remarkable manner in which he held his resistless soldiers in check, reinforced as they were by the liberated slaves and new contingents of Goths, showed that he was bent upon something else than mere conquest. But the Romans themselves seemed determined upon bringing about their own destruction. Space will not permit even an outline of the events which led Alaric to advance once more against the city on the Tiber. It is sufficient to say that he was induced to do so by the bad faith of those who were administering affairs for Honorius, who, in the safety of Ravenna, issued his commands to his ministers, or, as is more probable, permitted them to carry out their own policies, which were characterized by base deceit, abominable cruelty and insatiable avarice. When forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and when his repeated requests that order should be restored remained unheeded, Alaric again appeared before the gates of Rome. Face to face with another famine, the citizens agreed to open the gates to the Goths, the understanding being that a new Emperor, in the person of Attalus, prefect of the city, should be proclaimed. This having been accomplished, Alaric again withdrew. Attalus made great promises as to what he would accomplish, and for a few days everything went well, but failure followed fast upon the heels of failure, and Alaric in disgust deprived the new emperor of all authority. He then made appeals to Honorius to establish permanent peace within his realms; but the massacre of a number of Goths, if not at the instigation of that tyrant, at least with his approval, led Alaric once more to the walls of Rome. This time he seemed resolved to be merciless. He obtained entrance into the city and gave it

over to the licentiousness of his soldiers. Only the consecrated vessels of the Church were, safe from the hands of the invaders. The stories of indiscriminate slaughter may be exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that much blood was shed in the streets of the city and that the outrages common to such occasions were innumerable. There does not appear to have been much wanton destruction of buildings, but many works of art were ruthlessly destroyed. Thousands of the citizens fled, and for years afterwards wandered as mendicants throughout the country, some of them being dispersed as far as Constantinople and Jerusalem. At the end of six days Alaric ordered his troops to leave the city, and they returned towards Venetia laden with booty. On the way the intrepid leader died after a brief illness. His soldiers caused a number of captives to turn aside the waters of a stream called the Busentinus, and in its bed they made what they deemed was a fitting tomb for so great a man. In this they laid his body with many valuable jewels. The water of the stream was permitted to resume its natural course, and the slaves who had performed the work were slain so that no man might betray where the Gothic hero was buried.

# TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The Wonderful City of Sargon II. of Assyria Sargon II., 720 B.C. to 703 B.C., was one of the greatest of the oldtime monarchs. During the seventeen years he reigned in Assyria, he subjugated all the neighboring countries, until he was known as King of Assyria and Babylon, of Sumir and Accad. In the second year of his reign he completely defeated the Egyptians and their Philistine allies, and it was this battle that marked the beginning of the long struggle for supremacy between the Egyptians and Assyrians, which resulted in the triumph of the latter people.

Sargon called his city after himself, Dur-Sharrukin, and for the description which follows we are indebted to Maspero's History of Egypt, Vol. VII .:

"The ground plan of it is of rectangular shape, the sides being about 1900 yards long by 1800 yards wide, each corner exactly facing one of the four corners of the compass. Its walls rest on a limestone sub-structure some three feet six inches high, and rise fifty-seven feet above the ground; they are strengthened every thirty yards or so by battlemented towers, which project thirteen feet from the face of the wall and stand sixteen feet higher than the ramparts. Access was gained to the interior by eight gates, two on each side of the square, each of them marked by two towers. separated from one another by the width of the bay. Every gate had its patron chosen from the gods of the city . . . each of them was protected externally by a small castle, built in the Syrian style and flanked at each corner by a low tower thirteen yards in . width, five allowed of the passage of beasts as well as men. It was through these that the peasants came in every morning driving their cattle before them ,or jolting along in wagons, laden with fruit and vegetables. After passing the outposts, they crossed a paved courtyard, then made their way between the two towers, through a vaulted passage over fifty yards long, intersected at almost equal intervals by two transverse galleries. . . . At the entrance to the passage towered two colossal bulls with human heads, standing like sentinels-their faces and foreparts turned outward, their hindquarters ranged along the inner walls-as though gazing before them into space in company with two winged genii. . . The rays of the sun made the forecourt warm in winter, while it was always cool under the archway in summer; the gates served as resorts for pleasure or business. . . . It was here that the king generally exposed to view the chieftains and kings he had taken captive; here they lay, chained like dogs in cages, dependent on the pity of their guards or of passersby for such miserable fare as might be flung to them, and, the first feeling of curiosity once passed, no longer provoking even the jeers of the crowd, until the day came when their victor took it into his head to remove them from their ignominious position and either restored them to their thrones or had them executed. The town itself being built from plans drawn up in one mind, must have presented few of the irregularities of ancient cities. The streets leading from the gates were of a uniform breadth throughout . they were passed . . . and crossed at right angles. The houses on either side of them seem to have consisted for the most part of a single storey. They were built of bricks, either baked or unbaked, the outer surfaces of which were covered with either white or tinted rough casting. . . . The inhabitants varied greatly in race and language: Sargon had filled his city with prisoners from all the four quarters of the empire . . . and in order to keep these incongruous elements in check he had added a number of Assyrians of the mercantile, official or priestly classes. He could overlook the whole city from the palace he had built on both sides the northeastern wall of the town, half within and half without the ramparts. . . . The only entrance to the palace was on the city side, foot passengers being admitted by a double flight of steps built out in front of the ramparts, horsemen and chariots by means of an inclined plane which rose in a gentle gradient along the right flank of the masonry work, and terminated on its eastern front. Two main gates corresponded

to these two means of approach: the one on the northeast led straight to the royal apartments; the other faced the city and opened on the double stairway. It was readily distinguishable by its two flagstaffs bearing the royal standard, and its two towers, at the base of which were winged bulls and colossal tigures of Gilgames crushing the lion. Two bulls of still more monstrous size stood sentry on either side of the gate . . . while higher up on the arch was an enamelled mosaic showing the king in all his glory. This triumphal arch was reserved for his special use, the common people being admitted by two side doors of smaller size less richly decorated."

After Sargon had once begun to build his city, he bent all of his energies toward hastening its completion and beautifying it, particularly the royal palace. All of the trophies which he brought home with him from his campaigns were now used in the building of the city. There were the wonderful colored marbles from the Assyrian mountains, lapislazuli, rock crystal, pine, cedar and cypress wood, gold, silver and bronze. Among the hundreds of statues round about the palace, nearly half were of silver, the rest were for the most part bronze,. Many of them have come down to us intact, and show marvelous skill in carving. The palace itself was divided into two distinct parts, one part being used by the king in his public capacity, and containing the dining-rooms, the pantries and the kitchens, the wine cellars and the houses for the domestic servants and slaves. The huge entrance to the king's private apartments was guarded by a company of winged bulls. "Behind this gate was a lawn, then a second gate, a corridor and a grand quadrangle in the very centre of the palace. The king occupied a suite of some twenty rooms of a rather simple character; here he slept, ate, worked, and transacted the greater part of his daily business, guarded by his eunuchs. . .

The walls of his own and the other state apartments were lined to a height of over nine feet from the floor with endless bas-reliefs, in greyish alabaster, picked out with bright col-ors. "The gods had a particular part of the palace set apart for them, with a ziggurat some 141 feet above the esplanade, and it was in the shadow of the ziggurat that the harem was built. At the time of its building Sargon probably had three queens, as it is divided into three compartments similar in character, an three compartments similar in character, an ante-chamber, and a large apartment, one half of which was open to the sky, while the other was covered by a half dome, under which a flight of steps led up to an alcove where the queen's couch was placed. This latter group, of buildings was completed "by a park, in which cedars of Lebanon, pines, cypresses, ga-zells, stags, wild asses and cattle, and even lions were acclimatized, in addition to a heter-oremenue collection of other traces and animals ogeneous collection of other trees and animals. Here, too, the king gave himself up to the pleasures of the chase, and sometimes invited one or other of his prives to come thither and banquet or drink with him.'

It was to this city, after his wonderful and triumphant reign that Sargon returned to die. He had hoped, now that his work was done, to pass some years in well-earned pleasures and repose. We can picture the monarch's entry through the great gates, the gay cavalcades, the soldiers on horseback and afoot, the cheering crowds, and the brave king himself, his face beaming with pleasure as he gazed about him at the materialized picture his brain had conceived. But he lived only twelve short months after his return home, killed by the hand of some unknown assassin.

with oxygen alone. There are usually other elements mixed up with these in granite, but these two with oxygen are the fundamental ones. Now the difficulty which geologists have never been able to explain satisfactorily is as to how, given great heat under great pressure, the several compounds constituting granite were formed. Apparently it is one of Nature's laboratory secrets that she will not disclose. In the neighborhood of Victoria the country rock is chiefly diorite, which resembles granite in structure, but differs from it in composition, having horneblende in place of quartz. Extruding through the diorite are dykes of porphyry, which is composed of or-thoclase or feldspar, that is, it is also a silicate of aluminum.

As was said in the former article, rocks which were not igneous were at one time grouped by geologists under the head of sedimentary, except where they had been subjected to a process of re-crystallization, when they were called metamorphic. It was mentioned that recently the stratified rocks had been divided into two classes, the surficial and the sedimentary. In the surficial class gravels, clays, sands and loams are included. They are the product of the erosion of the igneous rocks, but the soluble elements have been carried away leaving only quartz, silicate of alumina and oxide of iron. The erosion has been due to the action of water, ice and in some cases wind. Sedimentary rocks are those whose constituent elements were deposited by bodies of water in motion. Speaking generally, if you see a rock that is in layers, no matter at what angle it stands, you may conclude that it is of sedimentary origin.

While the action of water and wind upon the materials composing the surface of the earth has been very great, notably that of the former, the general opinion of geologists is that the great formative agency so far as the surface goes has been moving ice, either in the form of icebergs or glaciers. While there is abundance of evidence to sustain the Glacial Theory, it confessedly breaks down in some of the attempted applications of it. The appearance of the rock surfaces in North America as far south as between latitudes 36 and 40 seems to establish that the whole region was once covered with ice that moved slowly southward probably in obeyance to the revo-lution of the earth, which has a tendency to cause movable masses to press towards the Equator. It is not necessary to suppose any great elevation at the north to explain this southward slide of the continental ice-sheet. Any one who has ever turned a grindstone, the lower part of which was immersed in water, knows that the revolving stone will carry up some of the water and throw it off into the air. This is due to what is called centrifugal force. It is this that has caused the earth to have a greater diameter at the Equator than at the Poles. Now if we suppose the northern hemisphere to be largely covered with ice free to move, which was constantly being added to by snowfalls, the tendency of the mass to move towards the Equator would be accentuated by its increasing weight, and hence it is probable that glacial action was more rapid in what is called the Ice Age than it is now. But be this as it may, and although there are some things about sands and gravels that cannot be explained satisfactorily by anything that glaciers are known to do at the present time, it is as well established, as anything can be that no one has seen or can be proved by human testimony, that a large portion of the North Temperate Zone was, at a period comparatively, recent, as geologists reckon time, covered with a great ice mass. John Muir, the geologist, writes: "On the Atlantic Coast, where man is busiest, even in the parks and gardens of New York, glacial rocks shine and call attention to the story of the Ice Period; and in the town of Victoria on the west side of the Continent, fruitful boughs drop apples and peaches on the edges of glacier pavements, while the harbor rocks are still bright, notwithstanding the centuries of wave action they have been sub-jected to." There are, indeed, few places where the marks of glacial action are more pronounced than in this city. Almost everywhere the exposed rocks show not only glacial scratchings, but exhibit surfaces deeply and broadly grooved and polished to smoothness. The soil hereabouts is supposed to be of glacial origin, although centuries of vegetable growth have mixed organic matter with the sands, gravels and clays. Comparison of the soil here with glacial soils in Eastern Canada suggests that the soil-forming process has been more recent here than there, and there is a good deal of reason for believing that the Ice Age in this part of the Continent was prolonged until a time within the memory of the aboriginal races.

branches of the Christian Church are divided, and that many things which many people find obstacles to religious thought are not of a basic character but result from misunderstandings, from a too literal interpretation of the Scriptures and from a disregard of the fundamental truths. If the Emperor Theodosius had not declared all the followers of Arianism heretics and threatened them with persecution, it might have been the Athanasians and Arians would have been content to live side by side, satisfied to agree to disagree upon points that neither of them could really pretend to understand. Unless we believe that the Council of Nicaea was divinely guided to accept the doctrines of Athanasius and reject those of Arius, and that Theodosius was also divinely guided to issue his famous proclamation, we will have to reject the idea that the welfare of mankind depends upon a certain interpretation of manuscripts, the authorship of which cannot be established without qualification, and the translations of which are certainly not perfect. As all religious controversy arises out of scriptural interpretation, and as religious controversy is not religious thought, we desire as far as possible to avoid anything of the kind.

The chief idea, that it has been the purpose of these articles to impress upon those who read them, is that there is a life which is spiritual, and that this spiritual life may be lived here and now; that the real purpose of religious thought is to fit mankind to live this life; that there are spiritual forces available to mankind : that there are things that can only be "spiritually discerned," and that to live the spiritual life is not incompatible with the reasonable and best enjoyment of the physical life. In short, the aim is to establish that a perfect life implies the best use of our physical, mental and spiritual powers, and that if we develop ourselves on these three lines we need have no fear of what the future either on this or the other side of the grave may have in store for

Religious thought need not concern itself with creeds and definitions. To expend one's time and energy in such a task is like sitting in a room with the curtains drawn and wondering if it is morning when all we have to do is to throw open the windows and let the sunlight in. One of the most beautiful stories of lesus is that which tells of His blessing the little children and saying: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of God." Again we find Him saying: 'Except ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot enter the Kingdom of God." The little children came unto Him. They did not stand off and speculate just what His mission was; they had never heard anything about the doctrines for refusing to accept which later generations burned people at the stake. They just came. The whole New Testament is full of this thought. Paul had to argue with the Corinthians and others, because he felt it necessary to meet them on their own ground. Christianity was a very new thing then. He adapted his arguments to circumstances, just as Jesus met the question as to the lawfulness of paying tribute money. He expressed no opinion. He met his questioners by asking to be shown the tribute money. and when told that the image and superscription thereon was Caesar's, He said: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." Paul had good precedent, if he needed it, to engage in intellectual fencing with those who opposed him and who delighted in intellectual discussion. He was able to more than hold his own with them in argument. When he saw the inscription at Athens to "The Unknown God." he did not tell the people how very wicked they were to think of such a thing, but he said he had come to declare the Unknown to them. The very scrappy accounts preserved of the teachings of Paul afford some idea of his intellectual powers and wonderful adaptability to the needs of discussion. There is little wonder that he carried men with him. But all that happened more than eighteen hundred years ago. We have eighteen centuries of Christian history, and if there is not sufficient proof in their record of the divinity of the Christian religion, it is hopeless to try to bolster it up by endeavoring to interpret ancient writings dating from a period long before Christianity was ever heard of. Many of the noblest of Christians lived at a time when there was no Old Testament or New Testament available for perusal. Not only did they live as Christians but they died for the faith that was in them. It is more than doubtful if any of the Christians, whom Nero caused to be slain, could pass an examination in the Catechism. Let us, when we engage in religious thought, clear away the ground of everything that prevents thought from having freedom. If "the love of God is shed abroad in your hearts by the inward operation of His Holy Spirit," it is not necessary to worry yourself because you cannot understand the pro-Religion is a very simple thing. It simply consists in opening the windows of our souls to let the sunlight of God's presence in. Religious thought need concern itself only with attaining this result. The proof that such a result is attainable is overwhelming, and the wonderful thing about it is that every person can prove it for himself. It is not necessary to believe any one else unless you want to. Neither pope nor parson can give you the spiritual life. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, and cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. So is every one that is born of the Spirit."

# THE MINERAL KINGDOM

It is not to be understood that, because certain rocks are called igneous, they are the result of the operation of fire. Fire implies a burning, that is, a chemical process whereby violent combination takes place between oxygen and some inflammable substance, such as hydrogen or carbon. Fire produces heat, but it is not the same as heat, which is now believed to be due to the exceedingly rapid collision of the molecules of which matter is composed. A rock that is truly igneous was itself hot; it did not derive its heat from any extraneous source as iron does from the glowing coals of a blacksmith's forge. If, as some suppose, the interior of the earth is a super-heated mass. its heat is inherent in itself and not derived from any other agency. If you break a piece of cast-iron you will see that it is crystalline in structure. The crystals were formed when the iron changed from a liquid to a solid form. Similarly it is supposed that what are called igneous rocks were formed, although owing to the great pressure to which they were subiected below the solid surface it may be assumed that they were in most cases not actually liquid. Geologists find themselves confronted with some serious difficulties in this connection. They are all agreed, for example, that granite is an igneous rock formed beneath the surface of the earth, and that by the action of some not very well understood agency it was pushed up to the surface, to be later exposed by the wearing away of other rocks. But granite consists of quartz, feldspar and mica. Feldspar is sometimes called orthoclase. It is a silicate of aluminum. Quartz is the oxide of silicon; mica is also a silicate of aluminum. Speaking in a general way, aluminum is the basic element in clay, and silicon the basic element in sand. In feldspar and mica these two elements are found in combination with each other and with oxygen, and in the case of quartz the combination is

### **RELIGIOUS THOUGHT**

It is very pleasant to receive, as we do from time to time, letters expressing pleasure at the perusal of articles on this page dealing with subjects of religious thought, and to be asked occasionally to treat of some phase of it. If we are rarely able to comply with such requests, it is not because we do not appreciate them, but because we wish to avoid anything that may appeal to be in any sense controversial. The objects aimed at in these articles is rather to stimulate religious thought than to attempt to form the religious opinions of readers. Convinced that there is a solid foundation for the religion of Jesus Christ, we have endeavored to show how very unimportant those things are upon which the several

# **B.** C. **FISHERIES** ARE CONSIDEREI

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Conference at Ottawa of Minister, Members and Officials Deals With Various Phases of Subject

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 .- A conference tool place today in Hon. Mr. Hazen's office regarding B. C. Fisheries. Among those present were Mr. Burrell and other B. C. members, D. N. McIntyre, deputy fisheries commissioner of the province, Mr. Cunningham, the Dominion fisheries officer for the province. Superintendent Found, of the fisheries department in Ottawa, and others.

J. D. Taylor made strong representations that under the present regulations the cannerymen on the Fraser can bring in scow loads of fish from the American traps when the catch exceeds the .capacity of the American canheries at Bellingham, and that they would then summarily turn away fish caught by Canadian fishermen, whereas Canadian fishermen may not export their fish.

Mr. Taylor also explained that the system of boat ratings practically gives the canneries complete control of the fishing, as the licenses are all sold to the canneries and only issued by them to men who will fish for one particular cannery. The control thus established largely accounts for the change from whites to Japanese.

Hon. Mr. Hazen's comment was that such regulations made men the serfs of the canneries.

It was agreed that the issue of licenses for purse and drag seines will not be delayed.

The two departments-provincial and Dominion-are in conference as to what licenses shall be granted. It is agreed that the farming of licenses is to be stopped. Absolutely no license will be issued except to bona fide fishermen

### Number One Hard

At the opening of the house today, Mr. Proulx brought up the complaint of the farmers of the Ottawa valley that they cannot secure cars for thei Minister Cochrane said that hay crop. he would be glad to submit any complaints to the Railway Commission.

Mr. Lemieux drew attention to the reports that a re-survey of the international boundary in the west showed that a strip of about two miles wide containing two towns which hitherto has been regarded as American territory, properly is a part of British Co-Jumbia.

Premier Borden said he had heard nothing of the matter, but would inquire into it.

The house spent the afternoon in committee on the grain bill, the principal item being the proposal to change "Manitoba number one hard" into "Canada number one hard."

The Manitoba members objected, Dr. Schaffner proposing "Canada Western." and Mr. Oliver suggesting "Prairie." Hon. Mr. Rogers and other Manitoba members supported the present name Finally the matter was adjourned. The evening was spent in supply or Ontario public works.

# Dominion Revenue

The revenue for January, 1912, was \$10,084,035, as compared with \$9,144,857 in January, 1911. This shows an increase of \$939,161, or over ten per cent. For the ten months period the revenue

solicitor was in Fredericton last week looking up titles to the various proper-ties. The big paper mill will be a most important industry for St. John, located as it will be beside the large pulp mill near Fairville, and near also to the new brush and broom factory, which will be the largest in Canada.

The New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Company, which proposes to provide St John with cheap heat, light and power and with which the city council has ar ranged satisfactory terms, will again apply to the legislature in March for a charter. It will develop power at th Lepreaux and other streams and transmit it to St. John.

The activity in real estate in St. John especially in the suburbs east, north and west, where development will take place, is gaining force. A St. John mar who a few weeks ago took an option or property at East St. John for \$21,000. paying only \$25 in cash, sold out las week for \$45,000, to a syndicate of Mentreal capitalists. Trackage comprising 26 acres north of the city were purchased last week by a Saskatcon real estate company, and a lot of twelve acres at West St. John changed hands at a good figure. Any desirable property placed on the market is quickly snapped up, and values have a steady upward tendency

**ABDICATION TERMS** 

Both Parties in China Expected to Agree to Proposed Modifications-Mongolian Troubles

the

served neutrality.

as well as several Mongolians.

and capture several towns.

Turkestan border.

LONDON, Feb. 8 .- The modifications in the abdication terms suggested by pending assembly are so reasonable authorities. and the terms so liberal, says a Peking despatch to the Times, that agreement on the subject now is assured. The eniperor may reside first in the forbidden city and afterwards in the summer palace. A pension of \$4,000,000, not taels, will be granted. The ingenious explanation is given that taels will be abolish-

ed when the currency is reformed. Special expenses will be granted by vote of parliament for ceremonial occasions.

The present palace staff will be reities. tained and all the property respected. PEKING, Feb. 8.—Diplomatic difficulties as well as occasional military incidents between Russians and Chinese continue, and are being watched closely by foreign representatives here.

The imperial foreign board recently sent a note to the Russian legation the standard of roadhouse or country charging the Russian troops with aiding the Mongols in their attack on the Chinese garrison at the railroad station in the city of Mandschurin. The foreign beard requested the Russian legation to see that Russian troops obperiod of three months in a very large In its reply the Russian legation

at the close of 1911. says the Mongols, after their attack on the Chinese garrison, retreated into the railway zone, where the Russian troops arrested them. The troops of

the Chinese garrison followed into the railway zone and attacked both the tent of bona fide hotel accommodation Mongols and the Russians, killing a in guest rooms, dining rooms, stabling Russian officer and a Ruslan soldier, Conditions in Manchuria evidently are becoming worse. Reports from Russian sources say the Mongols have carried the warfare to the Amur river, while brigand bands numbering hunderds have gone so far as to attack The authority of the Kutuktu, head quent licensed premises; allowing the of the Mongolian Lama sect, who is now the Mongolian Grand Khan, has

proper purposes, etc. secured recognition from Khailar, in the north of Mongolia, down to the In the Turkestan district itself, a three-cornered conflict is in progress els who have deserted from the imperial army and the native Mohammedans, who have taken the present not, the licenses affected will be can- ness upon receipt of court invitations; opportunity to revolt. A number of

renewed license for 1912.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Bridesville; New Zealand Hotel, Hed-

ley; Madden House, Trout Creek; Mi-

ler House, Ymir; Shuswap Hotel, Shu-

swap; Great Northern, New Michel

Omineca Hotel, Hazelton; Heriot Ho

tel, Heriot Bay; Australian Hotel, Morirsey; Windsor Hotel, Van Anda; City Hotel, Revelstoke; Huntingdon

Hotel, Huntingdon; Railroad Hotel

Yale; Dog Creek Hotel, Dog Creek;

Edgewood Hotel, Edgewood; Ashcroft

Hotel, Ashcroft; /Bellevue Hotel, Okan-

agan Mission; and Wallachin Hotel

During 1911 50 appications in all for

hotel licenses were considered and dealt with, but 16 of these being grant-

ed and 24 refused, while action was de-

ferred in nine cases, and one of the

applications suddenly withdrawn. Re-

Discovery Road, Wardner, Westbridge,

Sheep Creek, Bitter Creek (Stewart),

South Fort George, West Bank, Bitter

Creek Townsite (Stewart), 23 miles

south of Hope, Soad Creek, Cariboo

Road, Carmi, Kitsumkalum, Steamboat,

Bulkeley Valley, Breckendale, Hope,

Savona, Sooke, Goose Bay (Observa-

tory Inlet), Aldermere Road, Glentanna

Licenses Cancelled

The existing licenses cancelled dur-

ing the year or of which renewals were

refused, included those for the Clinton

and Dominion Hotels at Clinton, the

latter in connection with a case of in-

humanity, with the details of which

the public is familiar. In two other

cases cancellations were decided upon

because of the markedly intemperate

habits of the licensees. The list of cancellations, in addition to the Clin-

ton hotels, covers the Ashnola Hotel

Ashnola; Victoria Hotel, Silverton (de

stroyed by fire); Squamish Hotel, Squ-

mish; Newmarket Hotel, New Denver;

Moodyville Hotel, Port Moody; Allison

Hotel, Allison; Park Hotel, near Hed-

ley; and San Juan Hotel, Port Ren-

The record of prosecutions and con

victions under the act, in the unorgan-

ized districts, during 1911, shows

total of 103 prosecutions, in which 86

convictions were obtained a very high percentage indeed, informations being

withdrawn in six instances, and only

eleven defendants securing the dis-

perial quart in a single transaction, 7;

their premises, and one for not allow-ing unobstructed Sunday view of his

It is a noteworthy fact that in five

of the six cases of selling to interdicts,

dismissals were secured, while in the

sixth case the offender escaped on mere

against whom proceedings were taken

left the country with marked sudden-

payment of costs. Four of those

and Salmon River.

frew.

bar premises.

usals were ordered at Queen Charlotte

tions are, brought fully up to legal standard by that date, include the Pink ENFORCEMENT OF Un, Talbot and Tunnel hotels of Nan-aimo; the Oak Dell House at Colwood; the Half Way House at Northfield; the well known Somass Hotel at Port Al-LIQUOR LAW berni; Howard's Hotel at Esquimalt: the Summit Hotel, Crow's Nest; Central Hotel, Ainsworth; Grant Hotel Minstrel Island; Hot Springs Hotel, Ainsworth; Kootenay Falls Hotel, Attorney-General to Bring in Ymir; Spokane Hotel, Midway; Premier Hotel, Queen Charlotte; Bellevue

Wallachin

Amending Bill - Fewer Hotel, Mission City; Michel Hotel Licenses in 1911 Than in Michel; Colonial Hotel, Soda Creek Sechelt Hotel, Sechelt; Wilson Hotel, Previous Year Union Bay; Commercial Hotel, Abbotsford; Telkwa Hotel, Aldermere; Hazel ton Hotel, Hazelton; Bridesville Hote,

The appearance on the legislative order paper of notice by Attorney-General Bowser of his intention to amend the Provincial Liquor Act of 1910, and the announced early conferences with the law officer of the crown of deputations representative of the Good Government and Local Option Leagues, directs attention insistently to the manner in which the admittedly drastic British Columbia law for the regulation and control of the liquor traffic is being administered. Criticism and complaints of non-enforcement are of course inevitable, but in this connection it is interesting and instructive

to note that the great majority of such casual indictments-made as a rule on hearsay evidence-are based upon offences allegedly occurring within the boundaries of city or rural municipalities, wherein the administration of the law is vested altogether with the local And although the population within such incorporated municipalities re-

presents quite 85 per cent. of the provincial total, it is an illuminative fact that a greater number of prosecutions and convictions for offences under the act were conducted during the past year in the unorganized districts-the territory of the 15 per cent. of popula-

tion-under the direct jurisdiction and supervision of the provincial police, than in the cities and rural municipal-And not only have the police under Attorney-General Bowser's direction and control been active in suppression and punishment of such offences under the act as Sunday or other prohibited liquor trafficking, but they have been equally energetic and insistent upon

hotel accommodation for the traveling public fully measuring up to the requirements of the law-a fact that is emphasized in the refusal of the chief license inspector to grant renewals of licenses for more than a probational

> proportion of applications dealt with In Environs of Victoria In a majority of cases the reason is pliance with the requirements of the law as to the standard and ex-

missal of the charges preferred against them. The cases of selling liquor without license ("boot-leggers" and "blind piggers") numbered 45; of Sun-day liquor trading, 12; of having posfor horses, etc. In other cases (and this applies particularly to roadhouses within the environs of Victoria), the department has general knowledge of session of liquor for the purposes of sale, 15; of selling more than one imffences having been 'common, as in selling liquors to minors-girl members of after dark "joy riding parties" of selling to Indians, 3; and of supplyand others-to chauffeurs and to ining to interdicts, 6; in addition terdicts; permitting interdicts to frewhich three licensees were heavily fined for allowing poker to be played on

licensed premises to be used for im-Where such offences are known of, but without conclusive proof, or in other words suspected with substantial reason, the houses concerned are now inder special surveillance. If causes of offence are promptly removed and

do not recur, the licensees will in due time secure the renewals desired. If

Within the cities, disregard of cer-

tain salient features of the provincial

aw have latterly become so notorious-

ly patent that the Good Government

League is seeking provincial action to

compel municipal enforcement of the

statute law. In both Victoria and Vancouver-and other citles besides-a

Civic Indifference

The friends of morality and true

temperance, which is distinct from

FORESTRY NEEDS IN THIS COUNTRY city.

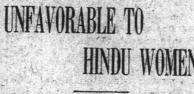
Several Resolutions Passed at Meeting of Association Declaring for More Efficient Management

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 .- After electing chn Hendry, of Vancouver president to succeed George Y. Chown, of Kingston, the Canadian Foresty Associatio oncluded its convention this afternoon. Resolutions were passed asking both federal and provincial governments for increased expenditures on forest management in this country, and deprecat ing the fact that less than one cent an acre of forest lands was now expended on forest management, while in other countries the average ranged from two cents to \$1.90 per acre.

It was resolved to impress on the government the necessity of maintaining in connection with the forestry branch an experimental laboratory for intestigating the physical and mechanical properties of Canadian woods, with a view to extending the possibilities of their use, and for other purposes. The association deprecated the practice of exporting in large quantities large trees of spruce and balsam, and recommended legislation to prevent this practice. The association reaffirmed its attitude

in favor of inspection of the public domain and the inclusion of forest, reserves of lands unused for agriculture, or where the forests are required for the protection of watersheds, and to urge on the federal and provincial governments the carrying out of such a policy at the earliest possible date. Hon. W: R. Ross was elected terri

torial vice-president for British Columbia.



**Discuss Admission of Indian** Wives and Negatives Resolution of Acceptance

Mr. R. W. Clarke's resolution that the Dominion government be petitioned to allow the Hindus at present in this province to bring in their wives and families was negatived by a large majority at a well attended public meeting last night at the Friends' Hall. Comparatively little time was devoted to discussion of the specific object of the motion, most of the speakers digressing to the larger question of Oriental immigration, and its effect on white labor. The very Rev. Dean Doull in opening the meeting from the chair pointed out that this was no provincial question since British Columbia was the sate through which Asiatics reached the Dominion. It was an imperial question and they owed it to their fellow subjects of the Empire to consider welfare. It was even more than that was a question between man and man and of the fundamental rights of their brother men.

Mrs. Gordon pointed out that a man to seen at his best

Tuesday, February 13, 1912.

Englishmen had been deported from WILL EXTEND Halifax as undesirables. They did not want polygamy in their midst. The Chinese were practising it already. The Chinese bought and sold children in this THE FRANCHISE Dr. Donald claimed to speak with ome knowledge of the Sikh as he had oven medical officer to a Sikh regiment, and they were magnificient soldiers

who had served well all over the world. There was no doubt that it was impos-sible to obtain a continuous passage from India. Mr. Martin said there was no doubt that the Hindu was brought in to bring

down the price of labor Possible Results of Admission Mr. Frank Andrews only desired not

o hand down to descendants a gigantic cblem such as the United States has to face in their Southern States, a problem which staggered the wit of man to solve. Let the wives in, and in a few years no one could tell the results. Either Japan or China, if emigration was unrestricted, would flood the country. They all knew of the high wages paid here, and would all try to come White peoples' children, of whatever race could be put through the schools and made into Canadians; not so with the Hindus or other Asiatics. Mr. F. Webb considered that by pass

ing this resolution they would be endersing polygamy in their midst. sides they had no right to split up Hindu family life and leave one wife in India and bring another one here. That was not morality.

Mr. H. Hall reminded his audience that socialism admitted no bar of color. All Socialists of whatever race were brothers and their wives their sisters.

The Rev. W. Stevenson at the close leaded for justice to the white brother in the land. His standard of living was the evolution of 2,000 years. He co not be expected to lower it to that of the Asiatic.

After the vote which emphatically negatived the resolution, Mr. R. W. Clarke moved a vote of thanks to the cliairman, and the meeting then closed.

RECEIVER DISCHARGED Developments in Case of Washington Orchards Company-Demand

Made for Securities

SEATTLE, Feb. 9 .- Harry E. Wilson receiver for the Washington Orchard Irrigation and Fruit Co. and for the Columbia River Orchard Co., made his report to the superior court today and was discharged as receiver for the Washington Orchard Irrigation and Fruit company. This company is now

in the hands of E: Winkler, appointed temporary receiver by the United States bankruptcy court. In his report receiver Wilson said he

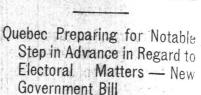
had come into possession of some office furniture, some papers and the keys to the power house at Wahluke, the site of the irrigation project. Biehl, former secretary of the L. J com panies, and now trust officer of the Washington Trust Co. of Portland, Ore., holder of collateral for the bond issues of the orchard companies, has not given the securities held by him to the receiver. Last week Mr. Biehl promised Mr. Wilson that he would deliver the securities not later than Tuesday, and

today Mr. Wilson made a peremptory demand that they be delivered at

FOR ESPIONAGE

# Reinrich Grosse, German Merchant Gets Sentence of Three Years at Winchester

WINCHESTER, England, Feb. 9.leinrich Grosse, a German merchant who was arrested here on a charge of espionage, was sentenced today at the assizes to three years penal servitude The trial presented cor trast to German methods in espionage cases, especially in the trial of Ber trand Stewart, the English lawyer, recently sentenced by the Leipsic imperial court to three years' imprison-



QUEBEC, Feb. 8 .- Manhood suffrage s practically granted in the new governent bill amending the Quebec elec toral laws. The bill has been printed and was distributed this afternoon. It provides in a wide sense that any one who earns \$10 a month is a qual. fied voter. By this latter provision th mass of people become voters, and would be difficult to say who is ex cluded except vagabonds and tramps of no known occupation.

Plural voting, which has existed Quebec since colonial days, is abolished, and the one-man-one vote principle is to be enforced This will, of itself, become a notable step in advance Quebec, as a voter must qualify at his domicile, and, irrespective of what property he may have, he may vote but once. While property qualification remains the amount is not determined, so long as it is property.

The main feature of the bill is that it extends the number of qualified voters by reducing to a minimum the property qualification and it regulates the principle of the one-man-one by requiring that registration shall take place at the place of residence

The right to vote is extended to priests, clergymen, college professors and teachers, without any other qualification.

# HEROIC STRUGGLE SAVES MANY LIVES

How Banger Pulaski Rescued His Men During Fierce Forest Confisgration

Mr. Overton W. Price. vice-president of the National Conservation association and newly appointed head of the British Columbia Department of Woods and Forests, in his interesting book "The Land We Live In," tells this story of an heroic forest ranger:

"The summer of 1910 by reason of great drought and unusually high winds was the worst for forest fires that the West has ever known. In Montana, Idaho and Oregon the danger was greatest. On the Coeur d' Alene national forest, in northern Idaho, Ranger Pulaski had under him forty men, who after many hours of hard work had got a big fire practically under control. Suddenly the wind strengthened until it became a gale. It immediately became a question of saving the lives of the men. The fire ighters were in a deep forest miles from a railroad and far from any clear. ing.

"Pulaski remembered that within a mile of where they were working there was an abandoned mine shaft running back about forty feet into the hillside He rushed his men to this shaft as quickly as possible, and told them as they passed through their gamp to snatch up their blankets as they ran. The shaft reached, Pulaski hurried his men into it and, packed like sardines, they filled it up. Pulaski stationed him self at the opening, across which he stretched a blanket.

"Within a few minutes after the men had reached the shaft, the fire came, The blanket at the opening caught and Pulaski jerked it away and hung up aner, which caught in its turn. The blanket caught again and again and ear' time Pulski replaced it, until at last he held the blanket across the onen. or mouth of the shaft with his bare hands. "The shaft grew hotter and hotter and the smoke and fumes thicker and more dense until the sufferings of the men were almost beyond human endurance. They began to break for the opening. Pulaski, whose strength was great like his courage, for a time forced them back. Seeing that he must soon be overpowered and that his men would then rush to certain death, he drew his revolver and said that he would shoot the first man who broke away. "In perhaps twenty minutes the worst of the fire passed by. Five of the men in the shaft were dead by suffocation the thirty-five others were alive. Pulaski was blinded and seriously burned about the face and arms. "It was three months before his sight was partially restored. Had not his heroism and presence of mind been what they were, he would certainly have lost all of his men instead of the five. That is the kind of men there are in the forest service."

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1 \$109,066,983, as against \$94 810,707, an increase of \$14,156,275, or over 15 per cent. The expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$16,351, 716 for the month and \$70,655,588 in ten months. The corresponding figures 1911 were \$12,453,680 and \$65,447,-763. The capital account expenditure was \$5,640,718 in January and \$24,624. 073 for the whole period, as agains \$3,073,181 and \$25,877,478 respectively in 1911. Practically all of the expenditure this year has been on public works and railways.

### Grand Trunk Pacific's Gift

On Monday the government expects to give the second reading of the bill to pay the Grand Trunk Pacific the ten million dollars to which the country is rendered liable by the bargain made by the Laurier government in 1904.

#### Experimental Parms

Hon. Mr. Burrell is considering the re-organization of the experimental farms. Under Dr. Grisdale, who will continue as director of the experimental farms, will be two more officers, one of field husbandry and one of animal husbandry. It is possible that a third may be added to take charge of the seed grain work. Other improvements in the organization are under consideration.

ACTIVITY IN ST. JOHN

New Brunswick City Profiting by Harbor and Other Works-Brisk Movement in Real Estate

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb 8 .- The presence of engineers, examining wharf properties at the head of St. John harbor, near the place where the Canadian Pacific railway is making large expenditures for terminal facilities, revives the rumor that the company is seeking more space, to provide terminals at this point for its car ferry service across the Bay of Fundy. The general man-ager recently stated that the company had in contemplation further large expeuditures at St. John.

Ex-Senator N. H Jones, of Bangor, is CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- Several persons in St. John this week conferring with were injured by falling debris and trafthe local directors of the Consolidated fic was obstructed in the down-town quarters tonight when fire did \$30,090 Fulp & Paper Company, whose capital is \$5,000,000, and which will erect at St. damage to the Temple Court building John a great paper mill. Mr. Jones just as the stores and offices were being stated that the taking over by the comemptied of thousands of workers. pany of the immense Gibson lumber blaze started in a film concern on the properties at a cost of about \$2,000,000 eighth floor, and the heat blew out was practically completed, and their windows and partitions,

ing the fighting between the rival parties. The imperial foreign board has not made any reply to the recent Russian proposal to mediate with the Mongol-

between the imperialist garrisons, reb-

ts have h

ians, and in diplomatic circles no surprise would be felt at Russian intervention in Manchuria.

CARRIED TO SEA

While Hundreds Watched Helpless Mexican Drifted Away in Derelict Power Schooner

number of licensed hotels are known to operate almost exclusively as assigna-SAN DIEGO, Feb. 9 .- While, huntion houses, with no pretence of compliance with the requirements named dreds lined the shore at Ensenada witnessing the storm yesterday afternoon, for hotel license privileges. These places are notorious traps for young the power schooner Olympia was torn from her moorings and carried out to girls and the reverse of valuable as Jesus Gonzales, a Mexican carefactors in the attraction of or catertaker, ignorant of the way of handling ing to tourist visitors. a vessel, crawled to the deck and beck

oned imploringly to the helpless speclators for aid. The schooner was soon carried out of sight.

prohibition, are asking, if civic indif-Capt. Eaton of the power boat Kea, arriving here today, reported sighting the upper works of the Olympia drifting off the coast. There is little doubt that measures. Gonzales perished.

A reinforced concrete wharf at Ensenada, costing \$75,000, was carried out today by the force of the storm

# EARL SPENCER RESIGNS

leaves Office of Lord Caamberlain, It is Said, Because of Criticisms of Censorship

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Earl Spencer today esigned his office as Lord Chamberlai His action is attributed to the widespread criticism recently of his conduct of the office of censor of plays. Ill health is given as the reason for

Earl Spencer's resignation, but it is said the occasion will be utilized to reorganize the office of censor. The Earl of Chesterfield and the Earl

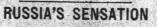
of Granard are mentioned as possible successors of Earl Spencer.

#### Fire in Chicago

in 1910; six wholesale licenses, an unchanged total; eight brewers' licenses, an increase of one; 33 steamer licenses an advance of three; and 18 railway icenses, an increase of two.

> Long established houses which have been granted renewals for three months only, this period expiring on the 31st proximo, unless accommoda-

celled. At the present juncture, of in upwards of sixty cases alternativ roadside hotels on highways out sentences of imprisonment in terms of Victoria towards Sooke river, Metranging from two to nine months, were chosin, the Malahat Drive and Nanaiimposed; and a total of \$14,675 was mo, the Goldstream house alone as yet collected in fines, exclusive of court boasts possession of its unconditionally oosts



# Case Involving Mystic Raspulin and Seizure of Papers is Taken Up

ST. FETERSBURG Feb. 7 .- The case involving the name of Gregory Raspulin,, a reputed holy man and mystic who is wielding immense influence at court, has grown to be an affair of national importance. The Duma adopted tonight an urgent interpellation addressed to the minister of the interior as to why he applied illegal pressure on editors in St. Petersburg and Moscow ordering them to print nothing

concerning Raspulin, and on what grounds confiscated the editions of the Novee Vremya and the Golosmasky and prosecuted the editors.

ference to the existence and offending It was said to be due to the antagof these places be continued, that the onism of Raspulin that Bishop Herattorney-general adopt compelling mogenes of the Saratov Diocese and the abbot of Tsaritsyn, Heliodorus, Interesting information as to what were ordered into exile. Commenting

the provincial police have been doing on this action of the Emperor and the during 1911 and still are doing in the Holy Synod the two papers mentioned discharge of that portion of their republished a denunciation of Raspulin, sponsibilities arising under the Liquor describing him as "A corrupter of Act. 1910, is disclosed in an annual rebodies and souls.'

The editor of the Novoe Vremya, Boris Souverin, is now under charges which may result in his imprisonment The interpellation introduced in the Duma reproduces an open letter addressed to the holy synod by the religious writer Novoseloff in the Golosmosky, stating that the criminal tragicomedy has been carried on for years "by the corrupter of souls and bodies, Raspulin, before the eyes of the synod." Raspulin resides at Tsarskoe Zelo, where he is the head of a cult. The Empress is said to be one of his devotees. M. Guchkoff, leader of the Octoberists, and ex-president of the Duma. said in a speech that all Russia was passing through painful days and was stirred by the danger threatening the Holy of Holies, the altar and the throne. The deputies, with che exception, voted for the interpellation

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 .--- Three lesses appeared before the county jury teday, when the inquiry into the dynamite conspiracy was resumed. Then adjournment was taken until next Wednesday,

by his wife and family. India was over-populated; the least deviation in climatic conditions caused thousands to starve; therefore, they had every reason to come here. The Hindu was desirable as a citizen; he was industrious, and ment. law-abiding. Vast areas of the interior of the province failed to be developed cwing to lack of labor. It was impo sible to get sober white labor at any rate after the first pay day. White men would not stay on the farm. Why

should there be any discrimination between British subjects? Both sides manipulated this subject to capture labor votes at elections. The economic view was simply selfishness. They should remember that no man was common or unclean."

Mr. Sherk said that he was there to epresent labor. There were starving white people here in this very city. Charity should begin at home. The young men were many of them condemned to lives of perpetual bachelorhood because they could not afford marriage. I: followed that the girls went into lices, and displaced men at lower wages. The Oriental was here because he was cheap. His presence meant the lowering of their style of living to that of the Hindus. He would be ashamed to refer to the British working man as former speaker had. He was the best working man in the world.

#### Against Exclusion

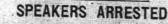
Mr. Beaumont Boggs objected to the exclusion of fellow subjects of the Em-pire when Doukhobors were admitted under special privileges of never bearing arms for the country of their adopt tion. Canada took the scum of Southern Europe as long as they were small capitalists to the extent of some fifty dollars. It was not just or moral, having, admitted Hindus to bar their wives and families. Two-thirds of the crime in Montreal last year was committed by Southern Europeans, yet they may bring their wives with them The Rev. W. Stevenson endorsed all

Mrs. Gordon's principles, but could not adopt her inferences. If sentiment was to settle the question it was settled already. Let them beware in their zeal for justice to the Hindu that they did not do their white brother an injustice. The Hindu wife was not excluded; she had to show the possession of \$200.

Mr. Hall-"Indians must travel on a through continuous ticket, which no steamship company issues." The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, continuing, contended that Canada like any other part of the En pire had a right to say who should or should not come in. Thousands of

Grosse was tried in open court by a jury. He pleaded not guilty. He testified that he was the son of a German judge, and came to England in order to do business in German coal in the event of a national strike in England.

The evidence showed that Grosse tried to get information as to the armament of submarine vessels, the spe cifications as to arming merchant ships in event of war, the extent of naval coal reserves and other matters valu able to an enemy.



Hundred Policemen Called Out in San Diego to Check Se-Called "Free Speech" Demonstration

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 9 .- One hunred policemen were called out last night to check a demonstration of opponents of the anti-free-speech ordinance which

went into effect today. Five thousand persons gathered on intersections of the principal streets and cheered as one speaker after another mounted improvised forums, only to be taken into custody and marched off to jail.

Fifty arrests were made in all, and for a time the city jail was crowded almost to capacity with those who claimed they would rather be in prison than submit to what they term is the tyranny of the city officials. They intend to test the constitutionality of the new law.

### Sentenced for Burglary

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8 .- Charles Horton and Alfred Williams yesterday pleaded guilty to eight additional charges of burglary here and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Charlie Hing, the Chinaman who was found guilty of several charges of forgery and uttering, was sent to the reformatory for two years.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 8 .- J. H. Swinberg, barrister, and Dr. Ray Parkhurst, left tonight for Toronto to underto a pasteur treatment, both having bren bitten by a dog supposed to be anad. All dogs have been ordered muzzied, and a number of them have been shot

# CANAL DEFENCES

Work of Fortifying Flamenco Island, at Pacific Entrance is Ordered to Begin at Ono

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .-- Work on the great fortress on Flamenco island which will guard the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal is to begin at once under orders issued by the war department today. This island lies directly in front of the canal entrance, and as the nearest lock, the injury or destruction of which would prevent the operation of the canal, lies eight mfles inland, the Flamenco defences will insure safety for the great waterway on that aide No hostile ship could get within striking distance of the lock without fatal exposure to the guns of the fort.

The defence will comprise fourteeninch guns and the heaviest type of se coast mortars.

The engineers soon will be ready to begin work on similar defences on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. Because of the low and marshy ground, however the difficulties will be much greated than on the Pacific side.

Merritt has obtained a \$15,000 federal appropriation for the erection of a new post office and custom house,

Bitten by Mad Dog

ports, loaded 200 the G. T. P. por again for the no News was broug the raising of th was towed to sl creek and beach of the bodies of son, who went d

NANAIN

Large Expendi rent Tear\_ ganizes

NANAIMO, Fe 1912 Nanaimo schools a sum \$80,000, which ary and extraor this amount the expended in the of a new school repairs, etc.

At a large ma day night the er South Wellingto

-in no way proportionate to the The

were refused, and five other licenses lapsed. The number of licenses thus extinguished in 1910 was 46. The license roll for 1911 shows 278

hotel licenses, as compared with 273

Short Term Renewals

port just made to Attorney-General Bowser by Superintendent Colin S. Campbell. From this report it is seen that the total number; of provincially issued liquor licenses of all classes was at the beginning of the current year 343, an increase of but eleven over 1910

growth of population in the unorganized districts within the period. actual total of licenses is, indeed, reduced, for during 1911 ten licenses were cancelled or renewal applications

Tuesday, February 13, 1918

as Striving for Maintenance

of Throne-Repudiates Ab-

PEKING, Feb. 8 .- It is believed here

in many quarters that Fremier Yuan

Shi Kai possibly will succeed in saving

the throne. The Peking papers no longer mention abdication or discuss

the emperor's retirement. Certainly,

Yuan Shi Kai does not intend to pro

ceed with abdication unless compelled

The opinion here is that the rebels

do not possess power to compel the

premier to act. The readiness of the

republicans to agree to a permanent

armistice, and also their willingness to

grant the court liberal concessions, in-

spires the belief that they themselves

ecognize their inability to capture

Peking. Reports received at the capi-

tal indicate that the republican predica-

ment is worse than that in which

Confiscation of property, forced as

sessments and brigandage are causes

of discontent throughout the republi-

terms in behalf of the court, including

even a provision for the eunuchs. - has

won the court's support and baffled the

opposition of minor Manchu nobles

Yuan Shi Kai has encouraged his fol-

lowers to make promises of abdica-

tion to the rebels and publicly to ar-

range plans to this end, but he now

Empress Dowager authorized him only

a week ago to enter into negotiations

adherents, he asserts, were not author-

Certain members of the legations

credit Yuan Shi Kai with honest mo-

tives in desiring to maintain the

that he is entrenching himself for a

dictatorship, that he is wearing out the

republican resources and breaking the

power of the throne, whose authority

will be preserved only sufficiently to

Manchu Project

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- According to the

Peking correspondent of the Daily

Telegraph, Prince Kung, leader of the

Mongolian anti-abdicationists, Prince

Su of the board of dependencies

Frinces Nadka, Muke Tsaitse and Tich

Liang, who was at one time mentioned.

Kai, have gone to Mukden to proclaim,

the independence of Manchuria and

copies have been sent to all the other.

several times to the powers.

equally to Washington.

national Christian church.

HENRIETTE TAKES

Been Raised

The steamer Henriette, of the G. T.

P., from Prince Rupert and northern

ports, loaded 200,000 feet of lumber for

the G. T. P. port yesterday, and left again for the north early this morning.

News was brought by the Henriette of

the raising of the tug Glen Rosa, which

was towed to shallow water at Hays

reek and beached. No trace was found

of the bodies of Capt. Tallender and his

son, who went down with the vessel.

NANAIMO SCHOOLS

Large Expenditure is Planned for Cur-

rent Year-South Wellington Or-

NANAIMO, Feb. 8 .- During the year

1012 Nanaimo will expend on its-public

\$86,000, which will include both ordin-

ary and extraordinary expenditure. Of

expended in the erection and furnishing

of a new school and \$31,522 in salaries,

repairs, etc.

ganizes Board of Trade

serve his ends.

Manchu, kingdom.

powers.

dence.

ized and are not binding upon him.

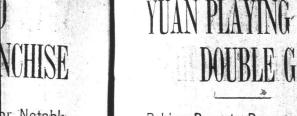
The Imperial Premier's proposal of

Premier Yuan finds himself.

can provinces.

dication Promises

to do so.



pr Notable Regard to rs --- New

ood suffrage new governluebec elec been printed se that any h is a qualiprovision the oters, and it who is exnd tramps of

existed in is abolished, rinciple is to of itself, beadvance in ualify at his what propote but once. ion remains ned, so long

bill is that of qualified inimum the it regulates in-one vot n shall take

extended to professors other quali-

# Y LIVES

ed His, Men flagration

ice-president association f the British Woods and book "The s story of an

y reason of

y high winds res that the ntana, Idaho greatest. On forest, in ulaski had after many ot a big fire ddenly the became a a question en. The fire est miles m any clear-

t within a orking there aft running the hillside is shaft as ld them as camp to they ran. hurried his ke sardines, tioned him-which he ter the men

fire came. caught and hung up anturn. The again and

ularly and bringing to the attention of the proper authorities the need of better roads, drainage and sanitary facili-ties. The minister of public works has DOUBLE GAME promised the residents of the Nanaimo suburb that sidewalks will be constructed along the main thoroughfare with other improvements to follow in the r.car future. Peking Reports Represent Him

trade, with the object of meeting reg-

The officers of the South Wellington board of trade are: President, S. Mc-Canada Maru Brought Mission-Munnary; vice-president, D. J. Thomas secretary-treasurer, James Bateman,

Victoria Man's Romance

MONTREAL, Feb. 8 .- After a silence of sixty-four years Henry Maloney of Viotoria, B. C., has written to his relatives in Gaspe. Owing to some ob-jections raised by them in 1848 to his marriage, he left his home in Gaspe and went to sea at the age of twenty years.

# ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Many Subjects to Be Dealt With at Session Which Was Formally Opened Yesterday

fellow missionaries, particularly those in Shensi suffered, eight being killed TORONTO, Feb. 8 .- The thirteenth legislature of Ontario was opened yesat Hsianfu. terday by the lieutenant-governor W. H. Hoyle, member for North On-Shensi and Szechuan provinces are proving a disturbing factor to the retario, was elected speaker. Among the questions which will come up for discussion are the amendment of ing prevails in many places and trade the assessment act, so that municipaliis at a standstill. In Shensi the secret ties may tax improvements at a lower societies are in control, both imperials rate than land; the removal of the adand revolutionaries being at the mercy of the Kalaohul. In Honan anarchy prevails. The republicans are not popministration of the license law from political influences; the question of more advanced temperance legislation, with ular in Shensi because of their pronouncement in protection of foreigners the Shensi societies imagining that the a view to the greater restrictions of the sale of liquor; the extension to worevolution meant a recurrance of 1901.

men to a limited extent at least of the franchise in provincial elections. The speech from the throne referred to co-operation of the two governments,

regarding immigration and the develop-ment of northern Ontario, which is expected to show good results. The prosperity of the province and especially in agricultural developments, was favorrepudiates them, declaring that the ably commented on. High tribute was critical. Although many have come out, there are still 40 in Shensi. Few remain in Szechuan, the majority hav-ing come out. 'In Shantung six Jappaid Earl Grey and an equally warm for a settlement. The actions of his welcome given to the Duke of Con-naught, Other subjects touched on were extension of the hydro-electric system, the progress made with the new prison at Guelph, the success attending the experiment of a board of parole, and the satisfactory progress in mining union by the only possible means-the throne. Many, however, are convinced and agricultural development.

Besult of Severe Winter KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 8 .- This has been the coldest winter around here in half a century, and one of its effects is to drive foxes in hundreds and many timber wolves up to the very limits of civilization. Farmers are compelled to: carry rifles to protect themselves and their live stock.

#### Flynn-Johnson Fight

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Feb. 8 .- Jack Curley, manager of Jim Flynn and promoter of the Johnson-Flynn fight, con-ferred, today with local business men as the probable successor of Yuan Shi relative, to staging, the fight in New Mexico. No decision was reached.

make an attempt to revive the old MADE GALLANT WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Knox's note to Count von Bernstein, the German ambassador, just made public, is taken to be the preliminary of RACE IN VAIN an expected exchange of notes between the United States, Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia, which would be one of immense importance in placing, all those powers on record Mr. E. J. Johnson Hurried Here for concerted action and common unfrom Sixty-Mile Creek, Yuderstanding in the protection of the integrity of China. While the note is kon, to Find Mother Dead addressed to the German ambassador,

BERLIN, Feb. 8 .- It is believed here that the German-American notes setng forth the views of the two governried through from one of his claims at ments on conditions in China will lead the scene of the new rush in the to formal declarations by all the in-Yukon, at Sixty Mile, to Dawson and terested powers on the same lines. thence by steamer to Seattle and finally here in a vain attempt to reach the bed-Germany from the beginning of the disorders in China has taken the same side of his mother, the late Mrs. Hannah stand as the United States, and has Sharp, before she died, left Victoria last expressed her accord with the suggesevening for the north to return to Sixty tions for a common policy in China, Mile.

and Buried



# **DESPERATE FIGHT** Prisoner Attempts Break for Liberty By Assaulting Policeman With Iron Pipe

Officer Bailey of the Provincial police, with headquarters at Enderby, is quite prepared to agree with the late libret-tist Gilbert that taken all in all "a policeman's life is not a happy one." Jle had recent good reason to know. A few nights ago, according to a report just made, Officer Bailey arrested Alfred Miller on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Miller was at the time on his way to a meeting of the Young People's Society in the Methodist church. For some time past he had been

endeavoring to force, his attentions upon a young lady identified with that organization, and had stated when he purchased the revolver that he intended to use it—either as a compelling argument in his suit or to kill the young lady and himself. Having locked up his man, the con-

stable went away, returning later with the prisoner's supper. He opened the cell and entered unarmed, and as he did so Miller made for him with a 4-foot length of 2-inch iron pipe. The officer rushed in just in time to miss a smashing blow. The pipe hit him over the left ear, laying back the scalp, but the force of the blow had been checked by the swift inrush of the officer. Wrestling with the prisoner Bailey

forced him to drop the piece of pipe, which was kicked out of reach. Miller then seized a shorter piece' and came again to the attack, being again dis-armed, and eventually handcuffed and safely stowed away. Investigation then disclosed that the

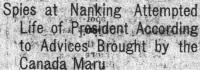
prisoner had broken the 2-inch drain pipe running close to the cell wall from the washroom above. The man had nothing save his two hands wherewith to do the trick, yet the pipe had been broken squarely off between the points of contact and then torn out of its fastenings.

Miller has been fined \$10 and \$30 costs and given a term of three months' imprisonment in addition. Constable Bailey took him to Kamloops jail.

Miss Sutton's Air Voyage

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 5.-Miss May Sutton, champion tennis player, made anese merchants residing at Hwanghher first appearance in a hydro-aeroplane on North island this afternoor A Japanese from Hsian reports that the killing of Mrs. Beckman and child She was taken up more than four hundred feet, with Lieutenant Theodore was brought on by that lady presenting a pistol toward some rioters. He Ellyson acting as pilot. "I enjoyed every minute of it," she said as she was one of a party of 35 Orientals and 16 Japanese escorted from the Shensi alighted after ten minutes in the air. capital, their ranks being augmented





chang by the magistrate owing to the anti-foreign feeling. As Father Castanet was expecting the arrival of According to advices brought by the Bishop de Guebriant he decided to Canada Maru numbers of spies sent by General Chang Hsun are being caught take the risk, and was attacked by a mobeat a village on the way, his mule in Nanking, one of them having attemptbeing killed by stones. The priest ed to assassinate Dr. Sun Yat Sen on walked on, and was felled with stones Junuary 20th. The China press tells of the predicament of some of the spies sent to Nanking. In the general queue-The systematic robbery by instalcutting theirs were not spared, and now ments of a party of foreigners, in-cluding Mr. Ritchie, postmaster at Chengtu and Mr. England, of the Britthey dare not return to General Chang's army for fear their heads would go off before they had opportunity to explain. ish American Tobacco company, while bound down the Yangtzse, was re- January 20th. Several transports con-

Mr. E. J. Johnston, who recently hur, ported by arrivals on the Canada voyed by three warships including the Maru. The foreigners bought a large Halyung and Haiting landed two battalions of troops, and took the city without opposition. One transport from Foochow held 350 students, including a corps of women. Another force with field and mountain guns is to be sent north. A number of aeroplanes will be sent with this expedition. Mr. Li, the Chinese who was banished some years ago for writ-ing a book on airships, is in charge of the aeroplane division, and has ordered machines from France and America, while others are being built at Shang hai. The movement of troops toward Nanking continues, and now 25,000 wellequipped and trained troops are there. Sun Yat Sen announces that the Nanunit." king treasury is ample to all require ments owing to large subscriptions by Chinese in America, Singapore and else where, and the eager buying up of warnotes over 100 millions have been subscribed Meanwhile a government was never carried on cheaper. No official receives salary, and few charge ex-penses, the soldiers only receiving regular payment, \$12 a month. Many have refused pay taking only 20 cents a day for food. Two companies recruited in Singapore are paying their own ex-penses, and it is estimated that the reoublican costs about a half million dolwant of someone to direct it. lars a month. The collection of taxes has been resumed in southern provinces about 20 million dollars a month being collected. To provide for a campaign against Peking the issue of domestic bonds of 100 millions has been decided upon bearing interest at 12 per cent, From Shanghai reports were brought of dissensions in the insurgents, a faction headed by Chang Ping-lin, the noted Chinese author, having risen against Dr. Sun Tat Sen The belief is growing among the republican leaders that Yuan Shih Kai is intriguing for his own advancement, and this feeling is also entertained by some of the Imperial Princes with the result that following the recent attack upon Yuan at Peking, in which two bombs were thrown at his carriage from a teahouse balcony, killing the officer commanding the bodyguard and another and wounding seventeen, another plot headed by Prince Yulang was discover ed. The Prince hired two Chinese and two foreign thugs to kill Yuan. The Prince was imprisoned in the Yingpin palace and the conspirators hanged. Advices from Mukden tell of atrocisteamer had about 150 tons, including ous cruelties by Mandarins there, who captured twenty revolutionaries. After cruel tortures the captives were taken outside the city at night, and while thirteen stood bound to watch seven thirteen stood bound to watch seven provide for the construction of govern-were placed in bags and buried allve. iment railroads to the coal fields.



Anti-Home Eule Campaign MADRID, Feb. 8 .- The flood situa-TORONTO, Feb. 8 .- It has been detion is rapidly becoming worse, and cided to hold a monster anti-home rule the minister of works tonight left for neeting on Wednesday, February 28, Seville, where the situation is critical

in the Massey Hall. A circular solicit-ins subscriptions to supplement the The people of Seville are frantically throwing up barricades in an almost \$500 voted by the county Orange lodge hopeless attempt to stem the torrent will be sent to all members of the order Part of the Seville guards barracks throughout the city. has been undermined, causing its collapse. The occupants were rescued COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS with difficulty, and one of the res-The Laurels, Rockland ave. Victoria. B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollilet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres exten-sive recreation grounds, gyminasium, cadet corps. Amas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster. cuers was drowned. Conditions are so alarming in that crty that the king

and premier have decided to proceed there. Tonight the electric light station was flooded, plunging the city into dark-ness. Fifteen thousand workmen tem-porarily are thrown out of employ-

FLOODS RAGING

ment. Sayward Land District-District of Sayward Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Herbert H. Pidcock, of Quathlaski Cove, oc-cupation, Gentleman, intends to apply for permission 34° purchase the following de-scribed lands: Commencing at a post planted on Beach of east coast of Vancouver Island. Straits of Georgia at Race Point, at north-east corner of lot 30, thence west 57 chains and 55, links, thence north 5 chains and 75 links to beach, thence following shore line to place of commencement, containing 30 acres, more or less. <u>HERBERT HEBER PIDCOCK</u> Dated 5th February, 1312. The tributaries of the Guadalquiver river are over their banks, the flood carrying everything before it.

A boat on its way to La Algaba, three miles from Seville, was capsized today, three persons being drowned There is no news of two trains on the Cadiz line, and it is feared they have been caught in the flood. At Madrid the Manazares river has overflowed,

inundating the houses along its banks Bad in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 8.—Serious floods are reported from all parts of Spain and Portugal. Many rivers and small streams have overflowed their banks, inundating entire villages. All communication by rail or highway is interrupted, and this fact is preventing the dispatch for help to the stricken towns.

The number of victims of the loads in Portugal is not known, but it will be large. Large numbers of injured are being cared for in hospitals in the flooded districts. The river Tagus is a raging torrent, carrying seaward corpses and merchandise of all kinds. Many barges which were anchored in the navigable section of the Tagus were sunk at the first onslaught of the flood current; others were swept sea-ward with a great mass of debris from the upper part of the river, including uprooted trees and the bodies of cattle

Form No. 3-Form of Notice Coast Land District-Coast Range 1 Take notice that Homer Spring of Van-couver. B. C., occupation Insurance Agent' Intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 30 chains south of Mow Creek, Bute Inlet and marked H. S's S. E. corner, thence north 20 chains, thence wes' 40 chains, thence south 20 chains more or less, thence following the foreshore easterly to point of commencement, containing eighty acres, more or less. HOMER SPRING, and livestock. Crops throughout the flooded dis-trict are ruined and all communication by wire is severed. The chamber to day voted \$500,000 to aid victims.



LAND ACT LAND ACT Form No. 3--Form of Notice Coast Land District-Coast Range 1 Take notice that Charles Ball, of Vancou-ver, B. C. occupation Innurance Agent, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 30 chains south of Moy Creek, Bute Inlet, and marked C. B.'s S. W. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence following the foreshore westerfy to point of commencement, containing in area, 160 acress more or less. CHARLES BALL, Grand Forks Enthusiastic Over Proposed Military Unit and Drill Hall

If the recommendations of Col. Wadmore, the district officer commanding in this eleventh military district, are accepted by the Department of Militia, as they no doubt will be, Grand Forks will have next year a military unit and a drill hall. These were recently peti-tioned for by the council of the boundary city, the board of trade, the rifle association and one or two other semipublic bodies, in addition to which one

FERRYS SEEDS and gardeners flowers and vegetables come from good seeds. We pro-duce good seeds—the infer-ince is obvious. For sale 1912 SEED ANNUAL Free on Reque

LAND NOTICES

ayward Land District-District of Sayward

ayward Land District-District of Sayward

Sayward Land District.—District of Sayward Take notice that May Roper, of Toronto, occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase, the following de-scribed lands: Commencing at a post plant-ed on the West By, of lot 131, Cortes Is-land, Sayward district, 16 chains south of the north-west corner of lot 131 and on the south by, of P. R. 2063; thence south of chains more or less to the shore of Cor-tes Island; thence westerly along high water mark to the east By. of lot 306; thence north 20 chains; thence westerly along high water mark to the south 52.14 enains, to the south By of P. R. 2447, thence east 67 chains to point of commencement, containing 350 acres more or less. MAY ROPER.

MAY ROPER, J. F. Tait, Agent Dated, 20th January, 1912.

LAND ACT Form No. 9-Form of Notice

John Blois, Agent Dated, December 13th, 1911.

CHARLES BALL, John Blois, Agent Dated, December 13th, 1911.

HOMER SPRING,

LAND ACT Form No. 9-Form of Notice Coast Land District-Coast Range 1 Take notice that Morris G. Parker, of Van-couver, IJ. C., occupation, Porter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow-ing described lands: Commencing at a post planted about on a mile aceth of Houry Point Ing described lands: Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of Henry Point, Cardero Channel; or about '40 chains north-west from Pre-emption, 2037, Cardero Chan-nel and marked M. G. P.'s N. W. corner; thence east 50 chains; thence south, 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north-westerly along the foreshore to point of com-mencement, containing in area, 160 acres, more or less. more or less,

MORRIS G. PARKER. John Blois, Agent Dated, December 26th, 1911.

7

LAND ACT LAND ACT Form No. 9-Form of Notice Coast Land District-Coast Bange 1 Take notice that Albert V. Johnson, of Vancouver, B. C. occupation, Salesman, in-tenda to apply for permission to purchase the following described µnds: Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains south of Ghiaro Island on Valdez Island near the northeast corner of Timber Limit, No. 87365, and marked A. V. J.'s N. W. corner; thence south, 40 chains; thence east, 40 chains, more or less to the water, thence north and west along the foreshore to point of commencement, containing in area, 160 acres, more or less. ALBERT V. JOHNSON, John Blois, Agent.

John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 20th, 1911,

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

Take police that 30 days after date, 1. Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands.

on the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of creek at the extreme westerly point of Sutherland Bay, Drury Inlet, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west along the northerly shore of Sutherland Bay to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more of less. GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL December 25th 1911.

December 26th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commencing at a post one mile east most westerly point on the north shore of Suther-land Bay, Drury linlet, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence westerly along north shore of Sutherland Bay to point of commence-ment, containing 50 acres, more or less. GERTRIDE E. MITCHELL December 26th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Landa for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands." Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of a creek at the extreme westerly point of Sutherland Bay. Drury Inlet, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence westerly along south shore of Sutherland Bay to polat of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL December 26th, 1911. District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Coast, Victoria Land District

District of Coast, Victoris Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described, lands. Commencing at a post planted two miles east of the most westerly point of Suther-land Bay, Drury Iniet, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence of the thence as the thence of the thence as the thence of the thence of the thence as the thence of the thence

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

LAND ACT.

**FROM CHINA** 

REFUGEES

ary Family Driven from In-

terior by Troubles Brought

The steamer Canada Maru, Capt.

Hori, of the Osaka Shosen kaisha

reached the outer wharf yesterday

morning with about 2,000 tons of gen-

eral cargo, including 260 tons for Vic-

toria, and \$5 passengers, including 7

saloon. Carl J. Neilson and family

missionaries, were refugees from Kin-

chou, being members of a party es-corted from the Yangtzse from the in-

terior. They were not molested, but

Organized bandits who infest Shansi,

publicans. Unrest, pillaging and loot-

Massacre Was Intended

It is now learned that a massacre

of all foreigners in Shensi was con-

templated. The blow was struck be-

fore the date arrived, and eight for-

eigners were killed. The officials then

arranged to protect the others. The

position of foreigners in Shensi is

sien have been killed.

to 69 on the way to Hankow.

How Priest Died

Advices were brought by the Can-ada Maru of the arrival at Shanghai

of Capt. Noiret, the French naturalist

and explorer, whose companions. Dr.

Legendre and Lieut. Dessirier, were

reported killed by the Lolos of Szechuan. He brought news that his

colleagues were safe, though severely

wounded by a mob. Both managed to

escape and were in Ningyaunfu. He

confirmed the murder of Father Casta-

net, a French Catholic missionary of

Kienchang, Yunnan, The priest had

been working among the hill tribes and was warned not to come to Kien-

Bobbery by Instalments

On by Revolution

it, until at the open-

and hotter thicker and ings of the an endurthe openwas great, orced them st soon be he drew his

uld shoot

the worst of the men affocation; alive. Pulisly burned was three s partially ism and they were, t all of his That is the the forest

> Brought News From Prince Bupert That the Tug Glen Rosa Has

o Island, at ed to

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e ready to ces on the Buse of howeve h greater

a federal won a new

which Secretary Knox has submitted Mr. Johnston joined the stampede to Sixty Mile when the first excitement started and had three claims staked, The latest steps were taken on German initiative, but the credit belongs one on Matson Creek, the main creek, and two others in good territory. He Sun Tat Sen's Church Idea

was at work there when on January NANKING, China, Feb. 8 .- Professor 26 he received word that his mother, C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary at the who was residing here at 2007 Quadra American Legation at Peking, and Wilstreet, was not expected to live. Withbur' T. Gracey, U. S. Consul at Man-king, paid a visit today to President in a few hours he was on his way to White Horse. The stampede and the Sun Yat Sen unofficially at his resisearch for new creeks had cleared the The official gazette contains country of dogs, and not a malamute today a letter from President Sun Yat was to be had. Mr. Johnston took the Sen to a Chinese Christian pastor, enstage and made the journey in a temdorsing his petition for an independent perature of 60 below zero, 300 odd miles to White Horse. From the latter point he wired the master of the steamer Jefferson, due to sail from Skagway for the south. The Jefferson was held five LUMBER CARGO NORTH hours for him, and he left for Skagway

by train. He reached Skagway from Sixty Mile in five days, a record for either summer or winter travel. The Jefferson made a good run to Seattle; and Mr. Johnston came on to

Victoria by the first steamer but he arrived here just a little too late to see his mother alive. Mrs. Sharpe died on Wednesday last and was buried on Saturday

Mr. Johnston speaks well of the new diggings at Sixty Mile. Some 2,000 claims have already been staked, he says, but few prospectors are saying what they are taking out, although most of them seem to be doing well. From \$1.50 to \$2.00 the pan is being found on Forty Mile now. The country below Dawson, has, had very little snow and Mr. Johnston expects that by the time he reaches the north again th stages will have been put on wheels unless more snow has fallen during his absence.

#### Garrison for Justes

schools a sum in the neighborhood of EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 8 .- Custom collector A. L. Sharp received advice from the treasury department today this amount the sum of \$50,000 will be that a command; of Mexican federal troops would pass through the United States from Eagle Pass to El Paso to re-garrison Juarez. They are expected

At a large mass meeting held Saturtomorrow. A number of Madeiro solday night the enterprising residents of diers are coming from Chihuahua to South Wellington organized a board of Juarez tonight.

boat and anchored it at the east gate, while they went by the north gate, which also fronts on the river and took a small boat to convey them to their craft. They had not gone far before they were confronted with rifles and ordered to carry soldiers from the city across the river. They were then

and killed with spears.

called back to take another contingent and spent all night in ferrying troops, being at last permitted to go on and join their larger boat and start down river. Arriving at a point where the river was narrow they were held up by brigands and ordered to pay \$100. They objected; and pointed to the Union Jack, but the Chinese with rifles fired a few shots and called out that they would kill unless the money was paid. It was paid. Three miles further on another party stopped the boat and demanded a hundred, and a little further another company came with open hands, asking two hundred. Fearing the systematic robbery by instalments would continue, the party left their boat and trekked back overland to Chengtu and joined a party of missionaries which left two days later under escort.

Much Distress Prevails

Terrible conditions prevail in the Yangtzse valley, according to advices brought by the Canada Maru. Famine conditions, are reported from many districts and near Namking there is a wide area affected by typhus epidemics which are carrying off many people. The Canada Maru had a good winter trip. Two strong gales were encountered, but they did little damage. Head winds prevailed most of the way across the Pacific. The steamer brought \$68 bales of silk, worth about half a million dollars. The biggest shipment in the freight landed here was 1,585 mats of rice, the remainder being made up of Chinese and Japanese provisions, rattan, matting. There were ten cases of hats. Another odd shipment was 15 cases of goatskins: For Tacoma there was 829 bags of gold-copper ore from Korea for the Tacoma smelter, comprising half the total packages for that port, and 300 bags of potatoes. The overland shipments included 5,508 rolls of matting and 597 cases of tea. For Seattle the

933 mats of rice. F. W. McLaine again is mayor of Greenwood.

Prince Rupert will erect a new isolation hospital without delay.

Dated. December 18th, 1912. Dated. Dated. December 18th, 1912. Dated. De with the actual organization at once as the estimates for the current year have already been passed and the items for any additional units proposed to be organized will have to go in next year's estimates, which will be made up in October. Meanwhile much useful preliminary work may be done, and I am taking steps to get in touch with the officer who will probably command the Another recently organized military

unit in British Columbia is the North Vancouver corps of field engineers, No. 6 company, under Major J. Fell, for which recruiting is now in progress and a drill hall, armory and parade ground are being provided at Mahon park. The organization of this company owes its inception to Mr. Donald Cameron, C. E. a former officer in the volunteer engine ers of England now resident in North Vancouver, and was authorized by the militia department nearly two years ago, organization since then hanging fire for

#### Burglary Suspects Arrested

NANAIMO, Feb. 8 .-- Constable Cassidy, of the provincial police of Ladysmith, yesterday arrested two men suspected of being the ones implicated in the attempted burglary of the Ladysmith Hardware company's store at Ladysmith on Sunday last. The two men were found on a sloop in the vicinity of Cowichan Gap, and are believed to be the same men who almost a year ago attempted to burglarize the A. R. Johnston stores in this city, making their escape to their sloop,

Alaska's Wants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Tht cost of cable message over the government lines from Seattle to Nome is 280 per cent higher than the cost of a Seattle to London message, according to statements before the house committee on territories today. Former Senator Williams, of Washington, Governor Clark, Bishop Rowe and other Alaskans urged the committee to aid in reduc ing cable tolls, to provide an adequate system of fish protection, to increase the number of lighthouses, and aids to navigation in Alaskan waters and to

LAND ACT Form No. 9-Form of Nctice Coast Land District-Coast Range 1 Take notice that Charles O. Swanson. of Yancouver, B. C., occupation, Salesman, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following desoribed lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Asman's Pre-emption No. 3959, Stuart Island and marked C. O. S.'s S. W. corner; thence east 49 chains; thence north 40 chains; east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains to the water, thence following the foreshore in a southerly direc-

tion to point of commencement, containing in area 120 acres, more or less. CHARLES O. SWANSON, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 20th, 1911. LAND ACT

post of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less. ALECK CRICHTON,

B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent Dated, December 22nd, 1911.

### LAND ACT

Land District, District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Ioli Hylla Verschozle, of Vancouver, occupation, married woman, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:-

if commencement, containing the second secon .B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent. Dated. December 23rd, 1911.

**IAND ACT IAND ACT** Form No. 9-Form of Notice Coast Land District—Coast Kange 1 Take notice that James Reid, of Vancou-ver, B. C., occupation, clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow-ing described iands: Commencing at a post post of Asmar's Pre-emption. No. 3989, Stuart Island and marked J. R.<sup>s</sup> N. E. cor-ner; thence south 66 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the foreshore in a northeriv direction to point of commence-ment, containing in area, 130 acres more or tess. TAMES REID

TAMES REID, John Blois, Agent. Dated, December 20th, 1915

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at the ex-treme westerly point of Sutherland Hay, mouth of creek Drury Iniet, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

point of contess. acres. more of less. GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL. December 27th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, J. Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted 'at the mouth of a creek at extreme westerly point of Sutherland Bay. Drury Inlet, thence 50 chains north, thence 50 chains west, thence 50 chains north, thence 50 chains west, thence 50 chains north, thence 50 chains west, thence acres, more or less. GERTRUDE E. MITCHELLA December 27th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Const.--Victoris Land District Take notice that 30 days after date. I, Gertrude E, Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Land, for s Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commercing at a post planted one mile south of the most westerly point Sutherland Bay, Dyrury Inlet, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 cheins, thence north 80 chains, thence ent 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. GERTRUDE E, MITCHELL.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL. December 27th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted one mile

bouth of the most westerly point of Suther-land Bay, thence south 80 chains, thence thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thetace west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less,

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL. December 27th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take-notice that 30 days after date, 1; Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Mon, the Commissioner of Lands for a Li-cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted two miles westerly point of sutherland Bay, Drury In-ter, rhence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, con-taining 640 scree, more or less. BETRUDE MITCHELL. December 28th, 1811.

#### District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Gertude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the hon, the Commissioner, of Lands for a Li-consector prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted two miles south of a point one mile east of the most wheter themes to point of commencement, contains 404 acres, more or less. GERTRIDE & MITCHELL December 28th, 1911.

which was anchored in the inlet.



Home Rule Meeting Addressed by Messrs. Churchill and Redmond Passes Off Without Rioting or Disorder

BELFAST, Feb. 8 .- Winston Spence Churchill's incursion into Ulster, which threatened at one time to cause a sanguinary reaction and serious loss of life, has ended without even a broken head. The First Lord of the Admiralty and John E. Redmond, feader of Irish Nationalists, spoke today from the same platform on the Home Rule bill. Mr. Churchill outlined the intentions of the government with respect to selfgovernment for Ireland, and declared that no greater boon could come to the empire than the settlement of the long and bitter quarrel between the British government and the Irish people. Mr. Redmond appealed to Ulster "in the name of Ireland and the British empire, justice and goodwill," to lend in settling the Irish question wisely, well and forever

#### Takes Barly Departure

The presence in Belfast of the largest military force ever gathered to preserve peace among the Irish factions combined with a drenching rain to check the bellicose ardor of anti-Hor Rulers, whose hostility was mainly vented by booing and hooting. But that ugly temper was aroused, that the civic authorities were warned of possible consequences, is shown by the fact that on their advice Mr Churchill left the city by a special train two hours before the announced time of his departure, thus disappointing a huge crowd which assembled later to give him a mixed send-off.

Mr. Churchill's speech was delivered before an audience from which every effort had been made to bar all hostile elements. It aroused tremendous en thusiasm, but at one point a group of suffragettes attempted to create a disturbance, and several of them were ejected.

The night passed quietly. Great crowds paraded the streets until a late hour, but the rival parties for the most part kept to their own quarters of the city. The Nationalists burned effigies of Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leaders.

In response to continued and thusiastic cheers of their supporters, Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson appeared on the steps of the Wister club. Sir Edward, in a brief speech, said he was proud of Belfast's behavior, but, he added, "We will fight every inch against Home Rule."

The troops will be kept in Belfast over Sunday as a precautionary measure.

### Provisions of Bill

Mr. Churchill asserted that religious freedom will be secured, representation to all parties in the Irish parliament will be guaranteed, laws unjust to any party will be guarded against and Ireland will control its own finances, un der the terms of the Home Rule bill. He continued:

"The government's Home Rule bill would fit into a general partliamentary evolution, leading ultimately to the fed eration of the empire. This was the only way to free the house of commons from its present congestion."

Mr. Churchill contended that a settlement of the long quarrel between the British government and the Irish peoald be a boon to the Empire be-

# the throng and got the Churchills safely away. Mr. Churchill and John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, reached the marquee safely. The journey through the streets was marked by nothing more serious than outbursts of groans and hisses.

Inside the marquee effigies bearing the labels "Carson and Londondersyfurncoats and Traitors," swayed from

Jse Strong Language in Fight Bodies of infantry and dragoons were stationed a short distance from the marquee in readiness for emergen-cies. The police challenged everyone who tried to pass to the grounds. Bands of rowdy youths marched by with banners bearing the words "No Home Rule!" "Down with Churchill!" Mr. Churchill was greeted with a rousing reception from the six thoutheir fight over the tariff commission. sand persons in the tent. While rain Their language was of exaggerated poured through the canvas a band played popular airs intermingled with violence, their performance, when it the "Wearing of the Green" and "The came to the test, was very weak. Only

52 voted, a very low figure. There are Boys of Wexford." Mr. Churchill immediately got .on 85 sitting Liberals, so that 33, or nearly good terms with his audience, pror two-fifths, absented themselves. Judging by the records of the Conservatives ing them that the government in tended to pass a Home Rule bill which when in opposition with practically would be harmonious with imperial equal numbers, from 60 to 65 would interests, smooth the path of the Brithave been a fair attendance, so that ish empire, liberate forces for its serthe Liberals fell heavily below norma vice and forever do away with the ac figures. cursed machinery by which hatred had been manufactured in the past. On the other hand, the Conservatives produced 104, so that their absentees numbered a little over one per cent. Irish Party's Mosting

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 .- The Irish parlia-Judging again by Liberal records in mentary party at a meeting here yes-terday passed a resolution that in conthe last parliament, 100, or even a little less, is a fair attendance for the minequence of the payment of member sterial party, so that the Conservative of parliament, each member of the turnout was quite normal. The ma-Irish parliamentary party should sub-scribe annually \$250 to the Home Rule jority was 52, far above normal. The situation is that the Liberals fund. The members presented John E. gave a very half-hearted support to Redmond, their leader, with a motor the policy of the fight over the tariff car, and the United Irish league recommission bill. They did very badly

elected Mr. Redmond president. in the debate. They declaimed against A resolution was also adopted "high protection," but admitted that pressing satisfaction with the position they themselves were protectionsists. of the Irish National movement and They could make out a case only by the prospect of a speedy final settle-ment of the Irish question, on the lines assuming that the men whom the government will appoint as commissioners of full government for Ireland in all will be thoroughly unworthy persons. purely Irish affairs They resorted in some cases to glaring-



this country are limited.

of the average citizen."

Blanchard said, and continued:

"Conservation engineers state

atistician Pointe to Enormous Area of Waste Land in U. S. That Could be Utilized

Mr. Middleboro's summary of the almost cruel force and lucidity of Mr. NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- "The necessity Meighen's counter-attack on the Libof expediting the reclamation of inerals and of the readiness of retort of creased areas of our desert is obvious. Mr. Aikins said C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the After the debate was over a considreclamation service in a address toerable number of the Liberals showed night before the Union League club. "This is apparent," he continued. "when we consider that 150,000 good

so little interest or so much caution that they did not vote. American citizens are leaving our Not Party Politics try every year to take up homes under

ly sectional appeals. Their expression

occasionally were almost savage. The

Conservative speeches in reply were

may be made of the pointed nature of

mention

of unusual merit. Especial

LIBERALS MAKE

POOR SHOWING

Against Tariff Commission,

But Many Fail to Record

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 .- The opposition

nembers have not come well out of

Votes

Mr. Middleboro rebutted the asseranother flag because opportunities tion that the commission will ally party politics and the tariff more closely "Our public domain, once an empire than at present. What is the difference in extent, today offers no opportunity for the poor man," said Mr. Blancherd he asked, between the bureau of investigation and the commission? He "It will not produce crops without an also noted the fact that the United expenditure of money beyond the means States tariff board had been constituted concurrently with the movement The investment of half the cost of to reduce the tariff. The commission is to be appointed to obtain facts have the Panama canal would add vast

amounts to the national wealth, Mr. appointed to obtain facts, he argued, and facts are valuable whereever and however obtained. that there are yet 30,000,000 acres of desert In conclusion, Mr. Middlebro sumwhich water can be supplied and marized the objects of the commission

80.000,000 acres of swamp and over-flowed lands, which can be drained. The economic importance of such a as follows: (1.) It will be the medium of gathering accurate and definite informawork as this scarcely can be realized tion on production, transportation and The reclamation of this vast area would prices of goods at home and abroad. provide homes on the land for 2,750,000 (2.) Information may be obtained or families, each family occupying a forty

oath and by the production and inspection of the books of any concern. Thus the need of protection and bonuses car proved or disproved.

body; but no executive or legislative

powers are given it to affect our rev-

times the amount of our national debt." (3.) In so far as jurisdiction is concerned on the commission it will tend WHERE TRUSTS TAKE ROOT to remove the tariff from party politics and transfer it to a semi-judicial

enues

# THE VICTORIA COLONIST

had been dictated by political friend-ship and political odium. Mr. Meighen summarized such tariff colley as: Folly in its every essence. Disaster is the result. Darkness is its best associate. Ignorance is its best fortification.

The debate was continued by Messr Nesbitt, Goodeve, Carvell, Aikins, Mar tin of Regina, Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, and Mr. McNutt. Mr. Aikins' speech was enlivened by quick retort. He had likened the opposition to Don Quixote; it had tilted furiously at imaginary antagonists and found itself bruised, with shattered

lance and breathless. Shouts of protest followed from the opposition

"No, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Aikins, 'I withdrew one thing. They are not oreathless."

Mr. Martin made frankly a sectional appeal. He was for lowering the tariff to ten per cent because the west had no industries and was in its initial stages of development. Questioned by Mr. Nickle as to whether he would vote to destroy the industrial life of the east, he evaded replying. The vote was taken at 10:45, and resulted in the amendment being beaten by 104 to 52. Liberals and Navy

Senator Choquette, seconded by Sen tor Cloran, today introduced a bill to repeal the Canadian naval service act. Both senators are Liberals. The Liberal party thus is in a position of having passed the naval service act when in power and of moving to repeal it immediately on vacating office.

# ARRESTS ON MONDAY

Forty Persons Indicted in Connection With Dynamite Conspiracy to be Taken Simultaneously

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.-Arrests of the forty or more persons indicted in the alleged dynamite conspiracy will be arranged to take place simultan eously not earlier than next Monday, it was announced today. U. S. Dis-trict Attorney Charles Miller said the government hoped to have in custody all the men by the time the arrest of any one of them had become known. This is to prevent the disclosure of the defendants' identity by the arrest of one man, who could demand a copy of his indictment, involving others. The fact that several of those indicted live on the Pacific coast makes Monday the probable date of service. Almost all the papers for the arrests

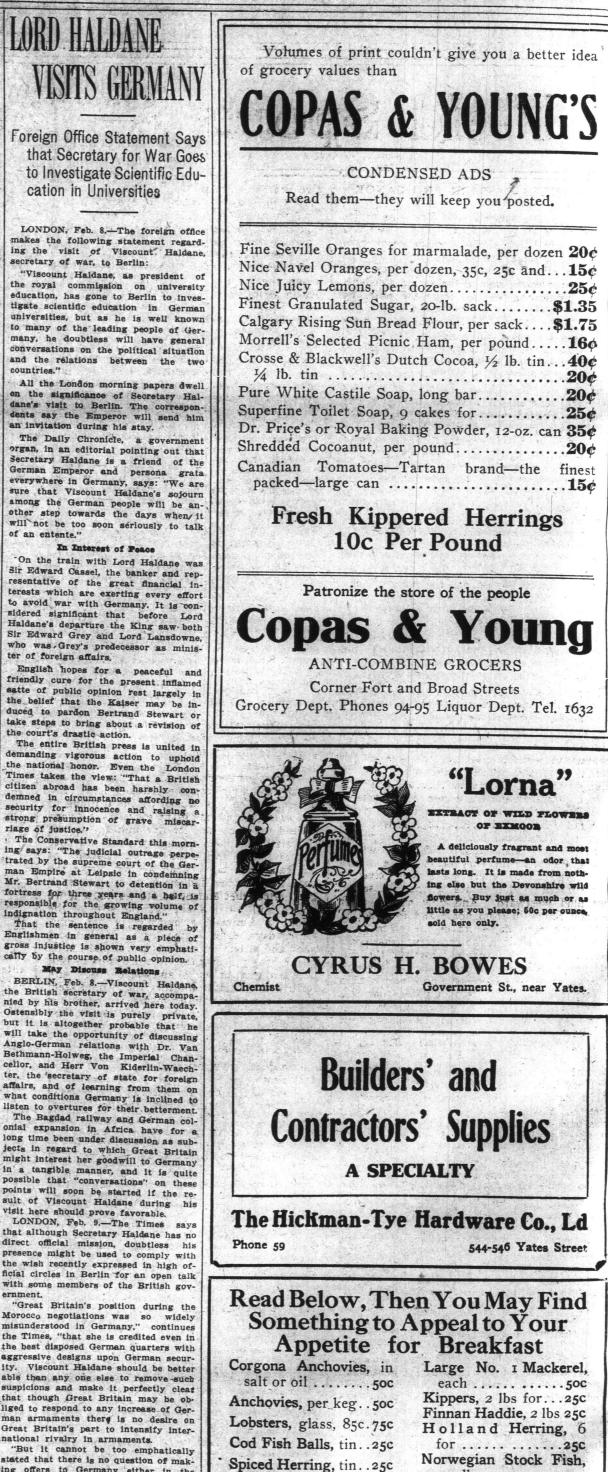
are now said to be on the way to the districts where the defendants known to be. Within a few days after the arrests the defendants are expected to give bond for their appearanc here on March 12 for arraignment.

William Snedden, of Ladysmith, Meets Sudden Death in Bailway Yard-Victim of Deafness

**KILLED BY TRAIN** 

NANAIMO, Feb. 8 .- William Sned en, one of the best known residents of Ladysmith, was run over by a reight train in the Ladysmith yards last night, his body being cut in two, death being instantaneous. From what can be learned of the accident it appears that Snedden was picking coa off the truck for his own use, and being afflicted with dull hearing, in fact having been almost deaf for some years freight train, which ran him down, as stated above. The deceased was one of the her mown residents of the city, and was formerly a well known resident of Wel-

lington. Deceased was single, aged 35. and was a stepson of Henry Blair, also well known in Ladysmith. Coroner Drysdale left for Ladysmith



# 1000 MI Wolf C town when day in earl scattered t the last e against the From Edn the newly cific, and b rounding that were tion for the than 1000and the fa left the ra scarcely c of the steel fic. our wa methods of traversed t By noo ponies are six weeks tle town. pushing or across the more than tween us a the first g that lays h Each da activity gro we reach the very 1 wagon road Sweepin opens from a gigantic up the Ath Through our way. watershed. running of naught to 1 great water the Provinc are fairly b ring the oc we see no Lake, a gen tains, and mere infant we plod w

Tuesday, February 13, 1912.

yond compare. as the. Irish throughout the world were a power who had in the past mostly worked counter to British interests.

The armed forces in Ireland are to be controlled by the Imperial government, and the Imperial government will continue its land purchase and pension schemes. Mr. Churchill continued that the

government is prepared to fight the bill through parliament, and he asked for fair play from the Unionists. The clauses relative to religious free-

dom and taxes, it is reported, will be inserted to relieve the anxiety among the Protestants of Ulster.

### Mixed Reception

When Mr. Churchill arrived this morning with his wife at the Central station he was given a somewhat mixed reception.

A number of Orangemen who had gathered at the station greeted him with groans and boos, but they were drowned in the hearty cheers of the large crowd of Liberals and Nationalists. There was no disturbance and the large force of police on duty on the street had an easy task to perform. In

the course of the morning a crowd of Unionists paraded the streets carrying an effigy of Mr. Churchill to which was attached a placard bearing the words "Down with Churchill, No Home Rule," They proceeded to the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were staying and sang the national anthem, after which

they dispersed without disorder. There was no marked excitemen among the workers of the city today. A few small crowds, however, were scattered here and there anxious to see the First Lord of the Admiralty and to watch the movements of the military. Rain fell the whole morning. The football ground where the meeting was held was a swamp and the can vas marquee in which Mr. Churchili spoke sagged threateningly several times.

For preserving the peace detachments of police had been posted everywhere and troops were held in readiness in their quarters.

Matters looked ugly for a moment when Mr. and Mrs. Churchill started for the place where the meeting was held. A great crowd which had gatherered outside the hotel appeared inclined to rush Mr. Churchill's motor can and tried to block its passage, but escorting cars packed with detectives succeeded in working a path through Jersey's Law of Incorporation Largely Responsible

acre farm. The addition of our nation's

wealth in land values alone would be not less than \$11,000,000,000, or ten

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- It is only necessary to repeal the New Jersey statute allowing the creation of holding companies to rid the country of four-fifths of the trusts and to repeal similar statutes in some other states to get rid of the remaining one-fifth So Mayor William J. Gaynor declared in an address tonight before the National Democratic club of New York in discussing the high cost of living. "Why is it that no one in office o out of office over in New Jersey has asked the New Jersey legislature to repeal it?" The mayor then asked. If the people want the trusts broken

up or prevented, they need only to elect governors and legislators who will carry out their will. 'We may not entertain the notion of doing away with our immense tariff

disaster.

tion.

structure at one stroke. To pull it down all at once would lead to grave "A review of tariff legislation since

1879 suffices to remind us that the question which confronts us is not one of free trade, but of a judicious, firm reduction of the tariff. All its ex tremes would be cut out. Free trade is a long way off. "Let us then stand to the assertion

of a principle that we recognize no excuse for a protective tariff on any article except to protect the American workingman from having his wages run down to the level of wages in the country which produces this article Also except for revenue only, there is

no excuse at all for a tariff tax on imported articles which we cannot produce enough of them for our consump-

"The tariff is not wholly responsible for the extent to which prices have risen since 1896. I am not able to doubt that the principal cause for high prices is the great and ever increasing output of gold since 1883.

"Will not a period of low and falling prices be hard times? Many peo-ple still alive have gone through such a period and know the hard times brought falling prices. Let none of us, therefore, be so certain that high prices are an evil."

Members of the Revelstoke Snowsho Club, had a narrow escape while enjoy-ing a mountain tramp last week, one squad of their party dislodging of start ing a small slide, which narrowly es-caped the others.

(4.) It will meet a long felt want, that of a body of experts on our tariff and on conditions of production, at home and abroad. (5.) It will enable the government to lecide whether or not combines exist; if the verdict is that they do, the govrnment can reduce the duty. (6.) It will obtain accurate information as to whether goods are being

dumped.' (7.) It can prepare special reports on decline in certain industries, or in ertain branches of agriculture; and also upon tariff relations with other countries.

(8.) It can consolidate the tariff cts, legislation and regulation. It can publish a glossary of the tariff and otherwise facilitate commercial operations.

# Liberal Argument

Mr. Oliver said that constitutional. government was being superseded by government by commission. He went on to assail the commission in unmeasured terms. It was to be a commission to find excuses for increasing the tariff. The government, he said, enjoys a revenue of twenty or thirty millions a year more than it needs to expend; it should seek to relieve the people of this extra burden, and it should seek to transfer the burden from labor to the wealth of the country. But the manufacturers were exacting their pound of flesh. The government should. not seek subterfuge of a mis-called commission for the purpose of shirking responsibilities.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that Mr. Oliver was figuring that because the country was prosperous the tariff should be reduced; whereas Mr. Fielding for years had argued that becaus the country was prosperous the tariff should be left undisturbed. The opposition embraced in its ranks two utterly opposite schools of thought.

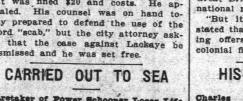
The opposition was in a position of arguing that the government must not get accurate data. He showed that every recommendation made by the United States tariff board has been in the direction of revision downwards. Mr. Meighen laid stress on the publicity of investigations . If the tariff was to be made in a room off the stock

exchange, or campaign committee room then the fewer facts available the better. The Liberal tariff policy, 12.3 per thousand of population.

rning to hold an inquest. Trial of Packers CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- Testimony tend ing to show that Louis F. Swift, Ed ward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift and Francis A. Fowler, described as the Swift group of defendants, had per sonal knowledge of the test cost and margin sytsem, which the government declares played an important part in the operation of the alleged combination in restraint of trade, was given at the trial of the ten packers today. Dis trict Attorney Wilkerson also brought out that there had been no material changes in the system of Swift & Co. in several years.

## Use of Term "Soab"

SEATTLE, Feb. 8 .- The right of striking labor union members to apply the term "scab" to non-union men taking their places was sustained by the superior court by the dismissal of a case against John Lackaye, a picket in the machinists' strike on the waterfront Lackaye, it was admitted by his counsel, had called , non-union machinists 'scabs," and had termed two policemen "scab herders." In police court defend ant was fined \$20 and costs. He ap pealed. His counsel was on hand to day prepared to defend the use of the word "scab," but the city attorney asked that the case against Lackaye be dismissed and he was set free.



Caretaker of Power Schooner Loses Life in Storm at Ensenada-Damage Done in Harbor

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 8 .- While hundreds lined the shore at Ensenada witnessing the storm yesterday afternoon the power schooner Olympia was torn from its moorings and carried out to sea. Jesus Gonzales, a Mexican caretaker, ignorant of the way handling a vessel, crawled to the deck and beckoned to the helpless spectators for aid. The schooner was soon carried out of sight.

Captain Eaton, of the power boat Kea arriving here today, reported sighting the upper works of the Olympia drifting off the coast. There is little doubt that Gonzales perished.

A reinforced concrete wharf at Er senada, costing \$75,000, was carried out today by the force of the storm.

Rossland's death cate for 1911 was

The Bagdad railway and German colonial expansion in Africa have for a long time been under discussion as subjects in regard to which Great Britain might interest her goodwill to Germany in a tangible manner, and it is quite possible that "conversations" on these points will soon be started if the result of Viscount Haldane during his visit here should prove favorable.

that although Secretary Haldane has no direct official mission, doubtless his presence might be used to comply with the wish recently expressed in high official circles in Berlin for an open talk with some members of the British gov

Morocco negotiations was so widely misunderstood in Germany," continues the Times, "that she is credited even in the best disposed German quarters with aggressive designs upon German security. Viscount Haldane should be better able than any one else to remove such suspicions and make it perfectly clear that though Great Britain may be obliged to respond to any increase of German armaments there is no desire on Great Britain's part to intensify international rivalry in armaments.

stated that there is no question of making offers to Germany either in the colonial field or elsewhere."



Way to Europe NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- Charles R. Morse, bank wrecker and paroled fed-

eral convict, came back tonight to the scene of his former triumphs and his conviction, crumpled up in a wheel chair, silent and impassive

With his white-faced wife at his side, he was pushed through the curious throngs at the Pennsylvania station, ilfted into a taxicab and whisked away to his home to remain for a week or ten days before starting for Bad-Nauheim, Germany, where he hopes to recover his health, which physicians say penitentiary life has shattered.

If Morse felt any emotion at his home-coming he did not show it. Not once did he open his lips during the progress of the wheel chair from the train to the taxicab. He did not even raise his hand, but sat with hands limp on the chair arms,

per lb. ..... 25c Herrings in Anchovy Dry Codfish Square 25c Sauce, per tin .... 25c Olympian Oysters, per Golden Haddies, 2 tins Morgan's Eastern Ovs-Fresh Mackerel, tin. 25c ters, per tin .....85c Behring Sea Cod Fish, Smoked Salmon, 1b. 25c per lb. .... ..... 100 Smoked Halibut, 1b. 20c. Norwegian Herring, 4 No. 2 Mackerel, each 250 Oolichans, 2 18s. .... 25c for ..... 25c Holland Herring, in kegs, each ......\$1.25 BUSHES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT



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Wolf Creek, Alberta, was the name of the town where we met our pack-train. It was a day in early May and the thin patches of snow scattered through the scrubby timber marked the last efforts of winter to hold its own against the warm rays of the spring sunshine. From Edmonton we had come 118 miles by the newly-laid steel of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and by daylight of this morning we were rounding up our little bunch of pack-ponies that were to provide the means of transportation for the first stretch of journey on the more than 1000-mile expanse that lay between us and the far-off Pacific. From the time we left the railroad on a rough siding in the scarcely cleared swamp till we met the end of the steel 20 miles eastward from the Pacific, our ways of travel were to be the simple methods of the early Indians and trappers that traversed this same country centuries ago.

By noon of the day of our arrival our ponies are packed and with our provisions for six weeks we wind out of the roughly-built little town. Each day at dawn we are up and pushing our horses along the wagon road across the rolling prairies and foothills. For more than a hundred miles they stretch between us and the majestic Rockies that form the first great barrier to the unknown land that lays between us and the western ocean. Each day as we advance the signs of man's

activity grow more meagre until at last, when we reach the crossing of the Athabasca, in the very portals of the mountain wall, the wagon road is the only sign of man.

Sweeping through the Jasper Pass that opens from the plains even as the entrance of a gigantic harbor, the line or the rail follows up the Athabasca River.

Through the pass for five days we wend our way. We cross a summit to the Pacific watershed, a summit so low that save for the. running of the water westward there is naught to hint that we have passed over the great watershed and are within the borders of the Province of British Columbia. Now we are fairly beyond the reach of man and barring the occasional prospector and engineer, we see no human signs. Past Yellowhead Lake, a gem in the very heart of the mountains, and on to where the Fraser River, a mere infant rivulet, comes in from the south, we plod-westward. - And now stream after stream comes in from north and from south. and with each day's travel the river gives promise of the width and turbulence that characterize its later journeyings through the wilderness. A little more than half way through the pass is Moose Lake, to whose very shores sweep the edges of the mountains that rise above us. Moose River we cross and wend our way on and on till at the junction of Grand Forks with the Fraser we emerge from the pass as from a doorway, and here to the north towers Robson, the loftiest peak in British Columbia. Nearly 14,000 feet above sea level, its head, crested with clouds that drift about its rubbed rocks, it towers above the trail in majestic beauty. Another day of the pack-train and we emerge into the great broad valley where the Fraser broadens out to wind its way for 200 mil without

two years past been holding a group of gold claims on the side of the mountain.

And now each mile brings us into a denser and denser wilderness. Not a day passes but we see game, either on the bank or swimming the river. Now it is a black bear, paddling about on a sand bar, or nosing along the river's rim in search of berries. Again a ripple in the water ahead tells where some furry denizen of the forest is swimming from bank to bank, to improve his hunting mayhap. Now it is a beaver, now an otter, and once a bigger ripple almost convinced us that a cub bear was about to grace our supper table, but the rifle brought to the canoe's side only a wolverine minus a lower jaw where the bullet had nipped his progress in mid-river. But it was the nights that remain ever in one's dreams! Those long twilights, with the west a crimson flood of deepening tinys, while the east grey ever deeper and deeper in its shades of blue and greys till at last the first stars twinkled out of their sable settings. And then truly was the hour of silence-a stillness intensified only by the ripple of the water and the splash of the paddle. This, too, was the hour for the game. Beneath the river bank we scanned the busy beaver sitting on his house of mud and twigs resting after an arduous day, or perchance he was still putting in a few belated touches to a half-finished job. And then the moose! Scarcely a day did we pass that some soft-eyed delegate from the deeper woods did not stand to watch us pass. Theirs was the sense too little touched by the coming of man to feel the danger of his presence. Knee deep in the water they would stand so that we might splash them with the water from our paddles; and then with sudden shouts amuse ourselves at the panic in which they hurried within the shelter of the cedars, the cracking and snapping of the brush telling of their haste for five minutes after they were lost to view.

Day after day we drift and paddle down this artery of the north. On the third coming of the dusk we sweep down Goat Rapids. For miles the silence is broken by the frothing of the water against the giant rocks. We sweep around the bend and for five minutes we are in a slather of foam and spray, while our boat dances like a cockle shell. The paddles of our cancemen fairly bend as they drive the boat through the dangerous place with such good effect that almost before we know it we are in still water again and the roar, of the rapids a diminishing murmur in our rear. Other days, each a memory to dwell upon, pass, and at last we come to the Grand Canon of the Fraser. Here the river drops its torrent between granite walls and bends back and forth with a tumult and fury that would seem to defy the puny hand of man. But again our canoemen know their business. A few bad places and a few clouds of spray and we are through the worst part and once again are drifting down the placid bosom of the river, whose gentle flow belies the fury of the dangers past.

Each day is but a repetition of the peace and majesty of nature undisturbed, but at last it is over, for on the noon of a cloudless June day a bend in the river discloses standing on the river's bank the old Hudson's past of Fort George, near which is sprinkled the first settlement of the new town of the same name. From here southward runs a trail to the Cariboo country, and the old mining towns of Barkerville and Quesnel, whence runs a good wagon road to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, more than 200 miles away. And here we leave the river and our canoe to again try the fortunes of the trail. A day of rest, and then with 25 horses we file out of the little settlement and string out on the trail for the last lap of our journey westward to the Pacific. We are well clear of the mountains now, and day after day for nearly three weeks we are plodding over a great table land, thickly grown with birch, cottonwood and jack pine, with occasional clearings and all studded with innumerable lakes that glisten like sheets of silver in the summer sunshine. Up the valley of the Nechaco we wind our way, and at Fort Fraser cross it to follow the border of Fraser Lake and then on up the Endaka River and again up one of the tributaries, Roe Creek. until at last we reach the height of land that separates us from the Pacific Ocean. Once over the summit and we are at the head of the South Bulkley River, and before us dimly loom the first black ridges of the Coast Range of mountains. And now the trail breaks away into a wagon road-we are approaching the settlements once more-a thin fringe thrown out ahead of the railroad. At Aldermere and Telqua, rival towns, a quarter of a mile apart, we camp for three days and bask in the companionship, such as only a frontier town affords. But our time is all too short, and once again we are on the trail, that three days later brings us into Hazelton, a town of some hundreds on the Skeena River, where the Bulkley pours its waters into the greater stream. Now, indeed, are we in the realm of man. Prospectors, miners and the offal of a new country litter the streets. A wait of four or five days and we are off again by boat down the turbulent Skeena, for 188 miles, to the new town that in a bare twelve months has sprung from a swamp-Prince Rupert.

car will be the substitute for the saddle and Indian canoe. The wilderness will be gone and civilization will have come into its own.—Stanley Washburn in Outdoor Life.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

# PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE SPORTS-MAN

No one should go into the woods without some kind of a photographic outfit. Unless you are desirous of making special studies of live game at close range, it is not necessary that this outfit should be either expensive or extensive, but the sportsman who does not include a camera of some sort in his pack, when starting on a hunting or fishing trip, is making a serious mistake, and one which he will be very apt to regret many times before he again returns to civilization.

It is, to a great extent, the sportsmen who must furnish us with photographs portraying the different phases of the lives of our much too rapidly disappearing big game. This is so because, of all men, they know best the habits and haunts of the animals, as well as the surest and best means of approaching them, and also because they can best afford the time necessary to the accomplishment of such work and are possessed of the strength and endurance that are almost the most essential requirements. And it is not at all necessary for the sportsman to give up his gun in order to use a camera. Why not combine the use of the two? This can be very easily done without the two sports conflicting in the least, and he who does thus combine them will find that the pleasures of his outing are doubled. He can bring home with him not only trophies in the way of antlers and skins, but also pictures of the game he was seeking, taken in their native haunts. He can have photographs of his dogs at their work; of his different camps; his pack outfit; various incidents of trail and camp life, the thousand and one things that are constantly happening to make pictures of which one can take advantage if he but has his camera with him.

There are some hints which I am going to give that may not come amiss to him who is not an expert in the use of a camera.

### The Outfit

As to the outfit necessary, if depends largely upon whether the making of photographs is to be the main or only the secondary object of the trip. As the majority of men have not the time nor the inclination to make extensive trips solely for the object of obtaining photos of the animals which they are seeking, I will take for granted that it is the latter, and not enter into a discussion of the paraphernalia necessary to the nature photographer.

For all around practical work a camera of the reflecting type is by far the more useful as offering better advantages for quick work, inasmuch as it is always ready for instantaneous use. But one need hot go to the expense of such a camera for much can be done with even a folding pocket camera. It is well to have the camera fitted with one of the faster lenses, for the lens that is sold with it, while sufficient for ordinary purposes, is not rapid enough for very quick work. While films have not the keeping quality

ave not the keeping quality. either before or after development, that plates have, still, on a trip of this sort, I should advise their use, especially if much packing is to be done. They have four very material advantakes over the glass plates, advantages that count for much upon a hunting or fishing trip: they are much lighter; take up less room; are unbreakable; and can be inserted in the camera and removed therefrom without the aid of a dark room. If you use a pocket camera you must, of course, depend upon the scale for your focussing. You should, therefore, before making any exposures with a new camera, test this scale in order to be certain that it registers correctly. This can be readily ascertained by focussing upon a piece of white paper, with heavy black letters printed upon it, at the different distances as marked upon the scale, or, if necessary, it will sometimes be found to be economy to use a roll of films and make exposures at the different distances to see if the results are all sharp, clear negatives. Also, if you are intending to rely to any extent upon the view finder, you must be sure that it shows the view exactly as it will appear in the negative. This can be determined by making an exposure and, after developing, comparing it with the view as it appears in the finder from exactly the same point from which the negative was taken. By these simple preliminary precautions much future annoyance may be avoided. The chance shots that are constantly offered to a photographer in the woods are frequently the ones of most interest, and you should therefore always, when possible, have your camera within easy reach and in readiness for immediate use. Once, while pushing my canoe up the Miami river in Florida, on rounding a sharp turn I suddenly came upon a deer drinking at the edge of the water. He was not over twenty-five yards from me, and as he heard the rippling of the water against the canoe, he raised his head and stood absolutely motionless for as much as two or three minutes while I allowed the canoe to drift. His surprise and curiosity were evidently greater than his fear, and he made a beautiful picture as he stood in green foliage, his whole body reflected in the clear water. The canoe drifted to within thirty feet of him before he suddenly turned and bounded off into the woods and out of sight. At another time, as I was passing through a piece of "hammock" at Cape Sable (the southernmost point of the mainland of Florida). a lynx jumped from the low herbage at my very feet and, springing upon a fallen tree not over ten feet distant from me, stood there growling, his back partly towards me and his head turned over one shoulder. As he stood thus he made a splendid picture of natural wild life, one which I could not help but admire. I would have given much to have been able to obtain a negative of him, but, unfortunately for me, I did not have a camera with me on either of these occasions, and so I lost two good opportunities.

Again, even with an experienced hunter, excitement may cause him to miss a picture, and this should be carefully guarded against. I have known of a man, and he was no novice at the game either, who let an excellent opportunity to obtain a picture of an elk escape him simply because, as he himself said, in the excitement of seeing the animal so close to him he entirely forgot that he had a camera in his hands.

One of the greatest faults of the beginner is to imagine the lens of his camera should be able to do more than it can, in other words he wonders why an instantaneous exposure in the shadow of the woods or upon a cloudy, dark day does not result in a fully exposed negative. It is very difficult to give any real advice upon this subject; one must learn for himself the limits and possibilities of his lens. It is well, however, unless you are using one of the very rapid (and very expensive) lenses, never to attempt an instantaneous exposure of less than a quarter of a second except in the sunlight. In the shadows of the woods it is almost always necessary to give a time exposure, and this can always be accomplished, without the aid of a tripod, by resting the camera upon some stump, rock, or other slight elevation. An exposure of one or two seconds, on a bright day, of from four to six on a dull day, will generally be found sufficient. Of course, it should always be remembered that the length of time necessary to the exposure increases in accordance with the diminishing of the size of the stop, and I should advise, except where absolutely necessary, that the lens be used at its full aperture, at least until you are no longer a beginner. The average photograph made by an amateur is underexposed.

In taking your pictures always try to have them interesting from a vital standpoint. If you take a photograph of your camp have life in it, and have the figures doing something, not merely standing around looking pleasant. If you photograph your companion do not pose him beside a string of fish or a bag of ducks or grouse, that sort of picture has become an eyesore, Rather have him casting in some quiet pool, following up the dogs in the open with gun at ready, or engaged in some one of the many homely but necessary camp duties. If your dogs form the main object in your picture do not pose them especially for that picture, but catch them at such moments as when they are making a point, quartering the ground for a scent, or retrieving a bird. Give action every time in your pictures and you will find that they will have more than double the interest that they otherwise would. Another thing, while your figure or figures, whether of human beings or tame or wild animals, should be so handled as to form the principal point of attraction in the picture, everything else subordinating to it or them, still they should not be made so large as to occupy the majority of the plate or hold one's attention to the entire exclusion of all the surroundings. There is a happy medium that one can strike wherein the figure or figures are of a size that show they were the main reason for the making of the photograph and still do not give the impression that the picture was taken of the malone. It is also important, when a human being is the main object, if you would have the picture hold real interest, that your subject should have the appearance, at least, of being unconscious of the fact that he is being photographed, and not show in every line that he was posed for that purpose and nothing else. A pleasant word will often accom-plish the desired purpose.-L. W. Brownell in Recreation.



"The larger he is the more meat we'll have Kingsley."

In a few minutes we were down at the spring examining the tracks. Neither of us had ever seen bear tracks before. I remarked on the immense size and length of the toenails, at which Kingsley stood aghast.

Finally we started on the track, our Winchesters being well loaded. Kingsley took the lead. I preferred that he should although he showed some hesitancy in accepting the honor Kingsley drew my attention to the cunning of the beast in keeping on the bare places to avoid making tracks. We had however no trouble in following it. We had an altercation as to who should take the lead. Kingsley insisted that as I was the best shot I should be in advance-this was the first time I had ever heard him admit I could shoot. I stoutly maintained that as his rifle was heavier it was better adapted for bear than mine and that I was an indifferent shot at best. We had followed the track a mile or two when an unusual sound smote on our ears.

"Hush!" said I. "What's that, Kingsley?" Kingsley grabbed me in his excitement. I was glad he did—not that I was afraid.

"The bear!" he whispered, but it was only a limb which had broken from a pine tree with the weight of the snow, and had fallen near us. We spent some time in screwing up our courage to the point of advance, each insisting that the other was entitled to the honorable position of leader.

Finally I was reluctantly pressed into the advance although I always dislike people who push themselves to the front. In the present instance however I preferred to go ahead myself and be chewed up by the bear rather than see the mangled remains of friend Kingsley after the bear was done with him. I took the precaution not to get far enough ahead to lose him however. In fact we kept so close together it was hard to say which was really ahead.

We heard a lot of uncanny sounds from time to time as we passed along. Often we hesitated, not knowing whether to go ahead and take chances on our lives or break back for camp. I entreated Kingsley not to be afraid. He said he wasn't afraid to meet ta bear but had a sort of creepy feeling about having one come up behind him. I told him I would protect him from the front and he had better walk backwards to protect himself from the rear.

a ripple. Here at the old trappers' rendezvous, the Tete Jaune Cache, we camp for the night. The first lap of our journey is completed and here we bid farewell to the fuzzy little pack-ponies that have been our companions these last weeks, for here ends the trail of the packer and begins the way of the canoe. And such a canoe! She is 42 feet long and cut with axes from the heart of a single great cottonwood tree. George Williams and two Indians of the country are to be our companions to pilot us down the 400-odd miles of river that lie between us and Fort George, the old Hudgor's Pane

two Indians of the country are to be our companions to pilot us down the 400-odd miles of river that lie between us and Fort George, the old Hudson's Bay post that marks the next link in our journey. George Williams is a type of this vast new country. A gentleman born, he has listened to the call of the wild and in a few years has earned the name of the best canoeman in British Columbia, a man for whom rapids and canons have no terrors, and who, with pipe in mouth, steers his canoe as casually through the roar of rapids where a single false move means disaster, as he would drive a horse down a city's street.

The next days are on the river. Up at daylight and on the face of the waters almost before the sun peers over the mountain's ridge, we drift along on the deep-flowing bosom of this silent river, now paddling and now floating with the stream and drinking in the wonder of this wilderness wrapped in the silence of the centuries. The banks on both sides are dense with the growth of cedar, spruce and fir, while the nether forest is so thickly grown with alder, great ferns and underbrush that a man on foot, unless he have an axe, can hardly force his way through. For 200 miles or more the river winds

For 200 miles or more the river winds through this great valley of silence, broken only by the sighing of the wind through the tree tops and the occasional call of some wild animal or the plaintive wail of the loon as he sails above the denseness of the green that blankets the valley and is broken only by the silver thread of the sinuous stream. Two or three times in the course of the day tributary rivers bear in from the east of from the west, coming as we can see from clefts in the mountain walls, the Rockies to the east and the Sęlkirks to the west. We pass the Beaver River where two prospector friends have these

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And here ends our journey of almost 1,200 miles. In two years the rear platform of a palace

# BARE TRACKS

Having killed our alloted number of deer --or rather, bought a couple—Kingsley and I decided to break camp in the morning.

We would walk out to the settlement and send a team hack for our belongings.

When we arose in the morning we found it had snowed some during the night and as the wind had been blowing the ground was well whitened in some places, while in other places it was quite bare.

Kingsley had gone down to the spring for water and I noticed him coming back hurriedvl.

"A bear! A bear!" he cried as he rushed toward me.

"Where?" I asked.

"Down by the spring," he gasped: "Tracks fresh tracks, a whopper."

"Keep cool, keep cool, Kingsley," said I. "Let's get out our guns and follow it up. "All right, Bill." he answered. "he's our

"All right, Bill." he answered. "he's our meat sure but it's going to be dangerous work. He's a monster. Why, Jumping Jehosaphat, Bill, he makes tracks a foot long." We heard something again.

'We must be right close on him now," said Kingsley. "One of us had better climb a tree and see if we can spy him out. Kingsley said he was always considered the fastest climber in his part of the country and before I had time to reason with him as to my climbing ability he was up in the branches of a hemlock tree. He left his hat and gun at the foot. As I looked up at him in the branches I could see terror depicted in his expression. Putting his hand to his mouth to convey the sound he whispered, "I see the branches of the underbrush shaking." A tree was my first thought As a general rule I am not much on the climb but when there are bears around I seem to become endowed with a desire and an ability to climb above normal.

When we reached the very pinnacle of our respective trees—which were only about two rods apart—I asked Kingsley if he could see anything now.

"Yes," he answered, "Look near that big pine," and just beyond where he pointed, about one hundred yards from us, out into a little opening walked an old bare footed squaw with a big bundle of something on her back. I looked over and saw Kingsley laughing. I was down first and at the foot of Kingsley's tree.

"Why, Kingsley, I knew all the time we were following an old squaw's track."

"So did I," said Kingsley, "only I thought I would have a joke on you."

"Say Bill, you won't say anything about this will you?"

"Not on your life, Kingsley," was my reply.-Rod and Gun.

### To Aeroplane for Sharks

Robert J. Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., who is demonstrating a new hydro-aeroplane at Palm Beach, Fla., purposes to fly out to sea and try to catch a shark near the Gulf stream. This sounds improbable, but if the fish is hooked it is planned to run the 'machine close to the water up over the bathing' beach, dragging the shark up high and dry before the line is let go. VICTORIA \_\_\_\_\_ COLONIST

# Two Car Loads of Furniture Just Arrived---Some Specially Good Values That Will Stimulate The February House Furnishing Sale, Monday

# Remarkable Bargains in Carpets Linoleums & Draperies Monday

Moravian Rugs-These are made of heavy chenille and have a deep pile. They are good reproductions of Persian and Indian carpets and come in some very interesting patterns and rich color combinations. For long service these carpets have no equal. Size 9x9 feet. Special on Monday ......\$10.50 Tapestry Table Covers-In a large assortment of designs

and in ground shades of reds and greens. They are all finished with knotted fringe and come in two sizes 2x2 yards and 2x21/2 yards. Regular \$3.75 and \$4.50 values, on sale Monday at......\$2.50 Printed Art Scrims-All these have border effects and are

in widths from 36 to 40 inches wide. They come in a variety of new and attractive designs and colors, and the values are more than superior to the average. Special, per yard Monday......25¢

Single Pairs of Lace Curtains-In various makes, some are sample pairs and others are slightly soiled. These are 

Art Craft Curtaining-All with border effects and the newest designs and colors. They are 36 inches wide and are ing and insertion. They come in a splendid variety of designs and will make up into handsome curtains and on Hartshorn rollers. Each shade is complete with brackets and pull, and may be had in colors cream or Inlaid Linoleums and Cork Carpet-These are too well known to require much description. There is no better floor coverings for offices and bedrooms than cork carpet. The fact that it is soft to the tread, noiseless and warm to the feet makes it hard to beat. For heavy traffic in halls, hotels, stores or kitchens, inlaid linoleum is the most satisfactory. The pattern wears right through to the back and the designs include floral, tile and block patterns. They are all 2 yards wide and sell regularly 

brown, steel grey and black. This material is 42in. wide. Per yard ...... 75¢

Embroidered Spot Delaines-In colors French grey, vieux rose, Alice blue, purple and gendarme. Per yard ..... 75¢

# Some Excellent Values In Sideboards and Buffets Just Unpacked

Golden Oak Sideboard—Has one long drawer 7in. deep, large cupboard with two doors overlaid with carving and two drawers 6ins. deep, one lined for cutlery, over the cupboard. The back has two shaped brackets, and shelf with carved edges supported by turned and fluted pillars, handsome shaped and carved top and a bevelled plate mirror 30x18ins. February Sale Price ...\$28.75 Massive Fumed Oak Buffet-This has three cupboards,

cone long drawer, two linen drawers and one lined cut-lery drawer. The back is low, has one one shelf and a bevelled mirror, 45x12in. It is constructed throughout from well seasoned lumber and finished with good hardware. Regular value \$69.75. February Sale Price ......\$43.75

Oat Suffet-In Early English finish. This buffet is con-structed from handsome quarter cut oak, well seasoned and put together in the soundest possible manner. It contains one long drawer, one cutlery and two linen drawers, two cupboards with fancy glass doors and a low back with a bevelled mirror 40x12ins. The top measures 50x21ins. Regular \$75.00 value on sale today at 

Round or Square Dining

Tables

Bound Table-iSin. diameter and extends to 8 ft. Has

a handsomely carved and massive pedestal with claw

feet. Made of choice quarter cut oak golden finish.

Reliable and easy to operate. Price ...... \$38.90

fumed and wax finish. Has a neat square pedestal,

gracefully shaped feet, and extends to 8 ft. Top

when closed 44in. diameter. Special sale price

finish. The top is 44in. in diameter and extends to

6ft. Has four square legs and mounted on strong

neatly shaped feet. The top is 44in. in diameter and

extends to 6ft. Strong and reliable. Sale price

fumed finish. Top measures 40x40 in, when closed and extends to 6ft. It is a well made and reliable

table, very neat in appearance and a specially good

shaped feet, neatly shaped frame and highly finished

top. It is made throughout from choice, well sea-

soned quarter out oak, finished golden color. Top is \$2 in. square and extends to 8ft. Good value

laundered link cuffs. Per garment on Mon-

Round Table-Made of choice, well seasoned oak

Goldsn Oak Buffet-This is a very handsome piece of furniture. It is mounted on neat claw feet, has fancy leaded glass doors, three cupboards, one long drawer and three small drawers, one of which is lined for cutlery. The back is very attractive in design, neatly finished with carving, turned pillars supporting shaped brackets and a shaped mirror. Regular \$45.00 value on sale to day at......\$33.75

Solid Oak Buffet-In Early English finish. Has bow front, three cupboards, one with a bow-shaped door with a neat leaded glass panel, one large drawer and two small drawers, with shaped fronts. The top measures 48x19ins. and is our regular \$49.00, marked for the February Sale at ......\$33.75 Fumed Oak Buffet-With one long drawer, two linen drawers and one cutlery drawer. This buffet has two cupboards with fancy glass doors and is neatly finished with quaint handles. The back is low, has one large shelf and a bevelled mirror. The top measures 50x22ins. 

Dressers and Stands at

**Popular** Prices

Surface Oak Dresser-The top measures 36x18 in., has three large drawers, panel ends and a plate glass

mirror 24x20 in. in a neatly carved frame. Regular

\$9.75 value. On sale today at ..... \$6.90

Combination Dresser and Stand-This is a specially

useful piece for small rooms. The top measures

2ft. 8in. by 1ft, 6in., has one long drawer, two small

drawers and a supboard and a beveled mirror 22x13

in., in a neatly shaped frame. Special sale price

Sit. by 17in. Has handsomely shaped arms and a large oyal mirror. It contains one cupboard, two

Dresser-Made of selected hard wood. Has three large

drawers, panel ends and beveled mirror, size 20x24 in., in a carved and shaped frame. Regular \$13.75.

top measures 34x18 in. and the plate glass mirror is

Stand-To match the above dresser. Sale price \$3.00

Dresser-With two large drawers and panel ends. The

Stand to Match-This is well made and contains two

drawers and one cupboard. Has a mirror size 18x11

Heavier Qualities of Sheeting-

oval in shape and measures 24x14 inches.

small and one large drawers. Special

# Aluminum Cooking Utensils at Specially Low Prices for The February Sale

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You can cook the most delicate and easily scorched food in aluminum utensils with far less fear of scorching than in any other class of kitchen utensils on the market today. The reason is simple, aluminum is a better distributor of heat than any other metal used, keeps the heat longer and requires less heat to accomplish a satisfactory result.

Aluminum utensils are light, easy to keep clean and will outlast any other utensil on the market, and are the only vessel in which you can let food boil dry without injury to the utensil.

Aluminum is a little more expensive than other materials, but it is almost everlasting, will not rust and offers more advantages than enamel, iron or any other material in common use.

Sauce Pans, with large roll edges at, each, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and ......\$1.25 Strainers-Various sizes to choose from. Price, 50c, 60c and -.....\$1.00 Coffee Percolators-These are perforated with very fine holes round the sides and the bottom. Not even the finest coffee grains can pass through. Special, each. .35¢ Kettles, with the body made all in one piece. No joints to leak except the spout and that has an extra collar and is \$1.35 to .....\$2.25 Coffee Pots-In various sizes, from \$1.50 to ...... \$2.35 Stew Pans-With double handles and in various sizes. Mixing Bowls-At prices ranging from 5oc to ..... \$1.00 Extra Deep Sauce Pans-65c, 75c, \$1.00 and ..... \$1.25 Nickel Hot Water Dishes-Will keep food farm for a very long time. These come in many different styles at prices ranging from \$2.50 up to ..... \$8.50



Button or lace styles to choose from.

The Main Floor Spe-

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DAVID SPENCER, LIMITEI

#### New Dress Goods For Spring Wear Another Shipment of Bed Louges Special Values In Blankets and Comforters French Broadcloth, in colors cream, champagne, maize, Nile, and Lounges at Low Prices pink, sky, helio, vieux and rose. It is 52 inches wide and a Monday rare value at, per yard ..... \$1.75 Owing to the fact that the advanced state of the season has enabled us to make a Grey Suitings in medium and dark Oxford shades. This maspecial purchase of Blankets at an exceptionally low price and on Monday you can reap terial is 54 inches wide. Per yard ..... \$1.75 the benefit. They are all full size and are worth \$4.25 a pair. Pink or blue borders to Cream Coating Serge, 54 inches wide and a good quality at the choose from. Monday's special price, \$3.25. price. Per yard ...... \$1.25 Wool Filled Comforters, covered with a Hemstitched Sheets-There are only 50 Cream Herringbone Serge-This is a splendid material for pairs of these sheets and as they are a good muslin in a variety of colors and spring costumes. 54 inches wide, per yard ...... \$2.25 specially good quality you will have to patterns. They are a large size and sell Eolienne in colors French grey, slate, fawn, brown, navy, royal regularly at \$2.25. Special on Monand black. It is 44 inches wide and is a specially good value day ..... \$1.75 at, per yard ..... \$1.50 Bleached Sheets-About 100 pairs of fully Pillow Slips, made of a good strong cotton and sold regularly at \$2 a dozen. 50 dozen Parisian Cloth-In colors tan, brown, navy, light navy, French bleached sheets, full size and regularly of these will be sold on Monday at \$1.50 sold at \$1.50 a pair are to be sold on Mongrey, vieux rose and black. This material is 46in. wide and Hemstitched Pillow Slips, free from dressday at ..... \$1.25 has a beautiful finish. Per yard ...... \$1.50 ing and a rare value at, per dozen.... \$3 Twill Sheets, size 2x21/2 and regularly sold White Turkish Towels, in various sizes. Alexandra Cloth-In colors navy, royal, tan, brown, cardinal, at \$2.50 a gair, will be sold on Monday at, Face Towels at, each 25c-and Bath wine, slate, French grey, moss, myrtle Alice blue and black. Towels at \$1 and ..... 75¢ per pair ...... \$2 46in. wide. Per yard ..... \$1.50 Satin Cloth-In navy, royal, Alice, cardinal, wine, brown, seal

	and the springs are on steel girders and covered with a wire top, consequently there is no possibility of them breaking away. They have drum-shaped heads, are 6ft. 3in. long and 2ft. 4in. wide. Special Sale
	Strong Lounges-Upholstered in velour. Have spring seats and are neatly finished. We consider these to be specially good value at, each
J	Attractive Lounges-Well made and covered with good velour, in vari- ous patterns. These have spring edges, large drum-shaped heads and well trimmed with fringe and cord. Specially good value for February Sale at
	Velour Bed Lounges.—In various patterns. Colors reds and greens. These have a commodious blanket box under the seat that slides out on castors. They are well upholstered, have an abundance of out on castors. They are well upholstered, have an abundance of springs and sanitary filling. They are strongly built, easy to op- erate and very comfortable. February Sale
	Tapestry Bed Lounges-Made similar to the above mentioned lounges.
	They come in a variety of colors and patterns, are well made and will render excellent service. The blanket box under the seat is lined with cotton. Sale Price
	Combination Couch and Bed-Made of good hardwood. Has a neatly carved head, turned leg's and a blanket box below the seat. They are well upholstered, easy to handle and are very comfortable when used as couch or bed-
	Upholstered in tapestry

-In red or green velour. The frames are strongly made