

RUIN BY FLOOD AT UNION BAY

Immense Volume of Water Sweeps 45 Buildings to Destruction—Seven Chinamen are Reported Missing

BURSTING OF DAM CAUSES DISASTER

Residents Seek Refuge on Top of Shacks and are Carried Away by Swirling Tide Towards the Sea

The bursting of a dam at a small lake near Union bay yesterday afternoon let loose an immense flood of water, which swept down the valley destroying forty-five dwellings, with a property loss variously estimated at between \$20,000 and \$30,000. Seven persons, all of whom are believed to be Chinese, are missing, according to latest reports.

The accident occurred about 5.30 p. m. when, through the heavy rains, the dam used by the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., in generating power for their plant at Union bay, collapsed. A huge wall of water, gathering impetus with each succeeding minute, swept down the valley. The residents of the districts known as Chinatown had five minutes warning of the impending disaster. Many of them fled to the surrounding high land, while others sought refuge on the tops of their houses. When the flood reached the settlements its depth was estimated at fifteen feet. The dwellings, which were mostly of the shack variety, were broken up like matchwood and carried along on the crest of the wave, being hurled aside in ruins as the valley broadened and the tide of water emptied itself into the sea.

The Chinese and Japanese sections of the town are reported to be entirely destroyed. Other buildings which shared in the ruin were the Co-operative store and the government telegraph station. The former was the main business house of the district. The coal bunkers were also damaged, but not seriously. Telegraph and telephone wires were carried away and communication with the affected district interrupted.

Conflicting accounts of the occurrence reached Victoria last evening. Conflicting accounts of the occurrence reached Victoria last evening, one received direct from the telephone station at Union bay stating that but one Chinaman was missing. The lake from which power was generated for the collieries is a small unnammed body of water about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is situated some four miles from the bay and two and a half miles from the settlement 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 water, 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
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, Ill., Feb. 9.—Fifty miners were trapped tonight in the Fairmont coal company's shaft at Bennett 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 house. The opponents of the alliance, members of the progressive parties, are unable to muster their full strength, as a number of National Liberals are proving unreliable when called upon to choose between a Socialist and an anti-Socialist.

PANAMA EXPOSITION

Three Sites at San Francisco are Selected for Extra Attractions—Big Structures Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Harbor View, adjoining the Presidio on the bay shore near the Golden Gate, Lincoln park and Golden Gate park, were announced today by the exposition directors as the sites of attraction for the Panama Pacific international exhibition to be held here in 1915. The temporary buildings housing the "Midway" concessions, and the exhibits of foreign countries and other states, will be erected at Harbor View, where the multitudes of visitors expected can be landed after a short ride by water from the Market street ferry.

Permanent improvements, including the art gallery, museum and aquarium, will be located in Golden Gate park. The gigantic memorial tower planned as a rival to the Eiffel tower in Paris and the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, will be erected in Lincoln park, on the hilltops midway between Golden Gate park and Harbor View. A magnificent boulevard to be constructed in connection with one which is government property is to be built at the civic center, it bonds for the necessary land are approved at an election to be held in next year.

Harbor View grounds alone will approximately equal the area occupied by the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. More definite announcements as to the plans for the buildings and grounds will be announced after the conference of the architectural commission, which will take place after the arrival on Feb. 19 of the eastern architects.

PLAN TO END BUILDING RACE

Another Interpretation Placed on Lord Haldane's Visit to Germany—Reported Remarks of Emperor William

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette says today that it learns from excellent authority that the real purpose of Secretary Haldane's visit to Berlin was to interest the German government in a plan to end the Dreadnought building race in which the two countries are engaged.

The belief in semi-official circles here today was that Germany would listen to such a proposal as her people are but in sympathy with a big army and navy plan. The announcement that Germany intended to push a bill through the Reichstag to spend many millions for new battleships is believed to have inspired Viscount Haldane's visit. The Times in an editorial thinks the speech of Mr. Churchill and the visit of Viscount Haldane are part of an arranged plan and says that a careful study of the speech of Mr. Churchill will curb the imaginative flights of those journalists at home and abroad who connect Viscount Haldane's mission with impracticable pacific proposals.

The press this morning is practically unanimous in praise of Winston Churchill's declarations yesterday at Glasgow. Even the newspapers which most vigorously opposed his Home Rule attitude at Belfast, support the First Lord of the Admiralty in his declaration 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 Tagblatt. According to the paper, efforts have been made for some time past from the English side to bring about an improvement in Anglo-German relations. Though they had no immediate tangible 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 in a while to visit us in person. A man I regard as most suitable for the purpose is my friend Viscount Haldane."

This remark, the paper adds, was reported to London, and resulted in Lord Haldane's mission.

Calling For Mr. Roosevelt
CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Eight governors and delegates from 28 states met today, and in an informal conference organized 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 today with Frank M. Ryan, the president, concerning reports which Mr. Ryan said he had heard about the government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy. "We are ready for any action that may develop," said Mr. Butler. "I probably will be at home in Ohio next Tuesday."

LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES IS FEARED

Three White Men and Four Indians Thought to have been Drowned off West Coast of Graham Island

WERE ENGAGED IN OIL EXPEDITION

Failure to Return to Massett Within Week of Time Expected Taken as Indicating Death in Storm

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Feb. 10.—Word was received here which indicates that seven men may have been lost on the west coast of Graham Island. The tragedy follows the oil rush in the neighborhood of Otard Bay, about eight or nine days ago.

Mr. Slater, an oil expert, representing the B. C. Oil Fields Co., of Vancouver, with Messrs. McLaren and Stark, left Massett with supplies for the drilling outfit near Otard Bay. The supplies were put on a schooner, and in tow of a strong gasoline launch owned by Henry Ederahaw, a well-known Indian storekeeper at Massett, and three other Indians. Seven men started for Otard Bay. The two crafts were seen passing Traha Point, eight days ago during a heavy gale. The schooner was under her own sails.

Arrivals from the oil fields report that nothing has been seen of them since. They should have been back at Massett seven days ago. It is feared that all may be lost. The only chance for their safety is that under the high wind the vessels kept going south until the weather moderated enough to allow them to put into some bay. Efforts were made to send searching parties from here, but no vessels are available.

Engineer Covert and a party supposed to represent the Mackenzie & Mann interests in examination of oil properties, returned from Massett today after hearing the news of the other party, and are awaiting developments.

For Tariff Commission
WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—Sanford Evans, formerly mayor of Winnipeg, is said to be almost a certainty for the new Dominion tariff board. He is a son-in-law of Edward Gurney of Toronto.

Aviator Falls into Sea
ANTIBES, France, Feb. 10.—The American aviator Hugh Robinson, while making a flight today in an American hydroplane in a series of trials before French officials, fell into the sea. He was descending and his machine was caught between the heavy wind and the swell of the sea and capsized. Robinson was unhurt and swam ashore.

TORONTO FIRE CAUSES PANIC

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

PRINCIPAL DAMAGE DONE BY WATER

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—Fire caused by a cigar stub in the basement of Eaton's department 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 employees of the store, as soon as smoke was observed, unreeled the hose from the racks, and in five minutes had several 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. Immediately 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 Totian 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.

PRAIRIE WHEAT

No Relief Through Reduction of Freight Rates to American Points Expected Before March 7th

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—According to information received here it would be March 7 before Canadian grain allowed into the United States home market for domestic consumption at reduced freight rates equaling those to Fort William and Port Arthur. The rates were recently reduced on grain in bond, and much is now going out to Duluth. On March 7 these rates will be extended by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Great Northern railways to grain for home American consumption, permission having been obtained from the United States commerce commission. This means that next month and April will see an unprecedented movement of tough and low grade western wheat to Minneapolis. The necessity for finding an immediate market for much of the crop is generally conceded.

DISTRESS IN PORTUGAL

Southern Districts Seriously Affected by Continued Floods—Damage at Beaports

LISBON, Feb. 10.—The floods continue in every part of Portugal, but the southern districts are more seriously affected and reports received today show that the distress among the population is acute.

At the city of Oporto a large number of barges on the river Duoro have been swept away and several small cooling vessels have been driven out to sea and reinforcements are arriving daily at republican centers. Apparently there is no lack of funds. President Sun Yat Sen is in absolute control, and hopes for a peaceful coalition of the north and south, but he fears Yuan Shi Kai will exhaust the patience of the southern provinces by quibbling over details, and force a conflict. Dr. Sun repeatedly has said that the northern provinces are in favor of the republic, and, as a matter of fact, the capital of Shantung province declared for the revolution on Friday.

The revolutionary congress is still busy with the details of the provisional constitution. Close observers say Yuan Shi Kai, Sun Yat Sen and other leaders virtually are agreed to the terms of a settlement, but are waiting perfection of the plan before issuing an edict. Sun Yat Sen says he does not seek a portfolio.

TEXTILE STRIKE NOT NEAR END

Central Labor Union's Efforts at Lawrence Out of Harmony with J. W. W.—Help for the Children

LAWRENCE, Feb. 10.—William D. Hayward and other officials of the Industrial Union of the World said today they would be no settlement of the textile workers' strike here unless Joseph Eiter, the former strike leader, is freed of the charge of murder on which he is now in jail. On the other hand, directors of the central labor union, backed by the American Federation of Labor, went ahead with plans for presenting to the mill owners next Monday the demands of various classes of skilled labor.

Following out the resolution of some time ago, the directors will demand that the mill owners take back their help, allowing them 55 hours pay for 54 hours' work, and then take up the demands of the different departments during the 30 days following.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—An innovation in labor war tactics was tried tonight by the demonstrators here of 118 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 shivering in the Grand Central station, waiting their coming. Red banners and a large number of Socialist 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 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 of the children were Mrs. O. E. E. Belmont and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, pastor of the church of the Ascension, Mrs. Belmont and the minister were denied, however, being told there were more than 700 applications and only 118 children.

When the distribution of the children began, difficulties were encountered. One little child having girl burst into tears and cried loudly for her brother. The scene convinced the committee that it would not do to separate families and many persons agreed to take five and even six children temporarily until a further distribution would be made.

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
CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey will open his campaign in Illinois for the Democratic presidential nomination on Monday, Lincoln's birthday, when he will be the guest of the Iroquois club at a luncheon and deliver the principal address.

WILL ADVANCE ON THE CAPITAL

Impatience is Increasing Among Chinese Republicans Because of Delay in Dealing With Settlement

CANTON PROTESTS AGAINST TERMS

Southern Forces Reported to Exceed 100,000 Men—Revolutionary Fleets Appears Off Shan Hai Kwan

NANKING, Feb. 10.—While Yuan Shi Kai, the imperial premier at Peking, is endeavoring to persuade the republicans to concede the Manchuria demands, the republicans are preparing to advance on Peking. Impatience is increasing, and a protest has reached here from Canton against the too liberal terms offered the throne, and embodying a demand that the Manchus be stripped of all power.

The southern forces now exceed 100,000 men and reinforcements are arriving daily at republican centers. Apparently there is no lack of funds. President Sun Yat Sen is in absolute control, and hopes for a peaceful coalition of the north and south, but he fears Yuan Shi Kai will exhaust the patience of the southern provinces by quibbling over details, and force a conflict. Dr. Sun repeatedly has said that the northern provinces are in favor of the republic, and, as a matter of fact, the capital of Shantung province declared for the revolution on Friday.

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MOROCCO TREATY IS RATIFIED

Franco-German Accord Finally Gets Approval of French Senate—Sharp Attack by M. Clemenceau

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Senate today ratified the Franco-German accord on the subject of Morocco and the Congo, which was signed on November 5 last, by a vote of 222 to 48.

The ratification of the accord, with the concurrence of the chamber of deputies, was signalized by a dramatic speech by ex-Premier Clemenceau in which he characterized the treaty as a "diplomatic monstrosity." He condemned the concessions made to Germany, saying the negotiators should not have taken place under the threat of the "Panther's guns." He doubted if the accord would be an instrument of peace, as he saw no indications of goodwill and moderation on the part of Germany, which five times since 1870 had menaced France with war without provocation.

Premier Poincaré said that while the treaty was not perfect, it was necessary to ratify it as a matter of policy and in the interest of the Triple Entente.

The Franco-German accord is an agreement between the two countries by which France cedes to Germany a strip of territory in French Congo, while Germany cedes to France some territory on the frontiers of Togol and Dahomey. The right of France to establish a protectorate in Morocco is safeguarded, the economic equality and commercial liberty of all nations in that country.

PREMIER'S PLEA FOR RATIFICATION

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ITS GOOD PROGRESS

Mr. Carleton Speaks to Spokane Assembly on Brotherhood of St. Andrew—Growth in Victoria

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 10.—Hubert Carleton, of Boston, secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and executive head of the national organization, was entertained at a dinner by the Spokane assembly, H. E. Hamilton, president, on the evening of February 7, on his arrival in Spokane from the Hawaiian islands. One hundred members of the order attended the dinner. Mr. Carleton in his address told of the growth of the work along the Pacific coast since his visit to this territory seven years ago, saying also that the church and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew had reasons to be proud of their achievements, as they have shown marked growth in every locality, but more especially in Los Angeles and Victoria, B. C. He said the people in Victoria are making elaborate preparations to entertain the Pacific International convention of the brotherhood next fall.

Mr. Carleton also said that the work is being carried forward among all classes in the Hawaiian islands and in China, that the growth of the junior brotherhood is adding much interest in the work.

Mr. Carleton was the principal speaker at the meeting of the men and forward movement in the cathedral on the evening of February 8.

Death of Eyma Writer
DELAWARE, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Professor T. C. O'Keefe, aged 82, author of many hymns, died here today of apoplexy. Among his best known hymns are "The Home Over There," "Waiting at the Door," and "On Jordan's Stormy Banks."

East Suffering from Cold Wave
TORONTO, Feb. 10.—A severe cold wave which has been spreading itself over the west reached Toronto today, the official record at the observatory being 19 below zero, the coldest record in more than 25 years. The coldest place in Ontario was White River, where it registered 54 below zero. The next in order were as follows: South Meaford, 34 below; Cochrane, 34 below; Parry Sound, 32 below; Ottawa, 30 below; Guelph, 28 below; Kingston, 24 below; and Hamilton, 18 below. All places are away behind time, while the street car service is badly disorganized.

Frozen to Death
CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Gustav A. Meiner, a printer, was found frozen to death here today on a sidewalk. The temperature has hung around the zero mark during the last 24 hours. Records 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 mercury down to two degrees below zero. This was a drop of 30 degrees within 12 hours. The mercury was almost stationary for four hours and the local weather bureau announced it would remain there all way.

Cold in Montreal
MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The city is suffering from a sudden drop in temperature, the thermometer registering 15 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 life in the collision.

ARNST vs. BARRY
World's Sculling Champion Will Defend Title in September on Thames River

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 9.—Dick Arnst of New Zealand, holder of the single scull championship of the 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 purse of \$2,500. Arnst will be allowed \$2,500 for expenses by the English officials who are promoting the match. In their last race Arnst won.

The world's champion is going 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.

NAVY PREPARED FOR SUDDEN CALL

Mr. Churchill's Address to Glasgow Gathering Sets Forth Good Condition of First Line of Defence

BRITAIN MEANS NO AGGRESSION

Naval Supremacy Vitally Necessary to Existence of Empire—Must Keep Pace with Others' Progress

GLASGOW, Feb. 10.—The speech delivered here yesterday by Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the luncheon of the Clyde Navigation Trust was received with much enthusiasm. After referring to the naval resources of the Clyde, Mr. Churchill said he was able to give a very good account of the navy. Ship for ship, it was superior to that of any other power. The latest 12.5 guns were some of the finest weapons which Great Britain possessed. He believed that the navy was in a high state of preparedness for a sudden call. (Cheers.)

The rumors of unpreparedness last year were absolutely baseless, and he hoped that the creating of the war staff, which was already working, would render such rumors impossible. Moreover, a class of officers was being consistently trained to deal with the higher problems of strategy and organization.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill affirmed that Great Britain never had any thought of aggression, nor attributed such thoughts to other great powers. These wars, however, differences between British naval power and that of a great friendly empire which he trusted would long remain friendly—the empire of Germany. (Great applause.)

For Great Britain the navy was necessary, while from some points of view Germany's navy was the result of a luxury, what was existence to us was expansion to them. We could not, if we wished, menace the peace of a single continental hamlet, but, on the other hand, the whole fortunes of our race and empire, the whole treasure accumulated by centuries of sacrifice and achievement, would perish, would be utterly swept away, if our naval supremacy were in danger.

He believed that a considerable body of public opinion favored the flotation of a great naval loan. This could be presently floated with perfect ease and on the best of terms, but what use would it be to the navy? Great Britain had built enough ships to secure effective command of the sea, and it was sheer waste to build more than were necessary for that purpose in any year.

What was wanted was steady building 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 command 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 being 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 arrogance, 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 with deeds. But if there was 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, respected 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 government 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.

Barista Koolay
MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Wanderers 10, Ottawa, 13; Quebec 5, Canadiens 5.

MINE ISSUE

Attached to the Mission Observers in

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SWEDISH LINE TO RUN HERE

Nord Stjarnan Steamship Co. Proposes Service from Gothenburg via Panama—Sir Owen Phillips on Trade

The Swedish Nord Stjarnan Steamship Company is the latest concern to announce that it intends to establish a line to the North-Pacific coast via the Panama canal. The Swedish line will run from Gothenburg to Puget Sound, probably calling at Victoria, via San Francisco. It is proposed to follow the example of the Harrison-Direct and Maple Leaf lines and establish a service via the Straits of Magellan pending the opening of the Panama canal.

Sir Owen Phillips, M. P., chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, which is announced to establish a line from Europe via the Panama canal to Victoria and Vancouver, and to send its Glen or Shire steamers across the Pacific to connect with the vessels from Europe in an interview said: "Direct communication between the eastern and western seaboard of Canada and America will be a godsend to those who suffer at present from the tyranny of railway freights."

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 commerce of the United States as it never was before, and we may expect a considerable increase in the trade between those regions and all North American ports."

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.

"This," said Sir Owen, "would include all vessels sailing, say, from New York to San Francisco, but as all the American coast trade is to be open by law to American bottoms, I fail to see how British shipping would suffer under such an arrangement any more than it does at present."

Mr. Making Ready "A place whose trade should profit considerably is Kingston, Jamaica. Up to the present no preparation has been made to take advantage of the new conditions, but I sincerely hope the people of Jamaica will waken up before it is too late."

"Judged on the narrow view of the divided-yielding project," continued Sir Owen, "it can hardly be imagined that the canal will afford the United States an economic return for the seventy millions expended upon it. The real return will be in the increased trade which it must inevitably bring to America."

"This opens up the wider consideration whether a great waterway like the canal should be subject to tolls at all. Just as our roads and ocean highways are free to all, so there is a growing weight of opinion that great canals such as this should be thrown open to the commerce of the world."

Such a principle, said Sir Owen in conclusion, was only a corollary of free trade itself, and as the Americans stood upon their gigantic outlay, it was a question whether it would be a better policy to exact nothing except the actual upkeep of the undertaking, allowing the canal to be as free and devoid of exactions as the broad highways of the ocean itself.

The New York Chamber of Commerce 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 that the United States cannot discriminate against foreign shipping without violating numerous treaty agreements, notably the Clayton Bulwer treaty of 1850 with Great Britain.

It is also asserted by the New York 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 increasing volume of business through the canal in a few years ought to do so, it is claimed.

MUCH DISCONTENT 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 throw down their tools and cease to do that work until their conditions are altered" says the Daily Express. "This intention is not confined to the men engaged on 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 is."

"We may dismiss at once the view of certain well-fed workmen that there are a set of lazy discontented scoundrels who never know when they are well off. It is the bulk of the able-bodied 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 fuller and more leisurely 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 income brought under review for income tax purposes has grown from \$2,995,000,000 to \$5,055,000,000. Yet, during that same period the average money 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 55 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, the more thoughtful and better paid workers are adding the sense of injustice now common among them. A strike is not a thing for a poor man lightly to undertake and he realizes 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 effected by this means alone. In this trade and that trade a high money wage may be obtained; but, as we have witnessed in the case of the railway strike and the threatened miners' strike, this gain is not offset by the expense of the employers but at the expense of the community who are forced to pay high prices."

"Without its workers the nation cannot go on, and it is of vital national consequence 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 compulsory 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. The original of the scheme is Mrs. George Cornwallis-Weir, a replica of Mr. Winston Churchill. A replica of the Globe playhouse is to be built in the Empire 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. This means that each of the seven million odd persons in the metropolis used 31.57 gallons a day, and that at each house 294.24 gallons were disposed of in the same period. The water delivered by the Metropolitan Water Board is derived from the rivers Thames and Lea from gravel beds in the Thames Valley, from Chadwell Springs in the Lea Valley, and from the wells in the chalk and green-sand formations. Thames water supply delivered from the springs and wells 129,853,411 gallons, from the Lea 52,724,327 gallons, and from ponds at Hampton and Highgate for non-domestic purposes 61,671 gallons.

It is quite possible that an attempt will be made to corner butter, and although importers are indignant at the suggestion that a "ring" of trust is being created, there is nevertheless a feeling that the consumer is being made to pay exorbitant prices owing to the action of seven or eight wealthy firms who are buying up and hoarding supplies of butter. Danish and Colonial supplies are being cornered and put into cold storage, and then sent out to the retailer in small quantities, and at high prices.

Death of Rev. Dr. Fairburn LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Martin Fairburn, principal emeritus of Mansfield College, Oxford, died today. He was born in 1838.

Noted Preacher Dies PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage died at his home here tonight of heart failure. He was 44 years old. His father was the famous divine, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage. Mr. Talmage was pastor of the Chambers-Wylie Presbyterian church. He came here from Los Angeles, California. He also had occupied pulpits in Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Grass Hockey The Victoria hockey team will today clash with the visiting Vancouver British Isles public schools team at the Alibi rink grounds at 3 o'clock. The match is a British Columbia league fixture. It promises to be an interesting one.

REAL ESTATE IS STEADILY ACTIVE Few Sales Reported are Indicative of Movement Which is General and Which Promises Even Better

With the past few days a number of properties have been sold to advantage by local dealers. One piece of property abutting on Y. M. C. A. building on Blanchard street, and possessing 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 similar 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 report that the sales actually closed by them during the past few weeks aggregate in value the sum of \$175,000. Of this amount \$57,000 was paid for two lots 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 arrived in this country from South Africa, purchased 40 acres of residential property in the Miller estate off Cedar Hill road, and is now looking out for other investments of a similar sort as he has every confidence that they will result readily when subdivided.

Mr. G. S. Hunt reports a brisk movement in Strawberry Vale, South Saanich, several large transactions having been put through on Holland avenue, the purchasers being people from the prairie provinces. With the prospect of a tram line running through this district in the near future the outlook for property is distinctly bright.

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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.

Campbell

Also a lovely new lot of misses' and ladies' Dresses.

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The Colonist.

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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 include in such an experience, although it is 213 miles to the Cuban city from the nearest point on the continental shore to which a railway has been built. This is due to the completion of the Key West railway, which is to be supplemented by a car ferry. The Key West railway is 123 miles long; of this distance 75 miles are over water and the remaining 53 miles over islands numbering 41 in all, most of them being very small. There are places en route where the train is out of sight of land. The railway cost \$150,000 a mile, or a little less than \$20,000,000. From Key West to Havana the distance is 90 miles and this is to be covered by a car-ferry. We commend these facts to those people, who, when we speak of connections between Victoria and the Mainland by way of car-ferries, reply by asking: "What's the use of talking about car-ferries when you can cover the space 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 way of a car-ferry to a point on Annapolis 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 arranging to put in the necessary facilities 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 Victoria, be ferried across to Asia, cross Asia and Europe and be ferried across the "silver streak" to England and then across the Atlantic and home again across the Continent. The possibilities of car-ferrage are only beginning to be understood, but we do not wish to be thought of as suggesting that transoceanic ferries will ever be in use. We mention the possibility of such ferriage only to emphasize the statement that a modern, up-to-date car-ferry is a very different thing from a big scow towed by a tug.

A NATION ON TRIAL

The theory that republics are incapable of a prolonged existence and that sooner or later they end in absolutism was looked upon half a century ago as abundantly demonstrated by the facts of history. The manner in which the United States passed through the war of Secession seemed to disprove it, and great encouragement was thereby 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 men of ability, and has frequently been referred to by statesmen of eminence as the greatest example of human wisdom. It provides for a series of what are called checks and counter-checks, whereby it is assumed that anything like a 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, returned 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 a 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 possession 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."

The writer of the paper points out that if one of the judges had changed his vote, as happened in the famous case involving the constitutionality of the income tax, "the Supreme Court would have sanctioned that same tyranny." Thomas Jefferson—at least if it was not he it was another of the Fathers of the Constitution—is quoted as saying that the only purpose of the 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 the United States is "republican," it is not "democratic." This is not a mere play upon words, as might at first sight be supposed. Perhaps we can make the distinction plain in a few sentences. In a democracy the power of the people is absolute, as it is in Canada, and, for that matter, everywhere else in the self-governing parts of the British Empire. It may take time in some instances for the people to secure compliance with their will, but there are no limits to the scope of the exercise of that will. No sovereign court or any one else has the right to say that we may not do whatever we see fit to do as a people. For the sake of maintaining orderly government, the courts may say that we can only do certain things in certain ways, but of the right to do what we please there is absolutely no question. This is a democracy. Ours is a "crowned democracy," to quote Tennyson; but that serves to maintain its stability. A republic, according to the new doctrine advanced in the United States, is a form of government under which the Supreme Court, appointed by the President, 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. If this guarantee should not be kept effective, I cannot conceive of any other result than anarchy," said Mr. Lynn Helen, president of the California Bar Association. Again, he says "to vote for their representatives freely is the highest act of original sovereignty." This may be true enough in a country like ours, where the powers of representatives are unlimited, but it is not true in a country like the United States, where those powers are limited by the decrees of an appointive tribunal. Upon this issue between Democracy and Republicanism the people of the United States are rapidly dividing into hostile camps, and, with the profoundest respect for the common sense of the nation, we feel unable to regard the possible outcome of the impending struggle without considerable anxiety.

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 larger salaries for county court judges. 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 that this course will be adopted, although it is generally believed that some reformative action will be taken at an early date. The matter will shortly be taken up by the Attorney General with the Minister of Justice and as a result of representations which the former will make it seems probable that a solution of the difficulty will be reached.

THE LIQUOR LAW

The manner in which the provincial liquor law is being administered must be a matter of considerable gratification to all who have the moral interests of the province at heart. We print today some figures from the annual report of the superintendent of provincial police which make interesting reading. It appears that there are in existence at present fewer licenses in British Columbia than there were at the end of 1910. This is in spite of a very considerable growth in population. During 1911 the number of licenses cancelled or those, the renewal of which was refused, amounted to ten. There were 103 prosecutions by the Attorney General's department and 86 convictions were secured. In upwards of sixty of these cases alternative sentences of imprisonment, in terms ranging from two to nine months, were imposed, and a total of \$14,875 was collected by the province in fines.

Attorney General Bowser is to be congratulated on the work of his department in rigidly enforcing the Liquor Law. He has given notice of a bill to further amend that law, one which will

enable his department to deal with abuses which at present hardly come within its scope. There have been instances not only in city hotels but in roadhouses, and among these some in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, where such abuses have been going on for some time past. The authorities in the various cities have shown an indifference 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 FARMING

Mr. Godwin Edwards, of London, says 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-lb. 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. 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 unobtainable 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 \$200,000. 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 Winnipeggers are very properly jubilant. It's lucky for them that His Royal Highness will visit them before he comes to Victoria.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, an English novelist, has been saying of Dickens that he "cannot consider him a first-class creative artist." Miss Jeanette Glider 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."

It is refreshing to read in a St. John paper that the money to be expended in development work in New Brunswick during the next five years will exceed \$25,000,000. What the New Brunswickers chiefly lack is faith in their own province, and it is a mighty good province, too.

According to those who profess to know, there is to be a supreme effort this month to overthrow the Portuguese republic. A counter story is that there is to be an effort to overthrow the Spanish monarchy and make the whole peninsula a republic to be called "the Iberian Republic."

Another demand for higher wages from railway employees in the United States. This will probably lead to another advance in railway charges. This will further increase the cost of living. This will lead to another demand for higher wages, and so the thing will go on. One thing is certain, and it is that something will have to give way some time in this endless chain of increases.

There are twenty-six thousand miles of railroad track in Canada, of which 3,000 are in Ontario. Compared with European countries, Canada is third in 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 the people of this province to know that British Columbia is now being combated with the steel of various companies.



New Lines Just In

NEW SPRING CARPETS are arriving—a splendid shipment arrived yesterday. From now on we 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 SQUARES The weave resembles that of Brussels in appearance, but is a much less expensive carpet. Made mostly in floral designs. Size 3 x 3 yards \$10.50 Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards \$11.50 Size 3 x 4 yards \$15.00 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards \$16.00 Size 3 3/4 x 4 1/2 yards \$17.00	BRAEMAR BRUSSELS SQUARES These 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 3 1/2 yards \$18.00 Size 3 x 4 yards \$22.50	CRONOS BRUSSELS SQUARES Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards \$25.00 Size 3 3/4 x 4 1/2 yards \$32.50	NYANZA BRUSSELS SQUARES Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards \$15.00 Size 3 x 3 yards \$18.00 Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards \$22.50 Size 3 x 4 yards \$25.00 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards \$32.50 Size 3 3/4 x 4 1/2 yards \$35.00
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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. style finish, British bevel mirror 23 x 28, with box seat, \$30.00 and \$32.50 Hall Racks—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, British bevel mirror 12 x 20, \$20.00 Hall Racks—Fumed oak, British bevel mirror 22 x 28 \$30.00 Hall Racks—Fumed oak, British bevel mirror 48x20 \$30.00 Hall Racks—Fumed Oak, British bevel mirror \$22.50	HALL SEATS Hall Mirror with Hall Seat to Match—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish— Mirror \$20.00 Half Seat \$16.00 Hall Mirror with Hall Seat to Match—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish— Mirror, 14 x 24 \$12.00 Seat, 15 x 36 \$14.00 Hall Seat with Mirror to Match—Solid quarter cut golden oak— Mirror at \$8.50 Seat at \$8.00	HALL COSTUMERS Hall Costumers—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, Each \$12.00 \$8.50 Hall Costumers—Brass, Each \$20.00 Hall Costumers—Vermis Martin finish, Each \$7.50 and \$9.50 Hall Costumers—Birch-mahogany, Each, \$12.50 and \$15.00 Hall Costumers—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English oak, Each \$8.50	HALL CHAIRS Hall Chairs—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, Each, \$9.50, \$9.00, \$8.00 and \$7.50 Hall Chairs—In solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, Each, \$10.00, \$9.50, \$9.00 and \$7.50
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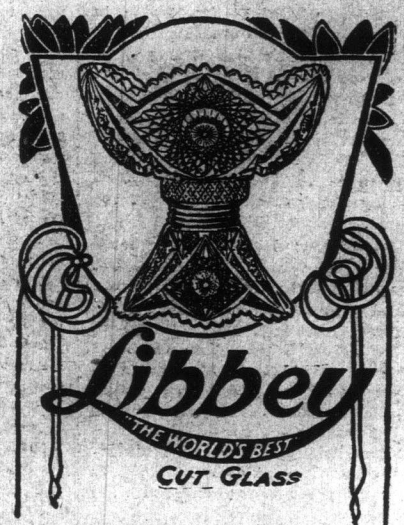
Get a Bottle of Glossine Furniture Polish, 25c and 50c Per Bottle

"Libbey" Cut Glass 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 highest 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	Water Jugs, \$15 to \$10
Nappies, \$18.00 to \$5	Covered Butter Dishes, \$20 to \$16
Oil Bottles, \$8.00 to \$5	Card Receivers \$12
Whiskey Jugs, \$20.00 to \$12	Footed Comports, \$12 to \$7.50
Water Bottles, \$15.00 to \$10	Celery Trays, \$12 to \$6
Sugars and Creams, per pair, \$15 to \$10	Liquor Glasses, per dozen \$22
Vases, \$35 to \$3.50	Sherry Glasses, per dozen \$25
Bon Bon Dishes, \$10 to \$3	Claret Glasses, per dozen \$25
Uncovered Butter Dishes, \$8 to \$5	Champagne Glasses, per dozen \$30
Candlesticks, Colonial designs, \$7.50 to \$6	Whiskey Tumblers, per dozen \$16.50
Claret Jugs, \$18 to \$12	Champagne Tumblers, per dozen \$20
Custard Cups, per dozen \$30	



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Highest Quality and Low Prices

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An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

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 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 siege 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 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 figures of Gilgamesh 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, lapis-lazuli, 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 colors. "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 ante-chamber, and a large apartment, one half of which was opened 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 queens' couch was placed. This latter group of buildings was completed "by a park, in which cedars of Lebanon, pines, cypresses, gazelles, stags, wild asses and cattle, and even lions were acclimatized, in addition to a heterogeneous 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 wives 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.

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 subjected 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

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 hornblende in place of quartz. Extruding through the diorite are dykes of porphyry, which is composed of orthoclase 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 obedience to the revolution 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 subjected 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.

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 appear 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

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 Ariens 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 Nicea 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 us.

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 Jesus 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 process.

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."

B. C. FISHERIES ARE CONSIDERED

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

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—A conference took 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.

Mr. 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 canneries 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 cannerymen complete control of the fishing, as the licenses are all sold to the cannerymen 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 horse 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 their hay crop. Minister Cochrane said that he would be glad to submit any complaints to the Railway Commission.

Mr. Lemieux drew attention to the reports that a 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 Columbia.

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 on Ontario public works.

Dominion Revenue

The revenue for January, 1912, was \$10,084,025, as compared with \$9,144,357 in January, 1911. This shows an increase of \$938,761, or over ten per cent. For the ten months period the revenue has been \$100,068,932 as against \$94,810,707, an increase of \$1,458,225, or over 15 per cent. The expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$15,351,716 for the month and \$70,455,588 in ten months. The corresponding figures for 1911 were \$12,453,530 and \$65,447,753. The capital account expenditure was \$5,640,718 in January and \$24,024,072 for the whole period, as against \$3,073,181 and \$21,877,473 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 Farms

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 manager recently stated that the company has in contemplation further large expenditures at St. John.

Ex-Senator N. H. Jones, of Bangor, is in St. John this week conferring with the local directors of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, whose capital is \$5,000,000, and which will erect at St. John a great paper mill. Mr. Jones stated that the taking over by the company of the immense Gibson lumber properties at a cost of about \$2,000,000 was practically completed, and their

solitor was in Fredericton last week looking up titles to the various properties. The big paper mill will be the 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 water, light and power, and with which the city council has arranged satisfactory terms, will apply to the legislature in March for a charter. It will develop power at the Lepreau 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 man who a few weeks ago took an option on a property at East St. John for \$21,000, paying only \$25 in cash, sold out last week for \$45,000, to a syndicate of capitalists. Trackage lots comprising 25 acres north of the city were purchased last week by a Saskatoon 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

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The modifications in the abdication terms suggested by the pending assembly are so reasonable and the terms so liberal, says a Peking despatch to the Times, that agreement on the subject now is assured. The emperor may reside first in the forbidden city and afterwards in the summer palace. A pension of \$4,000,000 net, will be granted. The ingenious explanation is given that taels will be abolished when the currency is reformed.

Special expenses will be granted by vote of parliament for ceremonial occasions.

The present palace staff will be retained 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 important foreign board recently sent a note to the Russian legation charging the Russian troops with aiding the Mongols in their attack on the Chinese garrison at the railroad station in the city of Manchuria. The foreign board requested the Russian legation to see that Russian troops observed neutrality.

In its reply the Russian legation says the Mongols, after their attack on the railway zone, where the Russian troops arrested them, the troops of the Chinese garrison followed into the railway zone and attacked both the Mongols and the Russians, killing a Russian officer and a Russian soldier, as well as several Mongolians.

Conditions in Manchuria evidently are becoming worse. Reports from Russian sources say the Mongols have called the war to the Amur river, while brigand bands numbering hundreds have gone so far as to attack and capture several towns.

The authority of the Kuraktu, head of the Mongolian Lama sect, who is now the Mongolian Grand Khan, has secured recognition from Khaliar, in the north of Mongolia, down to the Turkistan border.

In the Turkistan district itself, a three-cornered conflict is in progress between the imperialist garrisons, rebels who have deserted from the imperial army and the native Mohammedians, who have taken advantage of opportunity to revolt. A number of Russian subjects have been killed during the fighting between the rival parties.

The imperial foreign board has not made any reply to the recent Russian proposal to mediate with the Mongolians, 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

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 9.—While hundreds lined the shore at Ensenada witnessing the storm yesterday afternoon, the power schooner Olympia was torn from her moorings and carried out to sea. Jesus Gonzalez, a Mexican fisherman, ignorant of the way of handling a vessel, crawled to the deck and beckoned imploringly to the helpless spectators for aid. The schooner was soon carried out of sight.

Capt. Eason 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 Gonzalez 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 Chamberlain, It is Said, Because of Criticisms of Censorship

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Earl Spencer today resigned his office as Lord Chamberlain. His action is attributed to the widespread criticism recently of his conduct of the office of censor of plays.

His 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

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Several persons were injured by falling debris and traffic was obstructed in the downtown quarter when fire did \$30,000 damage to the Temple Court building just as the stores and offices were being emptied of thousands of workers. The blaze started in a film concern on the eighth floor, and the heat blew out windows and partitions.

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAW

Attorney-General to Bring in Amending Bill—Fewer Licenses in 1911 Than in Previous Year

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, deputed 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 authorities.

And although the population within such incorporated municipalities 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 population under the direct jurisdiction and supervision of the provincial police, than in the cities and rural municipalities.

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 the standard of roadhouse or country hotel accommodation for the travelling public fully measuring up to the requirements of the law—a fact which, emphasized in the refusal of the chief liquor inspector to grant renewals of licenses for more than a probational period of three months in a very large proportion of applications dealt with at the close of 1911.

In Environs of Victoria

In a majority of cases the reason is non-compliance with the requirements of the law as to the standard and extent of bona fide hotel accommodation, for horses, dining rooms, stabling for horses, and other conveniences (and this applies particularly to roadhouses within the environs of Victoria). The department has general knowledge of offences having been common, as in selling liquors to minors—girl members of after dark "joy riding parties" and others—to chauffeurs and to intoxicated licensees; permitting to be licensed premises to be used for improper purposes; or for the failure to properly purpose the premises.

Where such offences are known of, but without conclusive proof, or in other words suspected with substantial reason, the houses concerned are now under special surveillance. If causes of offence are promptly removed and do not recur, the licensees will in due time secure the renewals desired. If the licensees affected will be cancelled. As the present juncture, of all the roadside hotels on the coast of Victoria towards Sooke River, the Malahat Drive and Nanaimo, the Goldstream house alone as yet boasts possession of its unconditionally renewed license for 1912.

Within the cities, disregard of certain salient features of the provincial law have latterly become so notorious that the Good Government is seeking provincial action to compel municipal enforcement of the statute law. In both Victoria and Vancouver and other cities besides a number of licensed hotels are known to operate almost exclusively as assignation houses, with no pretence of compliance with the requirements named for hotel license privileges. These places are notorious traps for young men, and the reverse of valuable as factors in the attraction of or catering to tourist visitors.

Civic Indifference

The friends of morality and true temperance, which is distinct from prohibition, are asking, if civic indifference to the existence and offending of these places be continued, that the attorney-general adopt compelling measures.

Interesting information as to what the provincial police have been doing during 1911 and still are doing in the discharge of that portion of their responsibilities arising under the Liquor Act, 1910, is disclosed in an annual report 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 343, an increase of but eleven over 1910. In no way proportionate to the growth of population in the unorganized districts within the period, the actual total of licenses is, indeed, reduced, for during 1911 ten licenses were cancelled or renewal applications were refused, and five other licenses expired. The number of licenses thus extinguished in 1910 was 46.

The license roll for 1911 shows 278 hotel licenses, as compared with 272 in 1910; six wholesale licenses, an unchanged total; eight brewers' licenses, an increase of one; 33 steamer licenses, an advance of three; and 13 railway licenses, an increase of two.

Short Renewals

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

tions are brought fully up to legal standard by that date, include the Pink Un, Talbot and Tunnel hotels of Nanaimo; the Oak Dell House at Colwood; the Half Way House at Northfield; the well known Somass Hotel at Port Alberni; Howie's Hotel at Esquimalt; the Summit Hotel, Crown's Nest, Central Hotel, Alnsworth; Grant Hotel, Minster Island; Hot Springs Hotel, Alnsworth; Kootenay Falls Hotel, Ymir; Spokane Hotel, Midway; Premier Hotel, Queen Charlotte; Bellevue Hotel, Mission City; Michel Hotel, Michel; Colonial Hotel, Soda Creek; Sechelt Hotel, Sechelt; Wilson Hotel, Union Bay; Commercial Hotel, Abbotsford; Telkwa Hotel, Aldermead; Hazelton Hotel, Hazelton; Bridesville Hotel, Bridesville; New Zealand Hotel, Hedley; Madden House, Trout Creek; Miller House, Ymir; Shuswap Hotel, Shuswap; Great Northern, New Michel; Omineca Hotel, Hazelton; Heriot Hotel, Heriot Bay; Australian Hotel, Morrice; Windsor Hotel, Van Anda; the Dundas Hotel, Revelstoke; Huntington Hotel, Huntington; Ross Hotel, Yale; Dog Creek Hotel, Dog Creek; Edgewood Hotel, Edgewood; Ashcroft Hotel, Ashcroft; Bellevue Hotel, Okanagan Mission; and Wailachin Hotel, Wailachin.

During 1911 50 applications in all for hotel licenses were considered and dealt with, but 16 of these being granted and 24 refused, while action was denied in nine cases, and one of the applications was withdrawn. Refusals were ordered for Queens, Chehalis, Discovery Road, Warden, 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, Kitsumkulam, Steamboat, Bulkley Valley, Breckenlades, Hope, Victoria, Sooke, Goose Bay (Observatory Inlet), Aldermead Road, Gledantua and Salmon River.

Licenses Cancelled

The existing licenses cancelled during the year of which renewals were refused, included those for the Clinton and Dominion Hotels at Clinton, and latterly in connection with a case of inhumanity, 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 Clinton hotels, covers the Aehnola Hotel, Ashcroft; Victoria Hotel, Silverton (destroyed by fire); Squamish Hotel, Squamish; Newmarket Hotel, New Denver; Moodyville Hotel, Port Moody; Allison Hotel, Allison; Park Hotel, near Hedley; and San Juan Hotel, Port Renfrew.

The record of prosecutions and convictions under the act, in the unorganized districts, during 1911, shows a total of 103 prosecutions, in which 88 convictions were obtained—a very high percentage indeed, indications being withdrawn in six instances, and only eleven defendants securing the dismissal of the charges preferred against them. The cases of selling liquor without license ("boot-leggers" and "blind piggers") numbered 45; of Sunday liquor trading, 12; of having possession of liquor for the purposes of sale, 15; of selling more than one item of liquor, 7; of selling to minors, 3; and of supplying to interdicts, 8; in addition to which three licensees were heavily fined for allowing poker to be played on their premises, and one for not allowing unobstructed Sunday view of his bar premises.

It is a noteworthy fact that in five of the six cases of selling to interdicts, dismissals were granted, while in the sixth case the offender escaped on mere payment of costs. Four of those against whom proceedings were taken left the country with marked suddenness upon receipt of court invitations; in upwards of sixty cases alternative sentences of imprisonment, in terms ranging from two to nine months, were imposed; and a total of \$14,876 was collected in fines, exclusive of court costs.

RUSSIA'S SENSATION

Case Involving Mystic Rasputin and Seizure of Papers is Taken Up in Duma

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The case involving the name of Gregory Rasputin, a reputed holy man and mystic who is wielding immense influence at the 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 Rasputin, and on what grounds confiscated the editions of the Novoe Vremya, and the Golosmoky and prosecuted the editors.

It was said to be due to the antagonism of Rasputin that Bishop Herogenes of the Saratov Diocese and the abbot of Taritsyn, Helodorus, were ordered into exile. Commenting on the action of the Emperor and the Holy Synod the two papers mentioned published a denunciation of Rasputin, describing him as "A corrupter of bodies and souls."

The editor of the Novoe Vremya, Boris Souverain, is now under charges which may result in his imprisonment. The interpellation introduced in the Duma reproduced in an open letter addressed to the holy synod by the religious writer Novoseloff in the Golosmoky, stating that the criminal tragedy comedy has been carried on for years "by the corrupter of souls and bodies, Rasputin, before the eyes of the synod."

Rasputin, before the eyes of the synod. Rasputin 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 stricken by the danger threatening the Holy of Holies, the altar and the throne. The deputies, with one exception, voted for an interpellation.

Against Exclusion

Mr. Beaumont Boggs objected to the exclusion of fellow subjects of the Empire when Doukhobors were admitted under special privileges of never bearing arms for the country of their adoption. 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 accept 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 is through steamship company issues." The Rev. W. Stevenson, continuing, contended that Canada like any other part of the Empire had a right to say who should or should not come in. Thousands of

FORESTRY NEEDS IN THIS COUNTRY

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

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—After electing John Hendry, of Vancouver president, to succeed George Y. Chown, of Kingston, the Canadian Forestry Association concluded its convention this afternoon. Resolutions were passed asking both federal and provincial governments for increased expenditure on forest management in this country, and deprecating 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 investigating 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 territorial vice-president for British Columbia.

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., of 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 Waukele, the site of the irrigation project. L. J. Biehl, former secretary of the companies, 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 proposed 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 once.

FOR ESPIONAGE

Heinrich Grosse, German Merchant, Gets Sentence of Three Years at Winchester

WINCHESTER, England, Feb. 9.—Heinrich 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 a striking contrast to German methods in espionage cases, especially in the trial of Bertrand Stewart, the English lawyer, recently sentenced by the Leipzig imperial court to three years imprisonment.

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 specifications as to arming merchant ships in event of war, the extent of naval coal reserves and other matters valuable to an enemy.

SPEAKERS ARRESTED

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

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 9.—One hundred 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 intended 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.

Bitton by Mad Dog

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 8.—J. H. Swinberg, barrister, and Dr. Ray-N. Hurlst, left tonight for Toronto to undergo a pasture treatment, both having been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. All dogs have been ordered muzzled, and a number of them have been shot.

Englishmen had been deported from Halifax as undesirable. They did not want polygamy in their midst. The Chinese were practicing it already. The Chinese bought and sold children in this city.

Dr. Donald claimed to speak with some knowledge of the Sikh as he had been medical officer to a Sikh regiment, and was served with all over in a few years. There was no doubt that it was impossible to obtain a continuous passage from India.

Possible Results of Admission

Mr. Frank Andrews only desired not to hand down to descendants a gigantic problem such as the United States has to face in their Southern States, a problem which staggered the Quebec provincial laws. The bill has been presented and was distributed this afternoon.

It provides in a wide sense that any one who earns \$10 a month is a qualified voter. By this latter provision the mass of people become voters, and it would be difficult to say who is excluded except washboys and tramps of no known occupation.

Plural voting, which has existed in 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 in 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 vote 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.

WILL EXTEND THE FRANCHISE

Quebec Preparing for Notable Step in Advance in Regard to Electoral Matters—New Government Bill

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YUAN PLAYING DOUBLE GAME

Peking Reports Represent Him as Striving for Maintenance of Throne—Repudiates Abdication Promises

PEKING, Feb. 8.—It is believed here in many quarters that Premier Yuan Shi Kai possibly will succeed in saving the throne. The Peking papers no longer mention abdication or discuss the emperor's retirement.

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, inspires the belief that they themselves recognize their inability to capture Peking.

Confiscation of property, forced assessments and brigandage are causes of discontent throughout the republicans provinces.

The Imperial Premier's proposal of terms in behalf of the court, including a provision for the cunuchs, has won the court's support and baffled the opposition of minor Manchu nobles.

Yuan Shi Kai has encouraged his followers to make promises of abdication to the rebels and publicly to arrange plans to this end, but he now repudiates them, declaring that the Empress Dowager authorized him only a week ago to enter into negotiations for a settlement.

Certain members of the legations credit Yuan Shi Kai with honest motives in desiring to maintain the throne. Many, however, are convinced 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 serve his ends.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—According to the Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Prince Kung, leader of the Mongolian anti-abdicationists, is Su of the board of government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Knox's note to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, just made public, is taken to be the preliminary of an expected exchange of notes between the United States, Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia, which would be of immense importance in placing all these powers on record for concerted action and common understanding in the protection of the integrity of China.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—It is believed here that the German-American notes settling forth the views of the two governments on conditions in China will lead to formal declarations by all the interested powers on the same lines.

Mr. E. J. Johnston hurried here from Sixty-Mile Creek, Yukon, to find Mother Dead and Buried

Mr. E. J. Johnston, who recently hurried through from one of his claims at the scene of the tragedy, returned to Yukon, at Sixty Mile, to Dawson and thence by steamer to Seattle and finally here in a vain attempt to reach the body of his mother, the late Mrs. Hannah Sharp, before she died, left Victoria last evening for the north to return to Sixty Mile.

Large Expenditure is Planned for Current Year—South Wellington Organizes Board of Trade

REFUGEES FROM CHINA

Canada Maru Brought Missionary Family Driven from Interior by Troubles Brought On by Revolution

The steamer Canada Maru, Capt. Horl, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning with about 2,000 tons of general cargo, including 300 tons of Victoria, and 85 passengers, including 7 saloon.

Organized bandits who infest Shensi, Shensi and Szechuan provinces are proving a disturbing factor to the republicans. Unrest, pillaging and looting prevails in many places and trade is at a standstill.

It is now learned that a massacre of all foreigners in Shensi was contemplated. The blow was struck before the date arrived, and eight foreigners were killed.

Advices were brought by the Canada Maru of the arrival at Shanghai of Capt. Noiret, the French naturalist and explorer, whose companions, Dr. Legere and Lieut. Desirier, were reported killed by the Lolos of Szechuan.

According to advices brought by the Canada Maru, a party of spies sent by General Chang Hsun to assassinate Mr. Sun Yat Sen on January 20th, the China press tells of the predicament of some of the spies sent to Nanking.

The systematic robbery by instalments of a party of foreigners, including Mr. Ritchie, postmaster at Chengtu and Mr. England, of the British American Tobacco company, while bound down the Yangtze, was reported by arrivals on the Canada Maru.

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Mr. Johnston joined the stampede to Seattle, and Mr. Johnston started and had three claims staked, one on Matsouk Creek, the main creek, and two others in good territory. He was at work there when on January 26 he received word that his mother, who was residing here at 2007 Quadra Street, was not expected to live.

Henriette Takes Lumber Cargo North

Brought News From Prince Rupert That the Tug Glen Rosa Has 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.

NANAIMO, Feb. 8.—During the year 1912 Nanaimo will expend on its public schools a sum in the neighborhood of \$80,000, which will include both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.

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 librettist Gilbert that taken all in all "a policeman's life is not a happy one."

Having locked up his man, the constable went away, returning later with the prisoner's supper. He opened the cell and entered unarmedly, and as he did so Miller made a dash for the door.

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 \$20 costs and given a term of three months in the workhouse for his crime. Constable Bailey took him to Kamloops jail.

Spies at Nanking Attempted Life of President According to Advices Brought by the Canada Maru

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FLOODS RAGING IN PENINSULA

Much Destruction Wrought in Spain and Portugal Through Rivers Overflowing—Loss of Life Heavy

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The flood situation is rapidly becoming worse, and the minister of works tonight left for Seville, where the situation is critical.

The tributaries of the Guadalquivir river are over their banks, the flood carrying everything before it.

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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.

The most victims of the floods in Portugal is not known, but it will be large. Large numbers of injured are being cared for in hospitals in the flooded districts.

Grand Force Antislavery 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, Grand Forks will have next year a military unit and a drill hall.

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.

Burglary Suspects Arrested

NANAIMO, Feb. 8.—Constable Casside 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.

Alaska's Wants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The cost of a cable message over the two lines from Seattle to Nome is 250 percent higher than the cost of a Seattle to London message, according to statements before the house committee on territories today.

LAND ACT

Form No. 9—Form of Notice

Take notice that Vincent Clayton, of Bella Coola, occupation storekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Form No. 9—Form of Notice

Take notice that Albert V. Johnson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Form No. 9—Form of Notice

Take notice that May Roper, of Toronto, occupation, Insurance Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

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Take notice that Charles Ball, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, Insurance Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

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SEEDS

Good gardeners are those who use the following described seeds:

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ULSTER CAPITAL REMAINS QUIET

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

BELFAST, Feb. 8.—Winston Spencer 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, leader of Irish Nationalists, today from the same platform on the Home Rule bill, Mr. Churchill outlined the intentions of the government with respect to self-government 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 its aid in settling the Irish question wisely, well and forever.

Takes Early 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-Home Rulers, whose hostility was mainly vented by booing and hooting. But that ugly temper was aroused, and 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 enthusiasm, 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 enthusiastic cheers of their supporters, Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson appeared on the steps of the Ulster 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, under the terms of the Home Rule bill. He continued:

"The government's Home Rule bill would fit into a general parliamentary evolution, leading ultimately to the federation 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 people would be a boon to the Empire beyond 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 freedom 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 excitement 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 canvases marquee under which Mr. Churchill 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 gathered outside the hotel appeared inclined to rush Mr. Churchill's motor car and tried to block its passage, but escorting cars packed with detectives succeeded in working a path through

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 Londonderry—Turncoats and Traitors," awayed from poles.

Bodies of infantry and dragoons were stationed a short distance from the marquee in readiness for emergencies. 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 thousand persons in the tent. While rain poured down the canvases a band played popular airs intermingled with the "Weaving of the Green" and "The Boys of Wexford."

Mr. Churchill immediately got on good terms with his audience, promising them that the government intended to pass a Home Rule bill which would be harmonious with imperial interests, smooth the path of the British empire, liberate forces for its service and forever do away with the accursed machinery by which hatred had been manufactured in the past.

Irish Party's Meeting

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—The Irish parliamentary party at a meeting here yesterday passed a resolution that in consequence of the payment of members of parliament, each member of the Irish parliamentary party should subscribe annually \$250 to the Home Rule fund. The members presented John E. Redmond, their leader, with a motor car, and the United Irish League re-elected Mr. Redmond president.

A resolution was also adopted expressing satisfaction with the position of the Irish National movement and the prospect of a speedy final settlement of the Irish question, on the lines of full government for Ireland in all purely Irish affairs.

PLEA FOR RECLAMATION

Statistician Points to Enormous Area of Waste Lands in U. S. That Could be Utilized

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—"The necessity of reclamation of increased areas of our desert is obvious," said C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service in a address tonight before the Union League club.

"This is apparent," he continued, "when we consider that 150,000 good American citizens are leaving our country every year to take up homes under another flag because opportunities in this country are limited."

"Our public domain, once an empire in extent, today offers no opportunity for the poor man," said Mr. Blanchard. "It will not produce crops without an expenditure of money beyond the means of the average citizen."

The investment of half the cost of the Panama canal would add vast amounts to the national wealth, Mr. Blanchard said, and continued:

"Conservation engineers state that there are yet 30,000,000 acres of desert to which water can be supplied and 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands, which can be drained. The economic importance of such a work as this scarcely can be realized. The reclamation of this vast area would provide homes on the land for 2,750,000 families, each family occupying a forty-acre farm. The addition of our nation's wealth in land values alone would be not less than \$1,000,000,000, or ten times the amount of our national debt."

WHERE TRUSTS TAKE ROOT

Mayor Gaynor of New York Holds New Jersey Law of Incorporation Largely Responsible

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 or 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 structure at one stroke. To pull it down all at once would lead to grave disaster."

"A review of tariff legislation since 1873 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 extremes 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 any article."

"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 1882."

"Will not a period of low and falling prices be hard times? Many people 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 Snowshoe Club had a narrow escape while enjoying a mountain tramp last week, one squad of their party dislodging of starting a small slide, which narrowly escaped the others.

LIBERALS MAKE POOR SHOWING

Use Strong Language in Fight Against Tariff Commission, But Many Fail to Record Votes

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The opposition members have not come out of their fight over the tariff commission. Their language was of exaggerated violence, their performance, when it came to the test, was very weak. Only 52 voted, a very low figure. There are 85 sitting Liberals, so that 33, or nearly two-fifths, absented themselves. Judging by the records of the Conservatives when in opposition with practically equal numbers, from 60 to 85 would have been a fair attendance, so that the Liberals fell heavily below normal figures.

On the other hand, the Conservatives produced 104, so that their absenteeism numbered a little over one per cent. Judging again by Liberal records in the last parliament, 100, or even a little less, is a fair attendance for the ministerial party, so that the Conservative turnout was quite normal. The majority was 52, far above normal.

The situation is that the Liberals gave a very half-hearted support to the policy of the fight over the tariff commission bill. They did very badly in the debate. They declaimed against "high protection," but admitted that they themselves were protectionists. They could make out a case only by assuming that the men whom the government will appoint as commissioners will be thoroughly unworthy persons. They resorted in some cases to glaringly sectional appeals. Their expressions occasionally were almost savage. The Conservative speeches in reply were of unusual merit. Especial mention may be made of the pointed nature of Mr. Middlebro's summary of the almost cruel force and lucidity of Mr. Meighen's counter-attack on the Liberals and of the readiness of retort of Mr. Alkins.

After the debate was over a considerable number of the Liberals showed so little interest or so much caution that they did not vote.

Not Party Politics

Mr. Middlebro rebutted the assertion that the commission will ally party politics and the tariff more closely than at present. What is the difference, he asked, between the bureau of investigation and the commission? He also noted the fact that the United States tariff board had been constituted concurrently with the movement to reduce the tariff. The commission is to be appointed to obtain facts, he argued, and facts are valuable wherever and however obtained.

In conclusion, Mr. Middlebro summarized the objects of the commission as follows:

- (1) It will be the medium of gathering accurate and definite information on production, transportation and prices of goods at home and abroad.
- (2) Information may be obtained on oath and by the production and inspection of the books of any concern. Thus the need of protection and bonuses can be proved or disproved.
- (3) In so far as jurisdiction is concerned on the commission it will tend to remove the tariff from party politics and transfer it to a semi-judicial body, but no executive or legislative powers are given it to affect our revenues.
- (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 decide whether or not combines exist; if the verdict is that they do, the government can reduce the duty.
- (6) It will obtain accurate information as to whether goods are being "dumped."
- (7) It can prepare special reports on a decline in certain industries, or in certain branches of agriculture; and also upon tariff relations with other countries.
- (8) It can consolidate the tariff laws, legislation and regulation. It can publish a glossary of the tariff and otherwise facilitate commercial operations.

Liberal Arguments

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 because 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 had 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 had been dictated by political friendship and political odium.

Mr. Meighen summarized such tariff policy as: Folly in its every aspect. Disaster is the result. Darkness is its best associate. Ignorance is its best fortification.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Nesbitt, Goodvee, Carvell, Alkins, Martin of Regina, Dr. Thompson of the Yukon, and Mr. McNutt.

Mr. Alkins' 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. Alkins, "I withdrew one thing. They are not breathless."

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 Senator Clouston, 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 simultaneously on Monday, U. S. District Attorney Charles Miller said. It was announced today. 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 are known to be. Within a few days after the arrests the defendants are expected to give bond for their appearance here on March 12 for arraignment.

LORD HALDANE VISITS GERMANY

Foreign Office Statement Says that Secretary for War Goes to Investigate Scientific Education in Universities

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The foreign office makes the following statement regarding the visit of Viscount Haldane, secretary of war, to Berlin:

"Viscount Haldane, as president of the royal commission on university education, has gone to Berlin to investigate scientific education in German universities, but as he is well known to many of the leading people of Germany, he doubtless will have general conversations on the political situation and the relations between the two countries."

All the London morning papers dwell on the significance of Secretary Haldane's visit to Berlin. The correspondence says the Emperor will send him an invitation during his stay.

The Daily Chronicle, a government organ in an editorial pointing out that Secretary Haldane is a friend of the German Emperor and persona gratia everywhere in Germany, says: "We are sure that Viscount Haldane's sojourn among the German people will be another step towards the days when it will not be too soon seriously to talk of an entente."

In Interest of Peace

"On the train with Lord Haldane was Sir Edward Cassel, the banker and representative of the great financial interests which are exerting every effort to avoid war with Germany. It is considered significant that before Lord Haldane's departure the King saw both Sir Edward Grey and Lord Lansdowne, who was Grey's predecessor as minister of foreign affairs.

English hopes for a peaceful and friendly cure for the present inflamed state of public opinion rest largely in the belief that the Kaiser may be induced to pardon Bertrand Stewart or take steps to bring about a revision of the court's drastic action.

The entire British press is united in demanding vigorous action to uphold the national honor. Even the London Times takes the view: "That a British citizen abroad has been harshly condemned in circumstances affording no security for innocence and raising a strong presumption of grave miscarriage of justice."

The Conservative Standard this morning says: "The judicial outrage perpetrated by the supreme court of the German Empire at Leipzig in condemning Mr. Bertrand Stewart to detention in a fortress for three years and a half, is responsible for the growing volume of indignation throughout England."

That the sentence is regarded by Englishmen in general as a piece of gross injustice is shown very emphatically by the course of public opinion.

May Discuss Relations

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Viscount Haldane, the British secretary of war, accompanied by his brother, arrived here today. Ostensibly the visit is purely private, but it is altogether probable that he will take the opportunity of discussing Anglo-German relations with Dr. Van Bethmann-Holweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr Von Kiderlin-Waechter, the secretary of state for foreign affairs. It is learned from them on what conditions Germany is inclined to listen to overtures for their betterment.

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's visit here should prove favorable.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Times says 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 government.

"Great Britain's position during the 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."

"But it cannot be too emphatically stated that there is no question of making offers to Germany either in the colonial field or elsewhere."

HIS PAINFUL JOURNEY

Charles R. Morse, Released Bank Wrecker, Reaches New York on Way to Europe

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Charles R. Morse, bank wrecker and paroled federal 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, lifted 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 is 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.

CARRIED OUT TO SEA

Carotaker 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 Gonzalez, a Mexican caretaker, ignorant of the way of handling a vessel, crawled to the deck and beckoned to the helpless spectators on the beach. 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 Gonzalez perished.

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

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- 1/4 lb. tin... 20c
- Pure White Castile Soap, long bar... 20c
- Superfine Toilet Soap, 9 cakes for... 25c
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Spiced Herring, tin... 25c	Norwegian Stock Fish, per lb... 25c
Herrings in Anchovy Sauce, per tin... 25c	Dry Codfish Square 25c
Golden Haddies, 2 tins for... 25c	Olympian Oysters, per pint... 60c
Fresh Mackerel, tin... 25c	Morgan's Eastern Oysters, per tin... 85c
Behring Sea Cod Fish, per lb... 10c	Smoked Salmon, lb. 25c
Norwegian Herring, 4 for... 25c	Smoked Halibut, lb. 20c
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Digby Chicks, smoked herring, per box... 35c

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Wolf C town when day in early scattered the last of against the From Edm the newly-cific, and by rounding u that were t tion for the than 1000-r and the fa left the ra scarcely cle of the steel fic, our way methods of traversed th

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

1000 MILES BY PACK AND CANOE

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 lies 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 wind 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 rugged 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 miles almost without 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 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 canoe man 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 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 Selkirk to the west. We pass the Beaver River where two prospector friends have these

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 tints, 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. There 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 canoe men 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 canoe men 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 Bay post 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.

And here ends our journey of almost 1,200 miles.

In two years the rear platform of a palace

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.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE SPORTSMAN

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 sportsman 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, it 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 not 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, 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 advantages 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 focusing. 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 accomplish the desired purpose.—L. W. Brownell in Recreation.

BARE TRACKS

Having killed our allotted 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 back 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 hurriedly.

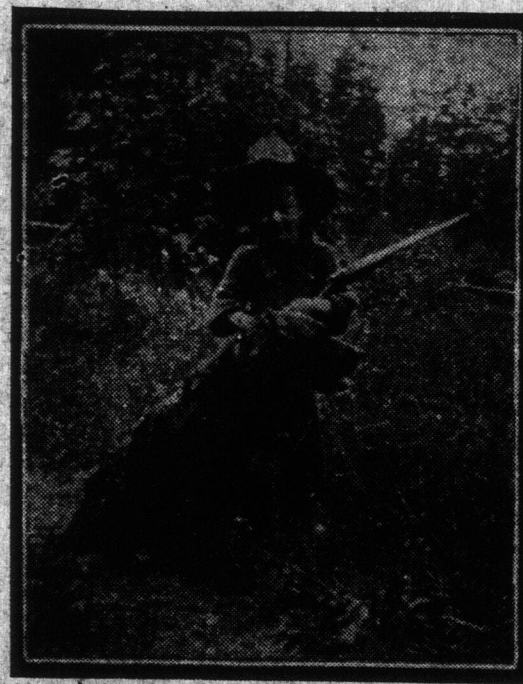
"A bear! A bear!" he cried as he rushed toward me.

"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 meat sure but it's going to be dangerous work. He's a monster. Why, jumping Jehosaphat, Bill, he makes tracks a foot long."



"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 Winchester 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 a 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.

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.

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 2x2½ 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 all to be cleared on Monday at, per pair **\$1.00**

Art Craft Curtaining—All with border effects and the newest designs and colors. They are 36 inches wide and are rare values at, per yard **15¢**

White Muslin Curtaining—Mostly finished with lace edging and insertion. They come in a splendid variety of designs and will make up into handsome curtains and draperies. 38 to 42 inches wide, at per yard **25¢**

Window Shades—Made of good opaque cloth and mounted on Hartshorn rollers. Each shade is complete with brackets and pull, and may be had in colors cream or green, 37 inches wide. Price, each **25¢**

Inlaid Linoleums and Cork Carpet—These are too well known to require much description. There is no better floor covering 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 at \$1.25 a square yard. Special for Monday's selling at **\$1.10**

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 5in. 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 Tumed Oak Buffet—This has three cupboards, one long drawer, two linen drawers and one lined cutlery drawer. The back is low, has 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**

Oak Buffet—In Early English finish. This buffet is constructed 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 **\$47.50**

Golden 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 \$46.00 value on sale today 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**

Tumed 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 50x21ins. Regular \$59.00 value on sale today at **\$39.00**

Aluminum Cooking Utensils at Specially Low Prices for The February Sale

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**

Frying Pans, at, each, 65c and **75¢**

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¢**

Ladies—Price, each **40¢**

Double Boilers—Very strong and a useful size. Price, each **\$1.95**

Funnels—A good useful size at **50¢**

Kettles, with the body made all in one piece. No joints to leak except the spout and that has an extra collar and is well riveted. Price, each **\$2.25**

Tea Pots—In a variety of sizes. The handles are wrapped to keep them cool. Prices range according to size, from \$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. Price, \$1.50, \$2.00 and **\$2.50**

Sauce Pans—With two handles. Prices start at **\$1.25**

Mixing Bowls—At prices ranging from 50c to **\$1.00**

Extra Deep Sauce Pans—65c, 75c, \$1.00 and **\$1.25**

Measuring Cups—At, each **25¢**

Nickel Hot Water Dishes—Will keep food firm for a very long time. These come in many different styles at prices ranging from \$2.50 up to **\$8.50**

Round or Square Dining Tables

Round Table—48in. 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 **\$38.00**

Round Table—Made of choice, well seasoned oak, fumed and wax finish. Has a neat square pedestal, gracefully shaped feet, and extends to 8 ft. Top when closed 48in. diameter. Special sale price is **\$24.75**

Round Dining Table—Made of choice oak. Early English finish. The top is 44in. in diameter and extends to 8 ft. Has four square legs and mounted on strong cast castors. Sale price **\$12.90**

Round Dining Table—With strong pedestal and four neatly shaped feet. The top is 44in. in diameter and extends to 8 ft. Strong and reliable. Sale price is **\$18.75**

Square Oak Dining Table—With five square legs, fumed finish. Top measures 40x40 in. when closed and extends to 8 ft. It is a well made and reliable table, very neat in appearance and a specially good value at **\$11.90**

Square Dining Table—With massive pedestal and shaped feet, neatly shaped frame and highly finished top. It is made throughout from choice, well seasoned quarter cut oak, finished golden color. Top is 42 in. square and extends to 8 ft. Good value at **\$39.75**

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 \$8.75 value. On sale today at **\$6.90**

Combination Dresser and Stand—This is a specially useful piece for small rooms. The top measures 24 in. by 14 in. has one long drawer, two small drawers and a cupboard and a bevelled mirror 22x18 in. in a neatly shaped frame. Special sale price today **\$7.90**

Combination Dresser and Stand, with top measuring 34 in. by 17 in. Has handsomely shaped arms and a large oval mirror. It contains one cupboard, two small and one large drawers. Special sale price **\$12.90**

Dresser—Made of selected hard wood. Has three large drawers, panel ends and bevelled mirror, size 20x24 in. in a carved and shaped frame. Regular \$13.75. Sale price **\$9.75**

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

Dresser—With two large drawers and panel ends. The top measures 34x18 in. and the plate glass mirror is oval in shape and measures 24x14 inches.

Stand to Match—This is well made and contains two drawers and one cupboard. Has a mirror size 18x11 and a towel rail. Sale price **\$8.90**

NEW GOODS THAT HAVE JUST ARRIVED

Items of Interest From Various Departments for Monday's Selling

Sample Dresses In Wash Materials on Sale Monday

THE NEWEST STYLES FOR GIRLS

The materials are kinghams, prints, chambrays and drills, and the colors are so varied that it is impossible to describe them. Every garment is different. There are black and white checks, stripe effects and plain colors in light and dark blues, browns, tans and many other colors. Some have sailor collars, while others have round yokes smartly trimmed with bands of materials and piped with contrasting colors. An assortment of sizes at prices ranging from \$2.50 to **\$1.50**

Some Remarkable Values In Women's Waists for Monday Shoppers

Lawn Waists—These come with Dutch and round necks, and are handsomely embroidered and finished with lace insertion. They have kimono sleeves with tucks and trimmings of lace insertion and lace edging. All sizes, at, per garment **\$1.25**

Plain Tailored Waists—Made of a good linenette. These are to be had in all sizes, have embroidered fronts, separate laundered collar and laundered link cuffs. Per garment on Monday **\$1.25**

Embroidered Lawn Waists—The fronts of these waists are made of allover embroidery, have high necks, tucked kimono sleeves finished with lace edging, and come in various patterns and all sizes. Price, per garment, on Monday **\$1.25**

Vesting Waists—In a plain tailored style. The sleeves are long, have a soft link cuff, separate laundered collar and a patch pocket. These are an extra specially good value. In fact it is rare that we have sold a quality like this at less than \$1.75 even at a clearance sale. Special for Monday's selling **\$1.50**

Misses and Children's Boots Suitable for Spring Wear

SOME SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY

Misses' and Children's Boots—A large shipment of new goods has just arrived and they are beauties. They are all made of reliable stock, are the Good Sense brand, and cannot be equalled at these prices. In point of style these are the best line we have ever seen, and no matter how expectant you may be, you will be pleased with them. Button or lace styles to choose from.

Sizes 11 to 2 at, per pair **\$2.00**

Sizes 2 to 10½ at, per pair **\$1.75**

Sizes 5 to 7½ at, per pair **\$1.50**

Button and Button Boots—Made of fine glazed kid or box calfskin.

Sizes 11 to 2, per pair **\$2.00**

Sizes 8 to 10½ **\$1.75**

Sizes 5 to 7½, per pair **\$1.50**

Ankle Strap Pumps—In tan calf and finished with a smart ribbon bow.

Sizes 11 to 2, per pair **\$2.00**

Sizes 8 to 10½, per pair **\$1.75**

News From the Linen Dep't for Monday's Selling

Five O'Clock Tea Cloths—There are 50 only in this lot, and no more can be sold at this price when these are sold out. They are made of a fine linen damask with a satin finish. Monday's special price, each **\$1.00**

Bleached Sheetings—Two yards wide and woven from a good, strong cotton. Monday's special price, per yard **25¢**

Heavier Qualities of Sheetings—

2 yards wide, per yard, 50c, 45c, 40c and **35¢**

2½ yards wide, per yard **50¢**

2¾ yards wide, per yard, 65c and **50¢**

Sheeting—For three-quarter and single beds, at per yard, 35c, 30c and **25¢**

Circular Pillow Cotton—40, 44 and 48in. wide, and a splendid quality for the money. Per yard **25¢**

Victoria Lawns and Nainsooks—Here is a very wide selection to choose from and the prices are low compared with the splendid value the goods represent.

Nainsooks at the following prices per yard, 40c, 35c, 30c, 25c and **20¢**

Lawns at, per yard, 40c, 35c, 20c, 15 and **12½¢**

Silk Dep't—Monday's Special Values

Stripe Louisiana Silk—In a choice selection of patterns and colors. Per yard **50¢**

Shot Ninon—In colors fawn, Nile, emerald, cerise, Alice blue. This material is 42in. wide and sells at, per yard **50¢**

Ninon—In colors cream, sky, pink, grey, maize and black. It is 44in. wide and good value at, per yard **\$1.00**

Gold Beaded Nets—In colors cardinal, emerald, navy, pink, sky, maize, helio and black, 45in. wide, and will be sold on Monday at, per yard **\$1.00**

Evening Gloves For Women

SOME SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY

White Glace Kid Gloves—12-button length. Special per pair **\$1.75**

White Glace Kid Gloves—16-button length, at, per pair **\$3.25**

White Glace Kid Gloves—20-button length. Per pair **\$3.75**

Modes Snude Gloves—In colors light grey, black and white. These are 16-button length. Per pair **\$2.75**

Long Silk Gloves—In a great variety of shades. These are the Kayser Brand and are reliable in every respect. Per pair, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**

New Dress Goods For Spring Wear

French Broadcloth, in colors cream, champagne, maize, Nile, pink, sky, helio, vieux and rose. It is 52 inches wide and a rare value at, per yard **\$1.75**

Grey Suitings in medium and dark Oxford shades. This material is 54 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.75**

Cream Coating Serge, 54 inches wide and a good quality at the price. Per yard **\$1.25**

Cream Herringbone Serge—This is a splendid material for spring costumes. 54 inches wide, per yard **\$2.25**

Eolienne in colors French grey, slate, fawn, brown, navy, royal and black. It is 44 inches wide and is a specially good value at, per yard **\$1.50**

Parisian Cloth—In colors tan, brown, navy, light navy, French grey, vieux rose and black. This material is 46in. wide and has a beautiful finish. Per yard **\$1.50**

Alexandra Cloth—In colors navy, royal, tan, brown, cardinal, wine, slate, French grey, moss, myrtle, Alice blue and black, 46in. wide. Per yard **\$1.50**

Satin Cloth—In navy, royal, Alice, cardinal, wine, brown, seal 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¢**

Special Values In Blankets and Comforters Monday

Owing to the fact that the advanced state of the season has enabled us to make a special purchase of Blankets at an exceptionally low price and on Monday you can reap the benefit. They are all full size and are worth \$4.25 a pair. Pink or blue borders to choose from. Monday's special price, **\$3.25**.

Wool Filled Comforters, covered with a good muslin in a variety of colors and patterns. They are a large size and sell regularly at \$2.25. Special on Monday **\$1.75**

Bleached Sheets—About 100 pairs of fully bleached sheets, full size and regularly sold at \$1.50 a pair are to be sold on Monday at **\$1.25**

Twill Sheets, size 2x2½ and regularly sold at \$2.50 a pair, will be sold on Monday at, per pair **\$2**

Hemstitched Sheets—There are only 50 pairs of these sheets and as they are a specially good quality you will have to shop early to secure them. Size 2x2½. Special price for Monday's selling, per pair **\$2.50**

Pillow Slips, made of a good strong cotton and sold regularly at \$2 a dozen. 50 dozen of these will be sold on Monday at **\$1.50**

Hemstitched Pillow Slips, free from dressing and a rare value at, per dozen **\$3**

White Turkish Towels, in various sizes. Face Towels at, each 25c—and Bath Towels at \$1 and **75¢**

Another Shipment of Bed Louges and Lounges at Low Prices

Neat Lounges—In red or green velour. The frames are strongly made 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 **\$5.50**

Strong Lounges—Upholstered in velour. Have spring seats and are neatly finished. We consider these to be specially good value at, each **\$3.90**

Attractive Lounges—Well made and covered with good velour, in various patterns. These have spring edges, large drum-shaped heads and well trimmed with fringe and cord. Specially good value for February Sale at **\$8.90**

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 operate and very comfortable. February Sale **\$15.75**

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 **\$14.75**

Combination Couch and Bed—Made of good hardwood. Has a neatly carved head, turned legs 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 **\$14.00**

Upholstered red velour **\$15.00**

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