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WILL PRESENT CASE FOR B. C.

Premier McBride and Attorney-
General Bowers, Leave to
Talk Better Terms—Hon.
Mr. Ross to Join Them

ARE CONFIDENT OF MISSION'S SUCCESS

Provincial Prime Minister Ex-
plains Urgency of Early Ac-
tion at Present Stage of
British Columbia's Progress

Premier McBride and Attorney-
General Bowers have arranged to leave on
Wednesday for Ottawa, where they will
be joined by Hon. Mr. Ross, provin-
cial minister of lands, the mission of
the prime minister and his two col-
leagues to the federal capital being
for the purpose primarily of submit-
ting to the national prime minister the
question of better terms for British
Columbia, the various features and
arguments involved therein being
well understood by the people of this
province as to render analysis un-
necessary at this juncture. Hon. Mr.
Borden, as British Columbians also
are well aware, already has placed
himself on record as being in favor
of the proposal that British Columbia's
claim in this outstanding matter of so great
moment should be left for full and im-
partial consideration by a competent
board of arbitrators, and Premier Mc-
Bride and his ministers have every
reason to feel confident that so soon
as the federal authorities are able to
deal with this weighty question, Hon.
Mr. Borden's pledge will be fully re-
deemed.

"In this connection," Premier Mc-
Bride observes, "it is only right to say
that there are so many various phases,
incident and pertinent to the solution
of the better terms question as to make
it almost impossible to cover in an in-
terview the entire comprehensive sub-
ject; but the people of British Col-
umbia have a right to expect that the
proposals made under the auspices of
Ottawa, the local government will not
be slow to move in pressing the legiti-
mate claims of this province."

Hon. Mr. McBride has taken especial
care to make clear his own position
in visiting the national capital just
at present and to anticipate any possible
criticism that might be adopted
pointing out the urgency to British
Columbia—in these days of her rapid
growth and satisfactory development—
to early action in this vital matter,
especially as the provincial parliament is
to assemble early in January, and he
both hopes and expects to have a
report of definite accomplishments in
the provincial interest then to lay be-
fore its members.

"I fully realize," said he, "the tremen-
dous burden that Mr. Borden is
obliged to take up at this juncture in
Canadian affairs, and how his heavy
and yet delicate responsibilities are
now are multiplied by various special
circumstances and conditions. Of
these the very welcome coming to Can-
ada as the representative of His Ma-
jesty of His Excellency, Lord Connaught,
uncle of our king, is first and
most notable. Then there is the ob-
vious magnitude of Hon. Mr. Borden's
task in assuming the reins of govern-
ment after the death of the late Liberal
administration. The formation and es-
tablishment of a new government is a
trying and complicated undertaking,
and Mr. Borden, just now has very
much to do in the initiation of pre-
hensive and progressive policy for
Canada and in the apportionment of
departmental responsibilities. At the
same time we feel that British Col-
umbia's interests are so vitally con-
cerned that we are determined to lose
no time in presenting the facts as
they speak for our case for better
terms, in order that a speedy and
equitable adjustment of this question,
provincial growth and prosperity may
be facilitated rather than retarded.

"The Duke of Connaught,
the royal family as His Majesty's
representative in the Dominion," Premier
McBride continued, "marks, to my mind,
and I feel sure to the mind of every
thinking Canadian, an epoch-making
and outstanding event in the history of
this Dominion and of imperial Britain. As
true imperialists we in British Colum-
bia must look upon this signal recog-
nition of our country as striking and tan-
gible evidence on the part of the crown
of the great importance which the Do-
minion of Canada commands. Canadian
pride and even greater degree than the pub-
lic opinion of the country or its press
adequately represent, will look upon the
presence at the federal capital of H. R.
the Duke of Connaught as marking
a new epoch in the history of this
country yet accomplished in the direction
of the ultimate tangible imperial fed-
eration. It is more than the high honor
which is paid our country, for while we
in Canada are so proud to see the
proper course of progress toward
the accomplishment of the great end of im-
perial federation the King himself has
moved with his insight to bring Can-
ada nearer the goal by sending to us
his representative H. R. H. the Duke
of Connaught—not only a prince of the
(Continued on Page 2.)

DENIES ALLEGATION

Provincial Government Denies Al-
legation That It Is a Secret Society

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 28.—I
emphatically deny that any Japanese
secret society exists in British Colum-
bia," said Mr. George Robertson, a
business newspaper proprietor, and
ex-secretary of the Benevolent Society
of Japanese Fishermen of British
Columbia, in reference to the state-
ment of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., at
the Conservative ward meeting Friday
night.

"Mr. Stevens," he declared, "cannot
be aware that secret societies of any
kind whatever are held in abhorrence
amongst the Japanese people, and
members who belong to such organiza-
tions are regarded by their fellow
countrymen as traitors. The whole
spirit of Bushido (the Japanese code
of honor and morals) is opposed to se-
cret societies, and whenever attempts
have been made to form such they
have invariably met with no success.
The Chinese have such bodies; but
such things are unheard of amongst
Japanese."

ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

PRINCEVILLE, Ore., Oct. 28.—Ernest
Robinson, who has been on trial here
charged with the murder of Lewis Mc-
Allister was acquitted today by a jury
in the state district court. Robinson
and McAllister quarreled over a mining
claim at Ochoco; Robinson shot and
killed McAllister but alleged that the
act was in self-defence.

COMPENSATION FOR SEALERS

Now That Victoria Industry
Has Been Stopped, Govern-
ment Will Be Asked to In-
demnify Owners of Vessels

The sealing industry of Victoria
with the return of the four schoon-
ers which have just completed their
season's cruise. On December 15th next
the treaty recently made under which
Canada agreed to a suspension of pa-
ge sealing for fifteen years in return
for a share in the proceeds from the
Pribilof, Commander's Island, and
Robben bank and other rookeries of the
North Pacific—a share which will bring
upwards of two millions of dollars into
the Canadian treasury—will come into
effect. No more will the Victoria seal-
ers go to sea. The business is "taken
over" by the government or, in ef-
fect, the capital expended in the fleet
of schooners, now left idle, is to be
wiped out for the good of the State.

Compensation is to be provided for
the vessels, and it is anticipated that
the government will set aside not less
than \$200,000 for the Victoria sealing com-
pany, and will provide for the owners
of the independent schooners, four of
which went to the hunting grounds
during the past season. Provision will
also be made for the hunters who now
find their business gone. The payment
to the Victoria Sealing company would
not be more than the amount of the
capital invested, and when His Excel-
lency Lord Connaught visited Victoria
two years ago he summoned some of
those interested in the sealing industry
before him and told them he considered
their claim for compensation to the
amount of \$200,000 a just one. The
United States government advanced \$200-
000 of the amount to be paid in com-
pensation when the treaty comes into
force, this amount to be afterwards de-
ducted from the share to be received by
Canada from the sale of the skins taken
from the Pribilof Islands. Canada will
receive 15 per cent of the catch taken
yearly from the Pribilof rookeries, 10
per cent of that taken on the Russian
rookeries at Commander's Island,
and 20 per cent from the Japanese
rookery on Robben bank in the Okhotsk
sea. With the Victoria sealers and the
Japanese hunters removed from the
sea as a result of this treaty the herds
will increase and the proceeds of the year-
ly killings will net at least two millions
of dollars—many estimates much more—
during the fifteen years provided for in
the treaty. The Japanese government
is providing for ample compensation for
the owners of the fifty or more schoon-
ers which plied from the ports of Yok-
ohama, Hakodate, Niigata and Tokyo,
and that no time should be lost in pro-
viding compensation for those who have
invested their capital in Victoria in the
industry to now find their business
taken from them with one stroke of the
pen is the general opinion.

FULLY JUSTIFIED TO AMOUNT

That the Victoria sealers are fully
justified in asking for compensation
ought to be evidenced by the fact that
twelve years ago when Canada and the
United States were meeting to discuss
pending questions between the two
countries when Lord Herschell presided
over the joint High Commission, the
United States offered to pay the
Victoria Sealing company the sum of \$200-
000 and permit the retention of the ves-
sels of the sealing fleet. This offer the
sealing company accepted. It was hinged
on the settlement of other questions
between the two countries and was not
reached between the two countries and
the arrangement was not carried out.
The United States then also offered to
(Continued on Page 2.)

RECORD OF THE AMERICAN BENCH

President Taft Says Standard
is High and Defects are Due
to the Weakness of the
People

DEFENDS COURSE IN EXERCISING VETO

Chief U. S. Executive, as a
Lawyer and a Judge, Be-
lieves His Action was Right
—Criticism Not Justified

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—President Taft
spent a busy day in Chicago. He spoke
to the American judicial congress in
the morning, endorsing the speech made
by Secretary of the Interior Fisher here
last night; told the members of the
Chicago Bar association that he was,
and expects always to be opposed to
the recall of the judiciary; rode sixty
miles by special train to dedicate the
new naval training station at North
Chicago and addressed tonight the Chi-
cago Association of Commerce on peace
and arbitration. Later he was the guest
of the city at a hotel and tomorrow
and Monday he will try to keep
up with a fairly strenuous programme.

The president came near discussing
politics once when he spoke to the Chi-
cago Bar association. Without using his
name Mr. Taft referred to the remarks
of United States Senator Clapp of Min-
nesota in this city recently in which
the president's veto of the Arizona-
New Mexico statehood bill was called
"the blackest act of tyranny ever com-
mitted on a free people."

JAPAN IS NOT SEEKING WAR

Dr. Starr Jordan Says America
is Best Customer of Oriental
Empire—Manchus' Star
in Descendant

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—That
the reign of the Manchus is ended was
the opinion expressed by David Starr
Jordan, lecturer, peace advocate and pres-
ident of Leland Stanford university, upon
his return from a seven-week
tour of the Orient. Dr. Jordan visit-
ed Japan and Korea in the interests of
the "world peace foundation."

PROFESSOR'S IDEAS ON TRIP TO ORIENT

"There is no question but that the
Manchu must go," he said. "Although
no trouble had occurred during my
stay in the Orient, it would appear
that the people are displeased with the
imperial government and are disposed
to overthrow it. In Japan I found the
people in much the same frame of mind
as people in other civilized nations.
There is little of the spirit of war for
war's sake anywhere among civilized
peoples. The love of self is satisfied
with baseball and football. In Japan
there is less danger of war than in
most countries. She still feels keenly
and must for years to come the loss
in manhood and money which great
war brings and the present burden on
the working people who mostly pay
for wars."

"Japan sees in America her best cus-
tomer and dearest friend. Her own in-
terests lie in Asia. In the country
of the permeation and absorption of
Korea and in the safeguarding of her
investments in South Manchuria. Finally
she needs every yen she can get by
taxation of otherwise for her own
progress of development. She has nothing
to spend on international wars."

BETTER WAGES

Arbitration Board in G. S. J. Under
Decision in Favor of Men.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—The concilia-
tion and arbitration board which has
under consideration demands of the
Grand Trunk Pacific railway mechanics
and boiler makers for increased wages
and better conditions, decided in favor
of the men and against the company
today. The report will be forwarded
to the minister of labor at Ottawa for
action.

WILL OPPOSE MR. MORLEY IN FIGHT

Mr. J. L. Beckwith, ex-Alder-
man, Will Run—Strongly
Favors Immediate, Adequate
Pure Water System

Mr. J. L. Beckwith will be a candidate
for the office of mayor at the forthcom-
ing civic elections. Yesterday he de-
finitely announced his intention of enter-
ing the fight in opposition to Mayor
Morley. Mr. Beckwith's decision comes
as a result of the solicitations of a
large number of citizens in every walk
of life who have urged upon him to en-
ter the field. At first he was reluctant
to give a definite decision but finally
consented to seek the office.

Seen last evening, Mr. Beckwith stated
that he was not going to be a candi-
date for mayor, but he was not going to
sacrificing much of his time in running
as a mayoral candidate he felt con-
vinced that the promises of support
which he had been given would indicate
that his candidacy would be accept-
able to a large section of the electors.

While Mr. Beckwith was not in a po-
sition to fully outline his platform and
the principles on which he would make
his appeal for support he declared that
for one thing he would enter the fight
and carry on his campaign on abso-
lutely non-political grounds. It is his firm
belief that there is no room in civic af-
fairs for party leanings and that busi-
nesslike methods in the conduct of the
city's affairs is what the ratepayers
desire. If elected he would enter the
council a free man, untrammelled by
adherence to any class or section and
with the sole desire to advance the in-
terests of the city at large to the best
possible extent consistent with safe
and sane methods. A progressive ad-
ministration intent on conducting affairs
with harmony and recognizing the best
interests of the people at large was his
desire.

APPOINTMENT MADE UNDER NEW TREATY

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—His Majesty
King George, acting on the recom-
mendation of Premier Asquith, has for-
mally ratified the appointment of Sir
Geo. Gibbons and Messrs. Aime Geoff-
roy and B. Hill, of St. John, as the
Canadian members for the
International Waterways Commission,
established under the treaty arranged
last year by the Imperial and American
governments.

The personnel of the Canadian sec-
tion of the commission was recom-
mended to the Imperial government on
August 13 last. A cable was received
from the colonial office early in Sep-
tember stating that the names submit-
ted had been approved by His Majesty,
and that Ambassador Bryce had been
notified to that effect.

ALLIES LOSSES IN TRIPOLI BATTLE

TRIPOLI, Oct. 28.—It is now es-
timated in Italian circles that the
Turkish and Arab losses in the bat-
tle of Thursday reached 1,000 killed
and 4,000 wounded. The enemy
numbered 12,000.

PANIC REIGNS AT PEKING

Manchu Garrison Said to be
Contemplating Massacre if
Government Troops Con-
tinue to Sustain Reverses

IMPERIAL VICTORY RENEWS CONFIDENCE

Chinese Officials Say Loan for
War Purposes Has Been Se-
cured from a Belgian Syndi-
cate

PEKING, Oct. 28.—The report of an
imperialistic victory in the vicinity
of Hankow, which has been received from
the minister of war, General Yin
Tobing has revived the drooping spirit
of the administration. Additional con-
fidence has been found in the conclusion
of a loan agreement which Chinese of-
ficials say has just been arranged with
a Belgian syndicate having French and
Dutch members. The loan is for
\$15,000,000 the price being 90, with six
per cent interest. The syndicate re-
ceives four per cent commission. The
financial groups representing the four
nations interested in the railway loans,
Great Britain, France, Germany and the
United States, took under advisement
a proposition for a loan of \$5,000,000
but it was decided that the present was
an inopportune moment.

The diplomatic body held a meeting
this afternoon and considered the re-
quest of the Viceroy of the provinces of
Chi Li for permission to police Tien
Tsin with troops, which is contrary to
the international protocol of 1902. The
ministers, however, decided to permit
the victory to do so, owing to the se-
rious conditions prevailing. The min-
isters decided also to authorize the
Viceroy of Hankow to act temporarily
with all questions cropping up, but the
nature of foreign steps carrying any-
thing which may be called arbitrary
or as threatened by the rebel leader,
General Li Yuan Heng, cannot be per-
mitted. Regarding the appeal of Shang-
hai business men through the consuls
that a thirty-mile zone around Shang-
hai be declared neutral, the ministers
declined to assent on the ground that
it was a matter for decision by the
powers.

COMMISSIONERS WHO WILL ACT

Sir George Gibbons and Messrs
Geoffroy and Hill Represent
Canada in Dealing With In-
ternational Waterways

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ted had been approved by His Majesty,
and that Ambassador Bryce had been
notified to that effect.

BLAME S. S. OLYMPIC

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The British
court of inquiry in the collision be-
tween the White Star liner Olympic and
the British cruiser Hawk on Septem-
ber 20, has completely exonerated the
Hawk and placed the blame on the
liner, according to dispatches received
by shipping men in this city. The re-
port as received here says that under
the navigation laws the cruiser was
passing up the Solent and had the right
of way. The liner thus became the
overtaking ship and is found to have
forced the cruiser over the shoals of
the narrow fairway. Then the suction
drew the stern of the warship under
the Olympic.

P. E. I. ELECTIONS

Provincial By-elections Will Take
Place in Prince Edward Island

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 28.—
Provincial by-elections will take place
in Prince Edward Island on November
15 in two districts, Belfast and Port
Augustine. At the present time the
parties in the legislature stand fourteen to
fourteen, the two vacancies having
been represented by Liberals. For sev-
eral months Premier Palmer's seat has
been vacant, he having accepted the at-
torney-generalship after the former pre-
mier, Hon. Mr. Hassard, had been ap-
pointed to the Supreme Court. Premier
Palmer will run for Port Augustine
against Mr. Dewar, and in Belfast the
candidates are Nash, Liberal; and Mc-
Pherson, Conservative. Should the seats
go one each in the by-election the
House would then stand with the
speaker in the chair, Liberal Conserva-
tives to fourteen, Liberal to fourteen, and
the government in Liberal.

NEW CARDINALS TO BE APPOINTED

Seventeen Elevations at Con-
sistory to be Held on Novem-
ber 27, by Pope Pius the
Tenth

ROME, Oct. 28.—The pope will create
a large number of cardinals at the con-
sistory to be held on Nov. 27. The
Most Rev. John M. Farley, archbishop
of New York, and the Most Rev. Wil-
liam H. O'Connell, archbishop of Boston,
are among those who will receive the
red hat. Monsignor Diomedeo Falconio,
apostolic delegate at Washington, also
will be elevated according to the an-
nouncement made today. The full list
of prelates whose elevation to the car-
dinalate is officially announced is: Mgr.
S. M. Coxy, archbishop of Baltimore,
apostolic delegate at Washington; Mgr.
A. Vico, papal nuncio at Madrid; Mgr.
J. Granito di Belmonte Pignatelli, ex-
papal nuncio at Vienna; the Most Rev.
John Farley, archbishop of Winches-
ter; the Most Rev. Francis Bourne,
apostolic delegate at Washington; Mgr.
Domino; Mgr. Lugari, assessor of the holy
office; Mgr. Pompili, secretary of the
congregation council; Mgr. Billott of
the Jesuit order; Mgr. Van Rossum.

WHAT WILL BE NAVAL POLICY?

Hon. L. P. Pelletier Indicates
That a Referendum Will Be
Taken Before Anything is
Done

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—It is understood
here that if the British government de-
cides to go on with the building of the
Canadian navy now, tenders will be
asked for. The naval department re-
ceived half a dozen tenders last May.
No action has been taken on these ten-
ders except that the three or four ad-
vanced in the aggregate to some
three quarters of a million have been
returned. In the meantime a year and
a half has elapsed since the navy bill
passed parliament. The bill provided
for the construction of the one-hundred
of the improved "Grafton" class. This type
is rapidly becoming obsolete. The re-
sult is that if the government accepted
any of last May's tenders which were
based in the naval service bill, it
would be spending an enormous amount
of money on ships already out of date.
The tenders cover the construction of
the hulls alone while the guns and the
armor plate for the protected deck are
to be brought from England.

BRISTOL CRUISERS NOW IN OBSOLETE CLASS

Governor-General Abandons
Idea of Inspecting Naval
College at Halifax—Rights
of French-Canadians

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—Hon. L. P. Pel-
letier, the new maritime general who
was appointed to succeed Mr. G. G. B.
pennally yesterday afternoon, made
important declarations at the meeting
held immediately after the nomination
at Lorette. On the navy question, Mr.
Pelletier declared that as a minister of
the crown he was not going to take
another step until he was asked to do
taken in the last campaign, that is,
that he would insist upon having a re-
ferendum on the navy question. This
referendum would be held, he declared.
"When I was called to Mr. Borden's
cabinet," he continued, "I was not asked
to withdraw a single line of the pro-
gramme that I have submitted to my
electors and my efforts will tend to
complete the carrying out of this pro-
gramme. We shall have the referen-
dum that we ask for and we shall stand
by the decision of the majority of the
Canadian people in that question. More-
over, we may be offered more than a
referendum and we will be still more
glad to accept it."

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—Jay Johnson, a transient took a cigarette from his lip, put his mouth over the barrel of the revolver and blew out his brains in the Leroy Lodge, 505 2nd St. South, Sat- urday night. The smoke from the cigarette was curling up to the ceiling when the attendant broke into the room. Jackson came to the hotel a week ago, from where no one knows. He occupied a tiny room in which there was hardly room for a bed and a chair. He sat on the chair when he pulled the trigger and was still sitting when found. Jackson was apparently about 30 years of age. He wore a dark suit, dark shirt and a cap. He had \$40 in money on his person.

SUICIDES WHILE SMOKING

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SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—City Detective Joseph Blanche, who shot and killed Frank Harris, a larceny suspect on September 2, was arrested by a deputy sheriff today charged with man- slaughter. Blanche was released and given until November 1 to plead

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STRIKE

Responsibility to a Close

An interchange of place between the

A. A. ACLAND, Minister of Labor.

the strike can be stated that since

will be submitted to and there is no

PS JUDGE

man's Revenge Be- cause Involving

Superior Court was yesterday and

END, Wash., Oct. 27.—The

GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

U. S. Secretary of Interior Suggests Policy Which Will Probably be Carried Out in Alaska

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Quoting the United States supreme court to support his

The secretary expressed opposition to the policy of selling coal lands outright,

CARELESS HUNTERS

Residents in Vicinity of Cadboro Bay Complain of Reckless Shooting—Life Endangered

Complaints are received from Cadboro Bay of an epidemic of careless shooting in that locality, by which

MAY MOVE POWDER PLANT TO NANOOSE

Giant Powder Company Reported to Have Obtained Permission to Transfer Site

As a result of the rapidly increasing residential area encroaching on the site

ICE SKATING BY DECEMBER FIRST

Key Monster Rink Will Be Ready by That Date Says Manager—Unusual Feature of Structure

Victorians will soon have their first genuine sample of ice skating for Pat-

END, Wash., Oct. 27.—The United States supreme court

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETE

Private Hotel in James Bay Almost Finished—First of Its Kind—Modern Bakery

The James Bay district's new private hotel on Government street at the corner of Toronto street, which has been

Spurious Dollar Pieces

KALISPELL, Mont., Oct. 28.—W. E. Borst, who was arrested here last Thursday and who confessed to having

Covers 231 Miles

SIERRA BLANCA, Tex., Oct. 28.—Aviator C. P. Rodgers today covered 231 miles from Sanderson, Texas, to

U. S. BATTLESHIPS

Pacific Squadron to Assemble at San Diego for Review Purposes

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 27.—The most powerful naval force that has assembled

NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—The touring members of the national monetary commission concluded their hearing in

Charged With Murder

SOUTH BEND, Wash., Oct. 28.—Edward Anderson is in jail here charged with

Coast Golf Championship

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—With over a hundred competitors on the ground,

NAVY SERVICE IS INEFFICIENT

Government Suspends Pending Examinations for Cadetships—Order Due to Late Administration's Mismanagement

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—An order-in-council has been promulgated suspending the pending examinations for the regula-

AGAINST LUMBER TRUST

Everett G. Griggs Sounds Note of Warning Against Proposed Merger of Mills

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—E. G. Griggs of Tacoma, president of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association, issued

Continental Airman

YUMA, Arizona, Oct. 27.—Reports of unfavorable weather east of this city

Los Angeles Trial

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—Attorney Davis announced tonight that there was

U. S. BATTLESHIPS

Pacific Squadron to Assemble at San Diego for Review Purposes

IGNORANCE SAVED LIVES

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 27.—That ignorance of the proper use of dynamite

Gold Strike in Alaska

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 27.—Homer Bouda, who has been prospecting on

Will Open Exhibition

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The Duke of Connaught was this morning waited upon by a Toronto deputation and

Angus Campbell & Company, Limited, 1008-10 Government Street

"Smart Apparel" and "Campbell's" THE TWO ARE SYNONYMOUS

Ladies who think of "Smart Apparel" cannot but help thinking of "Campbell's". The two are inseparable in the minds of the well-informed.

By focusing the concentrated force of our brains, energy and experience on the buying and selling of ladies' ready-to-wear garments,

EXCLUSIVENESS and INDIVIDUALITY

Characterize all our styles and lend a decidedly pleasing note of personal charm to the appearance of the lady who depends wholly upon "Campbell's"



JOINT DRAINAGE SYSTEM PLANNED

South Saanich Asked to Pay Additional Amount Required to Meet Cost of Larger Scheme

Since the municipality of South Saanich has no power under its local improvement act to contribute towards

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Next Convention of United States Organization Likely to Be Held in Portland.

SPENT SUMMER DOING BRITAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart Home After Delightful Tour of Old Country and Continent

After a lengthy tour of the Old Country which lasted upwards of four months



Ready for your inspection now, are new arrivals in Tea Gowns, Reception Dresses, Evening Dresses, Smart Street Frocks, Opera Cloaks, Suits, Separate Coats, Skirts and Blouses.

Outlook Hair Nets—The delayed shipment of these is now at hand.

WATER NOTICE

Olander Joseph Garner, of Salt Spring Island, in occupation a rancher, five miles

Nelson's Population

NELSON, B. C., Oct. 27.—A. R. Dockstader, census commissioner for this district, from a careful compilation

PROVINCIAL NEWS

It is expected that Hon. Martin Bur-

SPENT SUMMER DOING BRITAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart Home After Delightful Tour of Old Country and Continent

After a lengthy tour of the Old Country which lasted upwards of four months

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1212 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

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To the United States 2.00

Delivered in advance.
Subscriptions to Canada and the United States.

THE SETTLEMENTS.

The formal ratification of the settlement remains to be secured. There is little ground for doubt that the settlement in the Crow's Nest Pass mines has been settled. The credit for the settlement attaches in a very large measure to Mr. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior in the Borden cabinet. A month ago a resolute effort was made by the International president to bring the miners to an agreement, but it seemed very likely to prove a failure when Mr. Rogers appeared on the scene. As we understood the matter, one of the chief points in dispute was the continuation of what is called "the check system," which is the retention by the managers from individual miners of the amount of their dues to their unions. The mine owners are understood to have objected to this on the score of the extra cost, but the miners seemed inclined to believe their real objection to be that by acting as collectors for the unions they kept those organizations in a high state of efficiency. The owners seem to have abandoned this point, and we have little doubt that it was that made the settlement possible.

The settlement is a feather in the cap of the minister and redounds greatly to the credit of the Conservative administration. It is an excellent thing for the whole country. More than one industry was at a standstill because of the mines being shut down. The new contract is said to be for three and a half years, which is probably a concession by the owners to the mine owners, for it was at one time contended that the contract should not be for more than two years. We are greatly pleased that this long strike has been brought to an end on terms which both parties to the dispute seem to regard as fair and equitable.

FISHERY LICENSES

Mr. Shepherd, M. P. -lect for Nanaimo, proposes to have the manner of issuing fishery licenses by the Dominion government inquired into. From time to time reports have reached us indicating that this licensing power has been very carelessly misused to the advantage of certain well-known Liberal politicians in Vancouver. Presumably the letter of the law has always been complied with, but sometimes "the letter killeth." It ever was intended that the issuance of fishery licenses should enable some one, or actually engaged in fishing, to make profit out of the exigencies of others. It has been alleged, for example, that a certain well-known firm, not engaged in fishing even indirectly, obtained a large number of licenses, which were turned over to Japanese fishermen on the understanding that the latter should buy all their salt from the firm in question. Assuming that this was the case, while there would be nothing in it that could be construed into a violation of the law, it certainly would not be such a performance as was contemplated by Parliament in passing the law.

It will not be difficult to correct such abuses as that referred to. That will be only a matter of administration. It may not be so easy to devise legislation that will prevent the growing ascendancy of Japanese fishermen in the waters of British Columbia. As during the Laurier regime the Colonist never lost sight of the international aspect of the problems presented by the presence of Orientals in Canada, so in justice to Mr. Borden it feels that the difficulties attending the solution of those problems ought not to be forgotten. That he will do everything that is within his power to keep Canada a "white man's country," we may confidently expect, but it must not be forgotten that his position carries with it responsibilities that are not merely local, provincial or Canadian, but also imperial. In Mr. Shepherd the constituency of Nanaimo has a representative who will be on the alert to see that the law as it stands is carried out in accordance with its intent, and who will bring to bear upon the broader questions involved in our fisheries a sane, yet resolute, determination to promote the welfare of Canada.

We may add that we very greatly hope means will be devised whereby it may be possible to develop on this coast the Dominion a community of white fishermen, who will be British subjects. History teaches that the fisheries have ever been the nursery of seamen, and that maritime supremacy has been based upon supremacy in this line of activity. Therefore in any efforts that Mr. Shepherd may make to build up a fishery industry here that will give employment to the men, he will be performing an excellent duty. Hence we wish him every success in the efforts he is about to make.

FAITHFUL TO CANADA

Earl Grey has an exceedingly happy way of expressing himself and his appreciation of Canada is unbounded. During his tenure of what he calls "the best billet in the Empire," he enjoyed exceptional facilities for seeing the country as it is. He is a trained and discriminating observer, and the opinions which he has formed and so ably expressed concerning the present and the future of the Dominion are of exceptional value. In the speech delivered at the banquet given him by the Royal Colonial Institute he took occasion to remove any impressions that might have found a lodgment in the minds of the English people to the effect that there is any feeling in Canada of dissatisfaction with British connection or desire for annexation, of which the reciprocity movement was the outcome. No such feeling exists, and none is likely to arise. Throughout the whole of the late campaign the Colonist steadily refused to attribute disloyal or annexation sentiments to its political opponents, and it joins with Earl Grey in asserting that the people of the Dominion are to a man firm in their attachment to the Empire.

It is a fortunate thing for Canada that she has been able to produce so excellent an impression upon the mind of a gentleman of the stamp of the noble earl. He was always faithful to Canada while with us, and we may rest assured that he will prove our very true friend now that he is at home again. We venture to think that Earl Grey will play a part of great prominence in the public life of the United Kingdom during the strenuous times that are not far ahead, and it is a good thing to know that in so far as Canadian interests may be involved in any new issues that may arise, we have in our late governor-general one who will be able to deal with them understandingly.

THE GREAT INTERIOR

Commercial Victoria has a deep interest in the progress of the great southern interior of British Columbia. This extensive region is rapidly advancing in population, and in the development of its enormous resources. Examination of the stocks carried by the merchants shows that the standard of merchandise demanded by the people is very high. Possibly there may be a greater variety to choose from in some lines in the coast cities, but in point of quality, the people of the mining towns, the saw mill towns and the towns of the fruit-growing sections are satisfied with nothing less than the people of the larger centres required. The "country store," such as most of us are accustomed to in small centres in the East, is absolutely lacking in centres of equal population in Southern British Columbia. This is true of all lines of goods from house-furnishings to groceries. You hear the same thing in Fernie, with its population made up chiefly of miners, as you hear in Vernon, where there are hundreds of people who were accustomed before they came to this province to refined surroundings, and it is: "Our people want the best goods."

The volume of trade that will be built up in this part of the province will be very large. Many merchants now carry stocks valued from \$100,000 upwards upon their shelves and in reserve. The annual turn-over of more than one house exceeds half a million. Here is a trade worth making an effort to participate in largely, and it is a very fortunate thing for Victoria that there are good reasons for anticipating not only a more direct connection between this city and the Southern Interior, but what will be even better, a competitive service. We venture to suggest to our local merchants that they should visit personally this part of the province, and become themselves acquainted with the people and with their methods of doing business. The personal equation counts for much in trade as in everything else.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Vernon and Kelowna are the elder Okanagan sisters and as they were in British Columbia before I was, I feel that it would be presumption on my part to attempt anything like a description of them. The thing that was uppermost in my mind, when we came back today from a visit to the famous White Valley in which the Coldstream estate is situated, is that tens of thousands of people pass across the province on the C.P.R. without being able to form the least idea of this wonderful land. "Sicamous" means nothing to anyone. May I venture to suggest to the Canadian Pacific authorities that they might do worse than to change the name to Okanagan Junction. That would convey some idea to the casual tourist; that there might be something worth seeing down in this part of the province. The orchards in the vicinity of Vernon and Kelowna are very extensive. I suppose the great area which extends up the White Valley, must be by very much the largest area in fruit in British Columbia and perhaps it may be the largest continuous area in Canada. We motored up the valley nearly 20 miles without

coming to the end of the fruit area. The valley must have an average width of three miles at least. Indeed there are probably 40,000 acres here that are or can be planted to fruit, and be successfully irrigated. Note that I am referring to one district only. Down towards Kelowna there are other great areas planted or available for planting. What a wonderful land this will be when all the irrigable hill-sides are in fruit and other crops! The man who attempts to forecast the commercial, yes or the political, future of British Columbia without taking Okanagan into account is making a mistake of the largest kind. There may be half a million acres between Sicamous and Okanagan Falls which is south of Penticton, over practically all of which fruit-culture and intensive agriculture can be successfully carried on. That means a population of at least 100,000 people, and probably many more.

The people of the Okanagan are looking forward to the coming of the Canadian Northern. Not that they have anything but good words for the Canadian Pacific; but they hope for a competition in service that will facilitate the development of the country. The purchase by Sir William Mackenzie of the greatest water-power in this district leads them to expect electric feeders to the C.N.R. and also cheap power that can be utilized in pumping water to some of the benches that cannot be economically supplied from other sources. That there will be plenty of business here for both railways is beyond a doubt. As I pointed out in a former letter, it is estimated that the trees now planted will, when in full bearing, load 15,000 cars and there is room for more than twice as many trees as have been set out so far. To handle 30,000 car loads will keep the C.P.R., the C.N.R., and the K.R.R. busy during the short season in which fruit can be handled.

Vernon is showing every sign of active growth. Fine new buildings are being erected and public improvements are being carried on. The same spirit of optimism is in the air here as is so notable everywhere else through all Southeastern British Columbia.

As this is likely to be the last letter of this series wherein I have endeavored to tell something of the part of the country visited by the Commission on Taxation, perhaps it may be well to make a few general observations. We have journeyed on the Mainland nearly 2,000 miles of which perhaps 600 have been by motor. We have seen much. There must only be few persons who have seen all that we have seen in a single tour. We have got to know the settled part of the province very well and have been able to test by our own observations the statements made to us by scores of witnesses whom we have examined. I am only speaking the minds of all our party when I say that from the day we left Golden to ascend the Columbia Valley to the present moment each day has brought its surprises; each hour's travel has added to our store of knowledge and to our appreciation of the greatness, of the almost limitless possibilities of the land. Truly, as a people, "our lines have fallen in pleasant places and we have a good inheritance." C. H. L.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

The policy of establishing a western division of the Board of Railway Commissioners will, we are satisfied, be of very great value to the whole country. The Board as now constituted has really more than it can attend to. It is doing very good work, but in view of the rapid expansion of transportation facilities in the West, it is physically impossible for one set of commissioners, no matter how industrious and competent they may be, to give that degree of personal attention to the matters coming under their jurisdiction that is requisite in the interests both of the railways and the business community.

We intend no reflection upon the present Board when we say it is impossible that questions calling for decision can be dealt with under existing conditions as promptly as they ought to be. The area of the Dominion is large, and the transportation problem is steadily becoming more involved as well as more important. There is ample work for two Commissions to perform.

If you have sharp eyes you can see Venus high up in the heavens today at midday. Venus is morning star, and is consequently several degrees west of the Sun. The planet looks like a bright white spot. It may not be seen at first glance, and even after it is seen, it seems to come and go. It is worth looking for. Our recollection is that it is eighteen years since the planet was visible to the naked eye in broad daylight.

At the present time party politics in British Columbia are as dead as Julius Caesar. There is no opposition because there is nothing upon which either the federal or provincial government can be opposed, and there is no leader of an Opposition in sight, if there were issues to contend over. We do not suppose that this state of things can continue indefinitely, but as a matter of record it is well to mention the fact that it exists today.



Wednesday,
November the First

WEILER BROS.

Cordially Invites All Victoria to Attend Their

First Fall Opening

No doubt all of you are aware that we have been making extensive alterations to this big store of ours; we have now completed the work, and take this way of having "a day at home," by asking you to attend our First Fall Opening. Our displays of Fall Carpets, Rugs, Furniture, etc., etc., which have been arriving in great variety, will be a pleasure to every home-lover.

For years the Weiler Bros. Store, Victoria's Leading Furniture and Housefurnishing Mart, has been buying headquarters for the big majority of housefurnishings. Perhaps you are of that majority; if so, you know what exceptionally fine quality we stock and how profitable and pleasant your visits prove.

To you we say, come again; come Wednesday, come expecting more than ever before. You will not be disappointed.

To you of Victoria and vicinity who have never made our acquaintance, we most urgently invite you to come Wednesday and know the Weiler Bros. Store.

Know what its splendid stocks, its better store service and lower prices will mean to you.

WEILER BROS

All Victoria and Vicinity
Is Cordially Invited

THE RO

The one good during his reign and capable success stationed on the revolted and declared, sluggish indifference out of Italy, and by pretender to the struggle, took refuge Gallienus at once tempted to accomplish not achieving in promoting a co the emperor, which he expired Gallienus Claudius, who the armies. The choi driers and afterw Aureolus had to se and intrigue enjoy was probably not his ancestry is ve services were ver against the Goths repulsing that for Gallienus and was ly disaffected tow with all his vices much shrewdness, midable, if not ver learning that Cla peror, Aureolus se liance. The prop tempt; the siege o Aureolus was for demanded his ex show of resistance

The new emper ary qualities. Any clemency, he per condemn to death to be his enemies, by a general decre to increase his pop rightful owners es cated by Gallienus have been to estab in Rome and Italy the national supre next step was to b state of discipline come invincible. impossible task to gushed soldier, b and how to appea ful in convincing derly conduct we cess, and in the o to bring his troop ciency.

The empire was collapse. A gene factio emperor of Queen Zenobia ru collected a force upon an enormous self. Such was t Claudius set him 259, when he was first directed his campaign lasted prospects were to be overthrown. would have been tary genius of Cl the jaws of defea operations were o time, but the bal the Romans. The and the spring of of the barbarian Famine followed their overthrow, from Gothic inva the time being a stricken by the P deathbed he na Amelius, as his emperors, few de Claudius. He wa temperate. His li those of most of spired mere sensu spired by a ferven to restore Rome glory, and althou more than two ye him to accomplish a successful begi for the greater tr

GLA

The tops of t great plateau lyin show distinct ma lower part of the that river lies, in shows not only m tion in the way o the polishing of t the different stag In the valleys after former member o versity says that highest elevations on their summits Southern British Washington, wh Okanagan rivers great glacier, tha least a mile and time the conditio thing like that o time, except tha

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The one good thing which Gallienus did during his reign was to name an honorable and capable successor. In the year 268 an army stationed on the upper waters of the Danube revolted and declared their commander, Aureolus, imperator. This roused Gallienus from his sluggish indifference to everything transpiring out of Italy, and he set out to overthrow the pretender to the throne, who, after a severe struggle, took refuge in Milan, to which town Gallienus at once laid siege. Aureolus attempted to accomplish by intrigue what he could not achieve by force, and he succeeded in promoting a conspiracy against the life of the emperor, which led to his death. Before he expired Gallienus named as his successor Claudius, who then commanded one of his armies. The choice was ratified by the soldiers and afterwards by the Senate, so that Aureolus had to see the fruits of his rebellion and intrigue enjoyed by another. Claudius was probably not of Roman lineage, although his ancestry is very uncertain. His military services were very notable, his operations against the Goths having been effectual in repelling that formidable people. He despised Gallienus and was publicly known to be greatly disaffected towards him; yet that emperor, with all his vices and follies, was a man of much shrewdness, was able to secure his formidable, if not very sympathetic, support. On learning that Claudius had been named emperor, Aureolus sent messages offering an alliance. The proposal was rejected with contempt; the siege of Milan was continued, and Aureolus was forced to surrender. The army demanded his execution, to which, after a show of resistance, Claudius assented.

The new emperor was a man of extraordinary qualities. Anxious to win a reputation for clemency, he permitted a slavish Senate to condemn to death scores of persons supposed to be his enemies, and then pardoned them all by a general decree of indemnity. He strove to increase his popularity by restoring to their rightful owners estates that had been confiscated by Gallienus. His intention seems to have been to establish peace and contentment in Rome and Italy before setting out to restore the national supremacy in the provinces. His next step was to bring the army up to such a state of discipline that it would once more become invincible. This might have proved an impossible task to a less capable and distinguished soldier, but Claudius knew his men and how to appeal to them. He was successful in convincing them that obedience and orderly conduct were essential to military success, and in the course of a year he was able to bring his troops up to a high state of efficiency.

The empire was at this time on the verge of collapse. A general named Tetricus was de facto emperor of the West; that famous Queen Zenobia ruled the East; the Goths had collected a force estimated at 150,000 men, with an enormous fleet, ready for a descent upon the Grecian provinces and even Italy itself. Such was the combination with which Claudius set himself out to cope in the year 269, when he was fifty-five years of age. He first directed his attention to the Goths. This campaign lasted a year. At the outset the prospects were that the Roman army would be overthrown, in which event the empire would have been extinguished; but the military genius of Claudius wrested victory from the jaws of defeat. For some time after this operations were carried on with varying fortune, but the balance of advantage was with the Romans. The Gothic fleet was destroyed, and the spring of 270 found the last remnant of the barbarian army completely obliterated. Famine followed by pestilence contributed to their overthrow, but shortly after all danger from Gothic invasion had been removed for the time being at least, Claudius was himself stricken by the pestilence and died. On his deathbed he named one of his generals, Amelius, as his successor. Among Roman emperors few deserved greater honor than Claudius. He was brave, courteous, just and temperate. His life was in striking contrast to those of most of his predecessors, for he despised mere sensual gratification. He was inspired by a fervent hope that he might be able to restore Rome to her former splendor and glory, and although his short reign of a little more than two years was insufficient to enable him to accomplish his noble ambition, he made a successful beginning and prepared the way for the greater triumphs of his successors.

GLACIAL ACTION

The tops of the highest elevations in the great plateau lying east of the Coast Range show distinct marks of glacial action. The lower part of the Similkameen Valley, where that river lies, in the State of Washington, shows not only marked evidence of glacial action in the way of markings on the rocks and the polishing of the sides of cliffs, but also of the different stages at which the water stood in the valleys after the close of the Ice Age. A former member of the staff of the Idaho University says that he ascended several of the highest elevations, and found glacial scratches on their summits. His estimate is that over Southern British Columbia and Northern Washington, where the Similkameen and Okanagan rivers now are there was once a great glacier, that must have been at the very least a mile and a half in thickness. At this time the condition of the country was something like that of Greenland at the present time, except that the ice was much thicker.

The terminal moraines of these glaciers are very noticeable in the section of country referred to. As the ice melted a lake was formed, and looking up the bare mountain sides one easily discerns the shore lines of the lake at its different stages. In short, one realizes, as he passes along on the Great Northern railway, that he is traveling upon what was once the bed of a great glacier and afterwards the bottom of a lake, that was at one time a thousand feet or more deep.

All over the southern part of British Columbia there are strange-looking formations that seem in some way to be due to either glacial or post-glacial action. Among these are those remarkable clay objects, which some people call "hoodoos." These are weird masses of yellow clay standing sometimes on hill-sides and sometimes forming the crest of an elevation. They are twenty feet and more in height. Their appearance suggests that they may have been protected by an ice mass, which slowly melted after the adjacent parts of the hill had been swept over by rushing water. This is not a very satisfactory explanation of them, but as they consist of glacial clay, they must have been protected in some way. Another curious feature is the masses of semi-detached rock seen in many places. One very frequently observes a piece of rock ten feet or more in height standing erect and forming a part of the country rock with which it is connected by a narrow neck. These suggest that some force was operating to separate them from the main rock, and was arrested just before it had proceeded far enough to convert the erect rock into a boulder. There are illustrations of this on the roadside between Kamloops and Tranquille, and near at hand are boulders of the same rock. These things suggest an abrupt ending to the Ice Age.

It is not easy to form even a vague idea of the part which glacial action has played in determining the present surface conditions existing in the Pacific Northwest, but it has been very important. There seem to be reasons for believing that we are now living in what may be called the reflex meteorological period following the Glacial Age. The existence of glaciers a mile and a half thick implies tremendous precipitation and excessive cold. The cold is passing away even yet, for there is no reason to doubt that the Northern Hemisphere is slowly, but steadily, growing warmer. Proof of this can be had by comparing present day charts of the Alaska glaciers with those made by the earlier explorers. The Northern ice-cap of the world is receding. It has disappeared from the lower levels in British Columbia, and it will continue to disappear from the lower levels further north. Sir William Lyell, writing some forty years ago, said that the breaking of the great ice barrier in the North, which took place about sixty years ago, was one of the most significant facts in the recent history of the physical world. But not only is the cold of the glacial period continuing to pass away, but the average of precipitation is lessening. Observations are said to show that this decrease is taking place in pendulum-like periods, each swing being seventeen years long. For seventeen years there is a reduction of precipitation, and for the next seventeen an increase. Neither is constant from year to year, but there are periods of maximum and minimum precipitation which are seventeen years apart, and each period is drier than the preceding one. It will take a long time for the decreasing rainfall to make the land a desert, but future generations may witness in America what to some extent has been witnessed within historic times in Asia and Africa, where lands once fertile have become deserts.

TALES OF EARLY EGYPT

II.

Authentic historical accounts lead us to believe that the Egyptians were of African origin, and came to Egypt from the west or southwest, but when their real history begins all the inhabitants had "long formed but one people, with but one language." Of the best type of early Egyptian we have many examples in ancient pictures and sculpture, and mummies from the subterranean tombs. They were tall and slender, of a proud carriage, with features regular and aquiline, teeth wonderfully even and sound, fair-skinned at birth, but darkening in complexion according as they were exposed to the sun and wind; the hair was dark, in most cases wavy or curly; so it will be understood that the early Egyptians of the higher classes were, as today, a noble-looking race of men.

As far as their civilization went, they were semi-savages, living in huts of wattle daubed with puddled clay, or of bricks dried in the sun. "Earthen pots, turned by hand, flint knives and other implements, mats of reeds or plaited straw, two flat stones for grinding corn, a few pieces of wooden furniture, stools and head-rests for use at night, comprised all the contents." The better class, the nobles, were distinguished from the rest of the men, who went about nearly naked, by a panther skin which they wore over their shoulders or about their waists. The women wore a tightly-fitted garment of woven cloth, which reached from the bosom to the ankle, and was held in place by shoulder-straps, bracelets of ivory and mother-of-pearl, necklaces of shells or seeds, or in the case of the rich, enamel and precious stones were their adornments.

There were so many deities to be worshipped in old Egypt that it would be impossible to enumerate half of them in a limited space. Picturesque deities they were, too. There was Rassinit, the fairy-godmother, who ap-

peared at the cradle of every little new-born baby, with its name already chosen; and there was Maskhonit, who soothed the pains of the mother at child-birth. There were the fairies who opened the gates for the Sun upon his uprising, and who closed them softly after he had gone to rest. Then the sky was a god, and each star a god or a goddess or a fairy, and the earth was a god, and the great river Nile, of the worship of which we wrote last week, and animals were made into deities, particularly the cow, to which all sorts of divine qualities were assigned. Is it any wonder that such a multitude of our fairy stories find their beginning in those forgotten days of early Egypt, when fancy peopled the world with magic and all sorts of supernatural things!

The Egyptians claimed that they were the first people to inhabit the earth, and that the gods were so eager to see them upon it, that their forefathers had appeared on the banks of the Nile while creation was still incomplete. Later the mud of that same river brought the best of the living things, man and beasts, birds and fish.

Ra was the highest deity, and his court was of gods and goddesses. He was all-wise and all-beneficent. But Osirus and Isis are names more familiar to us. They were two of the five children of Nint and Sibir, and they were both of wonderful height and strength. The brother and sister married—such marriages were not uncommon among the Egyptians—and Osirus "taught men the art of making agricultural implements—field labor, the rotation of crops, the harvesting of wheat and barley, and vine culture. Isis weaned them from cannibalism, healed their diseases by means of medicine and magic, united women to men by legitimate marriage, and showed them how to grind grain between two flat stones, and to prepare bread for the household. She invented the loom with the help of her sister-Nephthys, and was the first to weave and bleach linen." Osirus established the worship of the gods, and built great cities, among them the city of Thebes, and he "traversed and civilized the world from one horizon to another."

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN MIND DISSECTED

Xerxes remarked sadly that nothing is so bitter to bear as vast aspirations that result only in failure. That is where the American has the advantage of Xerxes, it appears. A writer in *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh) declares that the very fact that the American loves great things, delights in the statistical details that insure their attainment, and has a passion for power, has given him that boundless success in politics, commerce and mechanics which at present sways the world.

The American loves skyscrapers as the Egyptian loved pyramids. He loves big things, he loves statistics, he has a hunger for the immense, and at the same time the American is "a new kind of a man," says the bright writer. The opinion of a Scot on such a subject is valuable. The Scot has been among the most pushing, the most tireless, the strongest and most successful of his congeners. Scotland has given lord chancellors and archbishops to England, premiers and professors to Canada. The opinion, therefore, of a leading Scottish journal on the American character is not to be passed by, for the Scot is a good judge of men, and an impartial critic of human capacity and qualifications. He says he has heard the American characterized as "an over-rated man." He sets out to show the error of this opinion. The American is great and does great things because he loves great things, vast schemes, and his passion for the interminable details that insure success is proved by his "passion for statistics," of which we read:

"The American has a passion for statistics, and there is nothing more striking than the display of figures given in the reports of business firms, of clubs, of colleges, and of every kind of institution where an annual statement is customary. Take, for example, the Y.M.C.A. It tells the public how many members have enrolled, the ratio of increase, the amount of expenditure, the income, and all the usual details of a balance sheet; but it goes on to inform us that 183,225 meals have been served in the dining-rooms, and that there have been 6,553 hair-cuts and shaves in the barber's shop on the premises. Than this I can find no better illustration of the American love of figures, and it comes upon the English mind with a strangeness, almost a weirdness, that suggests we are built in an altogether different mental mold. So we are. And, to tell the truth, this is partly why we call the American an over-rated man, whereas in point of fact, he is just different, that is all. He is a modern Egyptian, who loves big things like pyramids and skyscrapers; and he has the same liking for the occult, because it means power on the plane of the real."

"It comes in part from the sense of space, the space of a great country, and from the vast opportunities thereby afforded. This is the land of distances, where the small perspectives of some other countries are impossible, and even the foreigner with narrow sympathies finds himself taking the mental measures of his new acquaintances."

FIRST PURE FOOD LABELS

The first pure food labels in history and the first instance on record of keeping wines in a Government warehouse under seals have come to light, with the discovery by Prof. George A. Reisner, of Harvard, of the earliest

specimens of Hebrew writings in the excavations of the ancient city of Samaria in Palestine. Dating back to the period of King Ahab, fully 900 B.C., these inscriptions are to be considered one of the greatest finds of the Harvard Palestine expedition.

The importance of these new inscriptions to the archaeologists is such that they promise to bring about a revision of scientific opinion as to the form of early Hebrew writings, and will set at rest doubts that have been raised for a score of years as to how early the scribes used the Phoenician letters from which the alphabet was derived.

Prof. David G. Lyon, head of the Harvard Semitic Museum, pronounces these inscriptions to be the earliest specimens of Hebrew writings known and "the first Palestine records of this nature to be found."

These inscriptions which were excavated are labels which were employed as seals on wine and oil jars. They mention the years in which the wine was laid down in the cellars of the palace storehouse and they state the vineyard from which the wine came. On the oil jars the labels run, "A Jar of Pure Oil," with the mention of the district from which the oil came.

These labels, about seventy-five in number, have been dug up on the ruins of the storehouse attached to the palace of King Ahab some 3,000 years ago, and the names of the owners as given indicate that not only the king himself but other men stored wines and oils there.

Prof. Lyon says: "The script in which they are written is the Phoenician, which was widely current in antiquity. It is very different from the so-called square characters in which the existing Hebrew manuscripts of the Bible are written, dating far ahead of that time. The inscriptions are written in ink with a reed pen in an easy flowing hand and show a pleasing contrast to the stiff form of the Phoenician inscriptions cut in stone.—Baker's Weekly.

THE CHURCH FOR TODAY

The congregations in a Christian Church are generally composed of well-educated people. The ministers to lead these congregations need to be at least as well educated. But there is also in America a large population which is not educated. The minister to lead them needs education, but a different kind of education, says a writer in the "Outlook."

The factory town of N—has a population of about seven or eight thousand. Possibly one thousand are native-born English-speaking Americans. The rest are foreigners or children of foreign parents. They may speak more or less imperfectly the English language, but they are unfamiliar with American traditions, untrained in American habits of thought and life. In this town are six churches. Five of them are Protestant churches presided over by English-speaking pastors, conducting the worship and instruction in the English language, and adapting both to American habits of thought and feeling. These five churches minister to the one thousand English-speaking Americans, and depend on them for financial and moral support. There is also a Roman Catholic church, which ministers to perhaps one thousand foreigners who have brought their Roman Catholic faith and forms with them. The other five or six thousand of the population are not ministered to at all, or only incidentally and very imperfectly, by a feebly conducted mission school, by some occasional attempts to invite them into a church which has nothing in its people or its service to attract them, and by an occasional marriage, christening, or funeral service, conducted, as it were, by favor. If fed at all, they are fed from the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table.

This not wholly imaginary factory town is typical of conditions which exist in every part of the country. In many places they are modified by one or two denominational churches conducted by foreigners for foreigners—a German or a Swedish Lutheran church for example. But, speaking broadly, it may be truthfully said that in most of our towns there is an Episcopal church for the Episcopalians, a Baptist church for the Baptists, a Presbyterian church for the Presbyterians, a Methodist church for the Methodists, perhaps a Lutheran church for the Lutherans; but no church and no ministry for the unattached. So thoroughly is this false principle, that the Christian church is for the Christian churches, adopted by the American churches that it is not uncommon to hear it said that it is useless to attempt to plant a church in a given section because the people there are all Slavs or Italians or Poles. If this principle had been adopted by the churches in the past, John Wesley would never have preached to the English colliers, nor Luther to the German peasants, nor Saint Augustine to the pagan Angles of the British Isles, nor Saint Paul to the Greeks in Athens and Corinth. If it were true that Christianity has no message for Slavs or Italians or Poles, it would be high time to discard it and seek for a more catholic message.

In the town of Ponce, Porto Rico, the Methodists have built and equipped a fine church. It has two audience-rooms. In the ordinary American church the larger of these audience-rooms would be used on Sunday for an English congregation and the smaller one for prayer-meetings in the week. In this church the larger audience-room is used for a Spanish Sunday-school and a Spanish congregation, and simultaneously the smaller one for an American Sunday-school and an American congregation. The church uses the larger room for the larger population which pays little of nothing, and the smaller room for the smaller population which furnishes all,

or nearly all, the money. What the Methodists church does in Ponce the Protestant churches ought to do everywhere in America.

Suppose the Protestant churches in the town of N— were to adopt this principle; suppose they were to proportion their equipment to the needs of the community and not to the contributions of the supporters, were to treat the church as an endowed hospital is treated—that is, as provision not for the people who endowed it but for the people who need it. What would they do? They would abandon their sectarian differences and would make one church with a message as simple as the Sermon on the Mount and as Peter's Pentecostal sermon. It would be a polyglot church with a polyglot ministry. It would have at least two audience-rooms, and such additional parish-house accommodations as might be needed for a social settlement work through the week. The enterprise would be supported mainly by the American population, but supported mainly for the benefit of the foreign population. The American pastor would act as bishop or overseer of the enterprise. The American worshippers would meet in the smaller audience-room, with a worship adapted to their tastes. The foreigners would meet in the larger audience-room, with a worship adapted to their tastes and at an hour suited to their convenience. And they would have a minister, not uneducated, but educated for his ministry to a foreign population. He might not know the difference between Athanasius and Arius, between John Calvin and John Wesley, between Princetonian orthodoxy and New Haven orthodoxy. He might not know whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch or whether it was edited by an unknown prophet out of pre-existing materials, nor whether the Fourth Gospel was written by the Apostle John at the close of the first century or by some unknown author at the beginning of the second. But he would know, not only the language or languages of his foreign population, but also their lives, their thoughts, their enthusiasms, their prejudices. He might not know who wrote the Ten Commandments, but he would know how to teach the Ten Commandments that the Slavs would understand them. He might not know who wrote the Fourth Gospel, but he would know how to comfort the mother weeping at the coffin of her child with the assurance that in God's universe there are many dwelling-places, and that, though the innocent child could never return to her, she could win a right to go to her child. Such a ministry would have two results. It would fulfill the mission which the Master gave to his unorganized Church. It would raise men from the death of a stunted life and give to them new hopes and new ideals it would cast out the devils of passion and prejudice; it would show them a kingdom of heaven, not in some remote celestial sphere, but at hand, so that they could here and now enter into it. If maintained in the spirit of a genuine humanity, it would do more to solve the labor question than any fine-spun scheme of legislation.

To do this work would require in the ministry something more than good-intentions. It is a great mistake to suppose that because the plain people are uneducated they are unthinking. No minister in a college chapel addresses a more alert audience than assembles in Cooper Union, New York, and in the similar gatherings in Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities. They will not take sentimentalism for genuine emotion, nor dogmatism for spiritual power, nor tradition for reason. Gustave Le Bon says that "judgments accepted by crowds are mainly judgments forced upon them, and never judgments adopted after discussion." This is not true of American crowds, whether native or foreign born. Americans are accustomed to do their own thinking, and only a thoughtful teacher can lead them, as any one accustomed to campaign speaking well knows.

Such a ministry would also give a new impulse of life to the American church. The educated American is glad to have his children go to Sunday-school, if only to give him a quiet hour for his afternoon nap. He is glad to be identified with the church, if only from a vague feeling that it is socially proper. He is quite willing to contribute something to the church, because he has at least an inherited feeling that a church is a desirable institution and is not in this country supported by the State. But whether he gets anything for himself out of going to church depends upon the preacher; and, if he does not get anything, he is apt to think that golf will better fit him for his next day's work than a morning at church.

Visitor—Great Scot! Why are you throwing bottles at that poor man? Are you trying to kill him?

Baseball Fan—No; not the slightest intention of it. The league is launching a new umpire and we are just christening him!—Puck.

"But," objected the purist, "there is no such thing as a 'mutual' friend."

"I say there is such a thing!" impatiently reiterates Dickens. "I'm writing a book about one!"—Chicago Tribune.

"You think that woman has an exceptionally kindly and generous disposition?" "She can read an entire column of society news clear through without once smiling cynically and saying 'Humph!'"—Washington

One hears a great deal of the country boys who make good in the great cities, but there are a number of others who go there and get less publicity.—Atchison Globe.

EUROPE'S EYES ARE ON CANADA

Mr. Lloyd A. Manley of Grand Forks Just Home from Abroad Tells of Immense Interest in Dominion

That British Columbia is attracting unusual attention abroad is the assertion of Mr. Lloyd A. Manley, of Grand Forks, who has just returned with his daughter from an extensive tour to Europe. He is at the Empress hotel.

"Not only throughout Great Britain, but in Berlin and Paris," said Mr. Manley, "an extraordinary interest is being taken in Canada—particularly in this province and the coast. Although pretty well the touch with financial movements in Europe, I was amazed to find how keen and how general had European interest become in the Dominion. Canada is recognized now the world over as being one of the best governed—if not the best governed—of the most progressive countries in the world. Our banking system arouses special admiration. I find, in fact, in itself, of the utmost significance, since a nation's banks are a reflection of its own government. Administration of justice too is looked upon with envy even by the United States, which, sick of its own time-serving judicial force, is anxious to emulate our more British method of procedure and appointment of judges. With regard to Germany and France, you may expect to see a great deal of capital being invested right here, as the recent investments of M. Lazard and other French financiers on the island indicate.

"In England, I found that finance seemed in a nervous condition owing to the possibility of war between France and Germany, and the big dock and railway strikes at home. The most potent factor in this financial unrest was, however, the fear that Canada would be called into going in for reciprocity. When discussing the point on my arrival there in August, people seemed disgusted with the mere suggestion that such a thing was desirable possible, but their delight and pride was beyond expression when the news came of Canada's striking proof of her independence and self reliance. That news settled all doubts as to whether Canada could stand on her own four feet, and whether she would peddle her resources to the United States. By that election, the nation declared one and for all that Canada would not bolster up American manufacturers at the expense of her own manufacturing development. And, speaking not as a politician, but as a plain business man, no one can deny that Canada's verdict will attract more British capital than ever before. It was on everyone's lips, and in everyone's eyes. British confidence in Canada never stood so high as it does today. Its effect will soon be seen in an unprecedented flow of British capital to this country.

"The defeat of reciprocity, strange though it may seem, will also increase the amount of American capital invested in this country. On my way home I had numerous inquiries from leading financial men in Kansas, St. Louis, and other Southern cities on the opportunities for manufactures in Canada, and particularly in British Columbia, which is becoming more and more the centre of interest. The defeat of reciprocity took the American public by surprise and they now realize that they will have to come here for what they need and cannot get to manufacture in the States. Moreover, they are beginning to realize the enormous potentialities for manufactures in Canada.

"After travelling at various times in every part of Canada and the United States," continued the maker of Grand Forks, "I have never to find any place that has the natural beauties and advantages of this province. For a wide expanse of 15 or more miles, its neighborhood is unsurpassable. To my mind the Mill Bay road or Malahat Drive is the most beautiful scenic drive in the Western world. Victoria is known everywhere as a beauty spot. In the States she is called the 'Naples of Canada,' and in Europe the 'Naples of the West.' To all Canadians, however, she will remain the matchless 'Queen of the Pacific,' a person living in Victoria should, indeed, be satisfied with life.

"Get Busy, Victoria!"

"It is well known, however, that you in Victoria should be alive to the need for making the most of the opportunities for commercial development afforded by the coming opening of the Panama Canal. The towns who prepare, and are ready first, will receive the benefit. There is a big anticipatory boom on now in San Diego. Victorians, however, have special reason to get busy, as—apart from its advantageous position—Victoria has a decided advantage as a British port, through not being hampered by the Inter-State Commerce law of America. This law so handicapped trade some time ago that 'Jim' Hill is said to have started negotiations to change his vessels to British ports. That handicap will be a serious drawback to the American ports.

Mr. Lloyd A. Manley has business which will keep him in the city for several weeks, and has just placed his daughter in St. Ann's convent school.

BRITISH VIEWS OF ELECTION RESULT

The special London correspondent of the Toronto Star writes under date of October 11: The publication of the names of the members of the new Canadian Ministry has evoked generally favorable comment. The Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Astor's Conservative evening journal gives a whole column of brief biographical notes upon each of the new ministers. Sir Gilbert Parker after reading the list expressed the opinion that "Canada has indicated the knowledge of the Empire," and added that "Mr. Borden will work with England more alive to the issue which he fought, and the duties and opportunities of the future, than have been the case before. While expressing regret and surprise at the omission of Mr. W. B. Northrup from the list, which he ascribes to the "more pressing claims of some others," Sir Gilbert declares "it is a powerful combination as could well have been made by the new prime minister." Sir Gilbert Parker is a Belleville old boy, which may explain his interest in the Dominion. He is, though, a Liberal, and certain incidents of last winter may possibly not have reached him yet.

Reciprocity and Peace.

Mr. Silvester Horne, one of the Radicals and land reform men, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, and comments curiously upon the possible effect of the result of the Dominion elections on the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. He fears it may be the means of "clouding the prospects" of the measure, but gives no reason for his belief. Mr. Taft told him, he says, that he has behind him the plain people of America. Mr. Horne suggests that the return of the Conservative government to power in Canada may encourage the United States Senate "to stiffen its back and to weaken the measure."

Neither in any part of the Empire nor in any country in Europe, I believe, could a vote in favor of war be carried at any popular assembly at the present moment. It is upon that fact that peace-lovers now rely.

Rome Rule in Two Years.

Within two years an Irish parliament will be sitting in Dublin, administering the affairs of the country. That is the not-too-anguine estimate of Mr. John Dillon. Mr. Dillon adds that the new bill will probably be floated within six months and that it will be as good a measure as that of Mr. Gladstone, which was adopted by Mr. C. S. Parnell. What Mr. Dillon probably means is that before the close of the coming session the government will present the outline of their new scheme for the self-governance of Ireland. It is upon that point to make it quite plain that they are prepared to do all that is humanly possible to meet the objections of honest critics, and to remedy any real defects that may be pointed out.

In the meantime, Mr. Balfour, and other opponents of the measure are declaring that home rule will sacrifice the Protestants of Ireland, and will give the initiative to the Catholics. Let it be said at once that any scheme leaving it possible for one section of the community to tyrannise over, or boycott, the other would not receive the sanction of the British democracy; and that the great army of nonconformist voters who are the life and breath of the Liberal party, may be trusted to see that justice is in a times done to their brethren in any home rule bill.

British Journalists Amazed.

Some of the British journalists who have been touring the Dominion have returned home, and one and all are filled with amazement at the wonderful natural resources of the country. Everything has been more completely brought home to them it is the abounding prosperity of all classes, and the unstinted hospitality offered to them from east to west. But that goes to the theme of who shall Canada and get to know her people. If criticism be permissible, it might perhaps be added that if the itinerary could have been so arranged that the members of the party separated at certain points, and compared notes when they reassembled elsewhere, a somewhat wiser and more diversified knowledge of the country and its teeming wealth would have been obtained, and passed on to the people of Europe. Great Britain has followed the advice of King George, and has wakened up wonderfully. And one of the first things their newly awakened faculties perceived was the abounding opportunities for their capital and labor offered by Canada.

Strange as it may seem, it has been the recognition of this economic importance of the new country to the old that helped the railwaymen and other sections of labor here to win their demand for better conditions. Canada during the last few years has taken from the home counties of England and other agricultural and mining districts, many thousands of the cream of her growing-up workers. And it was from this very class that the great industrial capitalists have been able at all times hitherto to draw their reserves of labor in time of strife. In the language of the town-planters, the coverts were all drawn blank this year, and the result being very little good surplus labor, they had to make the best terms they could with the workmen in their employ. Another factor in the situation, and that which will continue to operate, is the comparatively high wages paid for labor in the Dominion. It is quite a usual thing to hear speakers at popular gatherings quote from the "Labor Gazette" of Canada, the granting of large increases in wages for certain classes of labor. And it is being borne in on the minds of the

TRIPOLI SCENE OF ENGAGEMENT

Italian Troops Drive Back the Enemy, Inflicting Heavy Loss—Muslim Force of 60,000 Threatens Town

TRIPOLI, Oct. 27.—A report from an Italian source, reporting the battle of yesterday, places the Turkish and Arab losses at more than 1,000 killed and a large number wounded. The Italian force at 100 dead and wounded. The attack was made before daybreak and took the Italians by surprise.

The Arabian and Turkish cavalry threw themselves against the entire Italian line which was formed in a semi-circle behind the city, the ends extending to the seashore. The Turks threw their whole strength against the Italian centre, which they succeeded in smashing, but the Italians called and sent the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

The Turkish horsemen and foot soldiers displayed remarkable bravery.

MALTA, Oct. 27.—Uncensored information from Tripoli is to the effect that something in the nature of a panic has seized the city since it became known that a Mussulman force of 60,000 Turks and Arabs is threatening Tripoli. The force is well armed and provisioned.

But for a premature attack by a party of Mussulmans on last Monday the Italians would have been ambushed, completely surrounded and none would have survived. In the subsequent revolt in the city, the Italians suffered more than 150 casualties before they gained the ascendancy. From 40 to 50 Arabs are shot daily in the town.

The Italians were taken completely by surprise, inasmuch as the ring leaders in the revolt had been among the first to hail the occupation of Tripoli by the Italians. Arabs appeared on every balcony, terrace or vantage point, firing on passersby. It is now stated that no forward movement will be made until the arrival of reinforcements. The fifteen thousand Italian troops in the town, are panic stricken over the demonstration and the extent of the Mussulman forces.

Maltese and other British subjects in Tripoli are asking for warships to protect them.

Heavy Death Toll.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—From uncensored despatches from Tripoli reaching England by way of Malta, which in part are confirmed by censored despatches reaching Rome, it is apparent that the Italian campaign in Tripoli already has cost more lives than the government anticipated, while the financial outlay will greatly exceed the estimates. The Turks, with their Arab allies, who at first, it was believed, would only carry out a desecrating and looting campaign, have now taken to the use of a sort of holiday for the invaders, have upset the calculations of the Italians by a series of concerted attacks in which, according to accounts by correspondents in the field, they have been successful. The Turkish emissary issued a statement today claiming that in Monday's fighting the allies gained a victory, the Italians losing 300 men killed and 700 wounded. It is claimed that the report by an independent reporter that the Italians brought 700 wounded men into Tripoli, and further by an announcement from Rome that the government had decided to send 10,000 reinforcements. Since that time the Italian position has been reported in various points of some rather conflicting reports tell of a series of attacks, the latest on Thursday. Thus far only censored accounts have been received of this engagement but apparently the war is extensive. One despatch which obviously was roughly handled by the censor, tells wondrously but untrustworthy stories about the campaign. The Italian riflemen and artillerymen, say about 100 Italian were wounded, and it is claimed hundreds of natives were killed in the palms, which a cruiser was shelling. According to this despatch a determined attack was looked for today, Friday, before the Italian fleet sailed for the city. Monday's fight coming by way of Malta says the Italians have no knowledge of what brought about their defeat. The Moslems, thoroughly understanding the law prepared for a supreme effort to shoot or stab the invaders and only by accident did the Italians escape deadly ambush.

Moslem's Bravery.

The Moslem population, the despatch continues, was expecting the signal to rise and was waiting for the opportunity to shoot or stab the Italians who had been drawn by stratagem to parts favorable for an attack, but the Turks and Arabs showed themselves too soon. Their plans and strength were partly discovered. They numbered perhaps between 40,000 and 50,000. Undeterred by the failure of their tactics, they fought desperately. The Italian sharpshooters killed heavily, from 200 to 300 of them perishing.

BUILDING FIGURES BREAK RECORDS

Above Half Million Mark for October to Date—Another Structure to be Erected on Fort Street

By the issue of permits for buildings aggregating in value the sum of \$55,050 the total value of the structures for which permits have been issued to date this month by the building inspector reached the record figure of \$27,275, by far the largest amount ever reached in any month in the history of the city. Last year the total value of the permits issued in the whole of October was \$125,000. The total for the year to date is now \$3,121,450.

A permit was issued yesterday for a three-story brick structure to be erected by Messrs. Dean Bros. on the south side of Fort Street, immediately west of and adjoining the Kirkham grocery store. The estimated cost, by plans prepared by Messrs. James & James and the contractor, is \$22,000. The Hook Sin Tong society will erect a three-story brick building on the south side of Prospect street, between Douglas and Government streets, to cost \$22,000. The ground floor will be occupied by three stores, the upper floors by rooming quarters. Mr. C. E. Watkins is the architect. The contract has been awarded to Messrs. Parfitt Bros.

Other permits were issued by the building inspector to E. H. M. Cowper, dwelling on Chapman street, \$1,800; D. Cross, two dwellings on Pembroke street, \$1,500 each; to A. Johnston, dwelling on Queen's avenue, \$2,300; to J. E. Musgrave, alterations to dwelling on Hill street, \$750; to A. McKewen, dwelling on Cambridge street, \$4,000.

UNITED STATES NOTIFIES OFFICIALS OF TREATY

Will Forbid Citizens to Clear to Hunt Sea Otter After December 15th—Vessels May Go Fishing

The United States government has sent a notification to collectors of customs and to officers of the revenue cutter service that the sealing treaty will be placed in effect on December 15 next. As far as can be learned the treaty, which was agreed to some months ago by the representatives of Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States at Washington, has not yet been ratified by the Japanese government. The United States collectors are notified to forbid vessels from clearing for sea otter hunting. The United States has forbade pelagic sealing to its citizens for many years and during the past few years has permitted sea otter hunting. Two schooners, flying the United States flag, operated during the past season from Ounalaska.

The sealing schooner Jessie, which left Clayoquot two or three days ago after landing her Indian hunters, is expected from the West Coast, and the Thomas P. Bayard is also expected to arrive within the next day or two. It has been presumed that some of the schooners will be used in the deep-sea fishing business following the suspension of pelagic sealing after December 15th, but no decision has yet been reached by the owners.

The Victoria sealing company has submitted its claim to the Dominion government for \$50,000 as compensation for the loss of the industry. This amount was practically decided upon by the government some years ago when tentative arrangements were made with the sealers when the government was negotiating with the United States for an agreement regarding sealing.

Ball Piked at \$20,000.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 27.—Ball for J. S. O'Neill the Idaho banker who is being put here awaiting extradition proceedings, has been fixed by Judge McInnes at \$20,000, to be divided in such sums as may be convenient. Mr. S. S. Taylor, K.C., who is appearing for O'Neill, conducted the ball rather large, but Judge McInnes held that this was a case in which there was an international obligation on the part of the Canadian authorities to ensure the safe custody of the accused.

Captain W. Oliver and Engineer John Wood, while reporting the engine of the gasoline launch Homeport at Hastings Bay, on an expedition, were warned through an explosion in the engine room

BEATRICE INQUIRY

Nightwatchman Who Was Believing Quartermaster Troubled With Deafness Did Not Hear Warning

The circumstances which resulted in the stranding of the steamer Princess Beatrice at Noble Islet on October 14th were related at the formal enquiry held before Capt. J. Gaudin, commissioner of wrecks, and Capt. J. T. Walbran and C. Eddie yesterday morning. When the lookout, Donald Morrison, sighted the steamer, he gave the alarm, but he ran to the wheelhouse and reported it, but the nightwatchman, Evelyn E. Robbins, who had temporarily relieved the quartermaster while he went below for a cup of coffee, was hard of hearing and did not hear the warning. It also developed that after giving him instructions to steady the wheel and set a course to clear the islet First Officer Hinds left the wheelhouse and went aft to put out a patent log preparatory to setting a course down the Golias channel to Broughton strait. Hinds could not say whether his orders had been heard by the nightwatchman who then was at the wheel. He had ordered the helmsman to starboard and steady the wheel against a rocky bluff. He was aft when the lookout man shouted the unheeded warning, and ran forward when he noticed the steamer getting too close on the land and shouted "ho" the man in the wheelhouse. He was not seen until the steamer went ashore then. She struck in a cove or shelving rock when making a speed of about 14 knots, and had she struck at either side the vessel would have dashed her stem in against a rocky bluff and probably fallen off into deep water.

The witnesses examined were First Officer Hinds, the nightwatchman, Robbins, and the lookout, Morrison. Robbins said he only relieved the quartermaster while he went for coffee. He did not hear the order from the mate to starboard and steady on east, and he had not shifted the wheel. He did not hear the warning given by the lookout and did not see the land owing to steam on the wheelhouse window.

Morrison stated that he had shouted twice that land was right ahead, but he could not say whether his warning had been heard and had not taken steps to ascertain whether it had been. He had not received an answer from the wheelhouse. It was usual for him to do so.

Morrison is the witness who had refused to attend, and came yesterday when threat was made to bring him to court by force. He wanted to know why he was going to pay him for his giving evidence. Capt. Gaudin, the commissioner, told him he was fortunate that he had not been proceeded against and the commissioner said: "It is what I make it my duty to see that this court is entitled to all the respect and deference due to a civil court of law and as commissioner of the province I will not hesitate to use such measures as the law provides in order to enforce the observance of such procedure as will maintain the dignity of this court."

MANY WERE DROWNED

Captain of Lost Ixion Tells of Hearing Cries of Drowning During Night Following Wreck

Further advice received yesterday regarding the loss of the steamer Ixion of the Hot Line operated under the Dutch flag were received yesterday. The captain of the lost vessel who went to Liverpool with the survivors on the steamer Good Hope said seven Europeans and thirteen Chinese were drowned. The captain of the Ixion was certain that the boat containing the European seamen and the Chinese firemen sank. During the night he heard cries and at daylight the boat had disappeared. Several caps were found floating on the sea. The survivors of the Ixion were landed from the Good Hope off Pulo Tikus lighthouse. The captain's name is Boer, and the other officers saved are Surgeon Nelson and Engineers Werff and Jooesten.

PRaises WORK OF LABOR UNIONS

President Taft Urges Peaceful Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Good Results from Arbitration

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—President Taft before leaving for Chicago today, in his honor, spoke to several groups of employees and employers of his theories on the relations of capital and labor.

"We have our problems," said the president. "They are going to be solved, doubtless, of American industry but I think there is one solution, and that is that we should force the law against every employer who will not fall to recognize the right of the labor union, the law shall be enforced. If the law works unequally it can be changed, but as long as it stands on the statute books, let's enforce it against every one and trust it to be one's discretion."

"I have always advocated the peace of labor unions. Without them the individual would be at the mercy of the wholly unable to meet with these conditions. The great capital and power of his employer—and that is essential to have an organization among them and to have what we call trades unions."

Although he was speaking to a group composed largely of employees and employers, the president said that the points against labor unions were few. Mr. Taft was applauded vociferously. Continuing he said:

Better Conditions.

"The unions, I doubt not, have brought higher wages and better conditions, because they have stood up in those times when the interests of the employer and employee were opposed and they have fought out the right. But we must not fall to recognize that such organizations have promoted at times violations of law, violence, the boycott and other means of seeking to compel their employers illegally to recognize their demands. Under these conditions there has been nothing to do but to enforce the law, and the first lesson I would impart to both employers and employees is the absolute necessity, if we are going to have permanent peace, of the closest adherence to the law."

"As to arbitration for industrial peace, that is a question of agreement. I am quite sure the workmen, and I am sure the employers, will consent to a force arbitration, but that has been my experience; but that force that can bring about a decision as to what is the right of the man, has been tried in a number of states, and I wonder that it has spread."

"Whenever there is a controversy between employees and employers, states, they have an investigation point and Hammond bay, and includes everything between the coast, Cowichan lake, Nitinat lake and all their drainages, most of the Alberni canal, China creek, Cameron lake and river, Nanaimo river, Englishman's river, Big and Little Qualicum, Horne lake and many smaller ones that have not been mapped heretofore.

"The map shows roads, trails, railways, streams, lakes and ponds, towns and houses, and the hills and mountains, and intervening valleys are shown by contours of two hundred feet interval. The field scale is about three miles to an inch, and the correct relations of all the points on the map is obtained by triangulation and traverses. Many mountain peaks have been climbed, and careful elevations obtained and some long pack trips have been necessary.

"To obtain these maps one should write to the director of the geological survey, Ottawa."

CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

China's National Forces Thrown Will—Important are Granted

PEKING, Oct. 26.—The surrendered to Tai Chi-na's national assembly with its demands for a provincial assembly, communications; orders of the cabinet of inquiry where he severely dealt with; and the president acted wisely that in the riots at Cheng agreed to all that the Western observers. He called for a forecast of national assembly. Until even a throne, defiant of the edicts embodying it. Now, the resolution of vested assembly carry of irremediable charges granted without a day. The edict repeats a seal the allegations against the minister with the communications and other radical and cont. But Chinese affairs of Western standards considered here, however, the Chinese affairs of the past and degraded ministers a bear serious ill will. The appointment of to succeed to Sheng believed to be the cabinet if not to Yuan Shi Kai to the cabinet if not to

May Terminate.

It is reported that the negotiation with the of the legation who had been Chinese affairs surprised if the revolution practically without the government complete and immediate government. An imperial edict was able for the plan to Chinese railroads in which the present rebel government thus sacrificed by the member of the cabinet an open rupture with the rebellious element. The charges against the national assembly yesterday present, but his ed to read a written his chief. The member of the cabinet, Tang Shan Yi, who post, succeeds Sheng. Punishment is ordered. Chao Erh Feng (rep) and Wang Ter (rep) past victory of the rebels.

Rebels Vict.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.—Official telegrams report has fallen and that the one of the treaty of the Republic of China. The situation is about 700.

Canton Report.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—from Shanghai says received there that the Canton after that they are preparing state advance on Peking.

May Cause Conf.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Yuan Heng rebel army Hankow, has advised there that he intends ships he catches catches and contraband. The cabinet advice today step is considered here. He will be in foreign.

Celebrate at San.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The reports of the world between Holway and Trembath, the New Zealanders. E. Terry says in a letter:

"Yesterday was the Prince of Wales' birthday, and C. E. Holway was born, and so Trembath, that giving him the champagne for Trembath had beaten Postle's time ago. Trembath was favored to 9, but there was not much time. Holway drew the inside but he lost the New Zealand to take the lead, 100 yards 40 yards. They ran along 150 yards with Trembath ahead, the big fellow rushed past Trembath, a finish, and put a gap of 100 yards between them. At 300 yards Holway's four yards in front of his rival. Trembath kept plugging away in the hope of Charlie trying, but it was all in vain. Trembath maintained his lead, the finish and won by about 4 1/2 feet. The official time was 50-5 seconds. I had my dog watch on and made 50-3-8. It had been raining hard and the track was bad."

"Jack" drew Holway met again on September 28 over 130 yards. The streak has recovered from his breakdown once more. I am told that if Holway were to show four inside in his trial he would have a lot of backing. I hope he can do it inside; there will be all the more for him. The heads in Sydney think Holway is a great runner, but they have yet to see the other at his best. Old Frank Holway saw Jack try through the other day, and said his style was perfect, and that he had taught him."

The high tension wires over the Fraser at New Westminster are to be raised twenty-five feet.

Twenty-four British tars will today arrive at Esquimalt to join H. M. S. "Esquimaux" and will be up-to-date in every respect. Ample provision is made for fire protection, the exits being large and numerous.

The proposed building, five stories in height, will be of reinforced concrete, with pressed-brick facing. The ground floor fronts will be occupied by five stores on Blanchard street and several on Broughton street. There will be a big scenery deck at the rear.

It is announced that Messrs. D. Spencer, Ltd., have agreed to allow the present theatre to continue open until May 30 in order that the management may care for the attractions that have been booked, and also to allow of the Ladies' Musical club and the Arion club completing their programmes for the season, the theatre being the only structure suitable for their concerts.

EXCELLENT MAPS OF THE ISLAND

Mr. R. H. Chapman Tells of Geological Survey Work—New Charts Very Comprehensive

Mr. R. H. Chapman of the geological survey, has been in town some days, closing work and preparing to return to Ottawa. When asked about the season's work Mr. Chapman said:

"The season just closing has been a successful one. The delays from smoke and bad weather have been fewer than in other years, and while much of the area mapped has been without roads or trails, no particular difficulty has been experienced.

"Since the end of May about three thousand square miles has been carefully mapped. This area is entirely on Vancouver Island and does not include the adjacent islands, which must be done another season.

"The work comprises a strip across the island extending along the west coast, from near Jordan river mouth to the vicinity of Cape Beale, and along the east coast from Cymox to Nook point and Hammond bay, and includes everything between the coast, Cowichan lake, Nitinat lake and all their drainages, most of the Alberni canal, China creek, Cameron lake and river, Nanaimo river, Englishman's river, Big and Little Qualicum, Horne lake and many smaller ones that have not been mapped heretofore.

"The map shows roads, trails, railways, streams, lakes and ponds, towns and houses, and the hills and mountains, and intervening valleys are shown by contours of two hundred feet interval. The field scale is about three miles to an inch, and the correct relations of all the points on the map is obtained by triangulation and traverses. Many mountain peaks have been climbed, and careful elevations obtained and some long pack trips have been necessary.

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PLAN TO BUILD MODERN THEATRE

Syndicate of Well-Known Local Business Men Secure Site at Blanchard and Broughton Streets

The site for a proposed new theatre has been acquired on the corner of Blanchard and Broughton streets, the Hanington property recently occupied by the beered boarding house, by a syndicate which includes the following well known Victorians: Messrs. J. Herick McGreggor, D. R. Ker, F. M. Rattenbury, F. B. Pemberton, R. F. Hittner, W. T. Williams, J. Musgrave, J. W. Spencer, R. J. Taylor, D. W. Rogers, J. A. Mara, A. J. O'Reilly, Dr. T. F. Stantler, Messrs. Green & Burdick Bros. and Messrs. McPherson and Fullerton. The members of the syndicate will become the board of directors of the permanent board, of a joint stock company to be formed with capital in the neighborhood of \$250,000, to take over the site and construct a modern theatre.

Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. D. Hochford in association with an eminent theatrical expert for a five-story theatre building. It will not only include a modern theatre but also stores on the Blanchard and Broughton street fronts and an apartment house, the intention being ultimately to convert the suites of rooms in the apartment house into offices, and in the grill room a good grill will be provided. The theatre will not be sacrificed in any way for the apartment house, and provision is made for a house in keeping with the requirements of the rapidly-growing city. The stage as shown on the plan will be twice as large as that of the Victoria theatre, capable of handling all the scenery of the largest of the road attractions, and the seating capacity will be between 1,400 and 1,500, about 400 or 500 more than that of the present Victoria theatre. A feature will be the placing of tin chairs in the upper gallery, where seats can be reserved as in any other part of the house.

With a large canopy over the sidewalk so that patrons may step from a carriage under its shelter, and a large foyer the theatre will present an attractive view and will be up-to-date in every respect. Ample provision is

UNUSUAL CURRENT

Captain of Knight of St. George Says Tidal Wave Caused Loss of Vessel

According to Captain Stephens of the British steamer Knight of St. George, which operated in the service of the Australian Mail line, was drawn to her doom upon the jagged reef at Nukualofa by a strange phenomenon. He attributes the disaster to a volcanic disturbance causing a tidal wave, which he claims set the vessel nine miles out and ahead of her course in an hour and a half.

Significance is given to the theory of Captain Stephens by the fact that the presence of an active submerged volcano within a few miles of the spot where the well known freighter went ashore, was reported recently by the British warship Torch. The minimum depth of water at the location of the volcano was fifty fathoms. It is believed that the crater is situated on a submerged island near Kouatapu, six miles south southwest of the Friendly group. The Knight of St. George was on her way from Vavau to Nukualofa, on the voyage to Auckland and Sydney from San Francisco. She was aground on August 30th on the north-west reef outside the harbor and about a mile to the northward of the Egler passage.

Cable advices report that the Knight of St. George will be a total loss. The skipper and those with him have saved a good portion of the cargo, but the hull of the vessel has apparently planted itself forever on the treacherous rocks. The Knight of St. George came into prominence several months ago when she was put up at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, at San Francisco and withdrawn because the bids offered were not satisfactory to the owners.

MYSTERY OF UMATILLA

Woman Passenger Disappeared After Leaving Victoria to be Found Ultimately in Hold of Vessel

The steamer Umatilla of the Pacific Coast Steamship company which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from San Francisco and landed over 200 tons of general cargo, and disembarked many passengers, had a mystery on board on the voyage south from this port to San Francisco. Shortly after the steamer gained the high sea from Victoria a woman passenger disappeared. The ship was raked fore and aft for a time of her without avail. No one on board heard anything that would indicate she had gone overboard, but it was concluded that she had fallen

WONDERFUL SPRINTING IN COMMONWEALTH

Jack Donaldson Runs 130 Yards in 12 Seconds—Defeating American Crack

Sporting news from Australia contains the account of a wonderful sprinting feat by Jack Donaldson, the champion C. E. Holway, the American, Donaldson won by four yards in 12 seconds. To ten yards inside even is something that has not been seen since the early days of Harry Hutchinson, English critics think the distance was 120 yards, but the accounts from Sydney are somewhat different.

Of the 440 yard race for the championship of the world between Holway and Trembath, the New Zealanders. E. Terry says in a letter:

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PURGING

List of Companies Which purged from Ontario Provincial R.

The activity and interest of joint stock corporations in Ontario, which have been augmented with other companies which have failed to pay up their shares, and every detail of the present upon the rights and interests, and the number of companies on the British Columbia approximately three score. It is added that those to be "struck" unless the law is amended "before the loved sixty days of thirty-three additions

BULLENS TO BUILD STEAMER

C. P. R. Closing Contract for Construction of Steel Vessel for Service off West Coast

The British Columbia Marine Railway company announces that it has practically closed a contract with the construction of a steel single-screw steamer to cost in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars for the British Columbia coast steamship service of the C.P.R. off the West Coast of Vancouver Island, between Victoria and Alberni and way ports.

The steamer will be the largest steel steamer built on the British Columbia coast, she will be about the size and somewhat similar in type to the Princess Royal of the Skagway service, which was built at Esquimalt, being the largest wooden vessel constructed there.

Built to the highest requirements at Lloyd's, 100 A. 1, the new Princess liner will be in keeping with the excellence of the company's vessels. She will be about 240 feet long, over all, and 232 feet long between perpendiculars, with beam of 38 feet and depth of 17 feet.

First class passenger accommodation will be provided and there will be cargo space for between 500 and 600 tons of freight.

The steamer is to be a substantial, through-going craft, built of steel practically throughout, only the pilot house and the officers' quarters on the upper deck being of wood, and the decks will be trimmed down with solid caulked planking. The plans for the new vessel are well under way and it is expected that the B.C. Marine Railway company will begin assembling the material for the big work at once.

The saloons and interior accommodation will be provided after the style of that of the steamer Princess Mary, one of the more recent additions to the local fleet, the after hatches being trucked through to allow of the easy working of cargo. The dishing and equipment will be carried out in the C.P.R. style, which is now well known on this coast.

The new Princess liner will be the first steel steamer of any size built at Esquimalt for some years, the last being the hydrographic steamer Lilloet. Recently a steel car ferry barge, constructed on the carway system of longitudinal plating, the first of this system built on this coast—was launched at the same yards for the C. P. R.

Aiding Local Industry The order given by the C.P.R. to the local firm is evidently based on the desire of the company to aid the local shipbuilding industry, as it is well known that the construction of such machinery and other material which must be imported for the work and the higher cost of labor, vessels cannot be constructed as cheaply as they can in the United Kingdom, under the same conditions and lower cost of labor. The fact that an order such as this given to the B. C. Marine Railway company by the C.P.R. is secured by the Esquimalt firm goes to show that the mercantile company can arrange for the construction of steel commercial steamers of size here under the conditions which exist.

The government should be able to provide for the construction of such warships which are to serve in the Pacific on this coast.

With the construction of this new Princess for the West Coast route the British Columbia coast steamship service, which since Capt. J. W. Troup charge has been greatly improved, will have four steamers about to be added to the fleet. The Princess Alice, built at the yards of Swan, Hunter & Wiggin at Richardson on the Tyne called at Monieson on Sunday on the way here, the Princess Sophia, being built at the yards of Howe, McLellan & Co., Paisley, a 1200 ton passenger and freight steamer intended for the northern service, is nearing completion, the turbine steamer Queen Alexandra, bought from Clyde passenger service for the Vancouver-Nanaimo route is being refitted and altered for the voyage out at Greenock by the Scott Shipbuilding and Engineering company, and the new steamer to be built at Esquimalt will replace the Tees, now being used on that route.

It is just twenty years—the anniversary was on Wednesday—since the first steel steamer was constructed, in British Columbia, the Comox of the Union Steamship company being the first, while the Coquitlam and Capilano were built shortly afterward.

Most of the parts of three steamers were brought out by the old steamer Grandholm from Scotland. The vessels were built at Coal Harbor. These were the Comox, the Coquitlam, and the Capilano. The Comox was launched October 25, 1891, the Coquitlam in December of the same year, and the Capilano early in 1892. Most of the shareholders of the Union Steamship company present at the launching are still in Vancouver. These were Messrs. A. St. John Hamerley, at that time president of the company, I. Oppenheimer, then mayor of Vancouver; B. T. Rogers, now president of the B.C. Sugar Refinery; R. G. Tatlow, W. Cargill, T. Freeman, and G. Fuller. Captains McPhaden and Soule, masters of the Union Steamship boats Leonora and Skidegate, and Captain Johnson of the old steamer Cutch, who is still in this province, were there who is now captain Webster, manager of the western Lloyd's agent, and now engaged in marine insurance in Vancouver.

Mr. Goodave R. C. Whip OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26.—It is understood that W. D. Staples, M.P. for MacDonald, is likely to succeed Hon. W. T. Ross as chief whip for Manitoba with

FRENCH CANADIANS FOR THIS PROVINCE

Western Canada Lumber Company to Institute Colonization Movement in Quebec

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—Col. Davidson, land commissioner and president of the Western Canada Lumber Company, is in Winnipeg pursuing an active colonization movement among French-Canadian lumbermen from Ottawa and Gatineau valleys to British Columbia under the auspices of the Canadian Northern Railway, of which company he is also land commissioner.

At the Western Canada Lumber company's mills on the Fraser river there are already 200 habitant families employed, and many of the French and relatives are making preparations to leave in the spring for the far west where steady work and a guarantee of good schools and churches has been made by the promoters.

ASSAULTS STEEL TRUST A MONOPOLY

United States Government Starts Long Expected Action to Dissolve Parent Organization

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The government's long planned suit to break up the so-called Steel Trust was begun here today in the United States circuit court. It is the most sweeping anti-trust action ever brought by the department of justice. The government asks not only the dissolution of the United States Steel corporation, but for the dissolution of all constituent and subsidiary companies which are alleged to have combined in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to maintain or attempt to maintain a monopoly of the steel business.

Thirty-six subsidiary corporations are named as defendants. J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, J. Henry C. Frick, Charles Steel, James Gaylor, William H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Federal Roberts, Jr., Daniel J. Reid, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener and William F. Palmer are named individually as defendants.

The United States Steel corporation, the Carnegie Steel company, the National Steel company, the American Steel and Wire company, the National Tube company, the Shelby Steel Tube company, the American Sheet and Timpale company, the American Sheet Steel company, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, all of which were organized under the New Jersey laws and the H. C. Frick Coke company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad company, and the Great Western Mining company are named as corporate defendants. Louis W. Will, James J. Hill, E. T. Nichols and J. H. Gruber are named as agents in connection with the ore companies.

Illegal Leases The Steel corporation's lease of the Great Northern railway's ore properties which the directors of the Steel company formally decided today to cancel is alleged to be illegal. The action of the directors was taken but a few hours before the filing of the bill. The government admits that it was advised of the cancellation of the lease in respect but states that under the terms of the lease no cancellation would be effective until January 1, 1915, and there is no limit upon the amount of ore that can be taken on the meantime.

Sensational allegations fairly toppled over each other in the government's petition which is an equity proceeding praying for injunctions to stop continuance of the alleged monopoly and other relief as the court may grant. The Steel corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, during the panic of 1907 is declared illegal and scathingly criticized. The petition declares that E. H. Carey and Henry C. Frick misled former President Roosevelt when they told him "that but little benefit will come to the Steel corporation from the purchase."

"The president," it says, "was not fully acquainted with the state of affairs in New York relevant to the transactions as they existed. If he had been fully advised he would have known that a device to stop the panic was not the sole moving cause, but that there was also a desire and purpose to acquire the control of a company that had recently assumed a position of potential competition of great significance."

"It is certain that the corporation strengthened its control of the country's iron ore supply, its predominant position in the south's iron and steel trade, eliminated a competitor and unlawfully acquired a power which is a menace to the welfare of the country and should be destroyed."

The Gary dinners are referred to, though not by name, as meetings which accomplished more than written pools or agreements.

"It was understood and agreed," said the bill, "that they (steel manufacturers represented at the meeting) were bound to protect each other, that to carry out this agreement, their honor was at stake and the obligation upon them was even dearer than life itself, and that no one of them should act or close understandings, but they should fail to act except with a direct or close understanding, that their honor was involved and that this was more binding upon him than any written contract. When bidden by the chief executive of the corporation they came at any time from any distance, ready, willing and anxious to turn over to him and to his friends all that was in their minds and in their hearts concerning their own business."

Interlocking directorates through which those in power in the Steel corporation held positions of influence on the directorate of other powerful corporations, are referred to as "a method more refined, more subtle, and more effective than the less effective than pools."

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Among the fifty-one first class passengers were Mr. Geo. Robertson, a fur trader at Kitamaat; Mr. J. B. Saint, manager of the Bella Coola cannery, and Mrs. Saint; Mrs. McFarlane, W. Sutherland, J. Morrison, S. J. Parker, or the Misses Gibson of the same place; C. K. Carnes, George Davis of the Smith's Inlet cannery, Mr. Wilson of the Beaver cannery, and L. A. Palmer of the Kimsquit cannery. There were 80 Chinese and 12 Japanese stowage passengers.

The steamer left again for the north last night.

JEWELRY THIEVES SECURE RICH BOOTY

In Plain Sight of Pedestrians and Police Vancouver Store is Looted

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 26.—While Dr. Ramage, owner of a large jewelry store, was absent from his premises, \$48,000 worth of jewelry was taken, neither was any attempt made to tamper with the vault which contained many high priced stones.

The store was locked by the owner when he brought news that the jewelry was taken. Several times. The jewels are valued at \$3,000.

Ontario Pioneer Dies BRADFORD, Ont., Oct. 26.—James Wilson, J.P., one of the most prominent farmers in Ontario, died today aged 84. He gave three sons to the Presbyterian ministry, including Rev. Robert J. Wilson of Vancouver. A daughter also lived in Vancouver.

JUST A BAIT TO LURE CANNIBALS

President Taft Admits Offer of United States of Abolition of Pulp Duty Was Made to Tempt Canada

MILWAUKEE, Pa., Oct. 26.—President Taft received as cordial a welcome as any president has ever received in any of the score or more states he has traversed in the last six weeks. He did not attempt to analyze his reception or to make political capital out of it. As a matter of fact he steered as far away from politics as he could.

At Okobah he drifted into a discussion of his tariff vetoes, but he did so with the explanation that he felt the people at large had a right to hear from a president his reasons for an important executive action.

Mr. Taft's first speech of the day was at Green Bay, where a great throng turned out to hear him. His subject there, as at Fond Du Lac, was "Peace Next came Appleton and Bora. In the heart of a big paper manufacturing district, the president frankly answered a series of questions put to him in writing by the local Commercial club asking an explanation of his course in favoring the proposed tariff on pulp.

"It is said that there is a passage in the law by which they allow their paper to come in free here," said the president. "What is true to this extent that paper is made out of wood that is grown on land on which there are no prohibitive restrictions may come in free, but as it happens on all the land particularly available and within reasonable limits for transportation there are prohibitive restrictions and very little paper comes in free. Almost all of what comes in pays the highest duty. That provision has been in force since July 22, and yet paper has come in without paying duty. I submit that the operation of that does not seem to indicate disaster to the industry. The fact is that it was put in for the purpose of tempting Canada, to depart from her prohibitive restrictions, during the war, and the provinces control with respect to the Dominion."

Turning Back on Old-Time Trading Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Forsake Quebec East to Run in More Certain Constituency—Hon. Mr. Borden by Acclamation

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated today that he would sit for Soulanges and resign in Quebec East in the by-election, the Liberal majority being large, but they would certainly lose Soulanges. To avoid that, Sir Wilfrid has decided to break with the riding which he has held for thirty-four years and to run in a constituency which has provided him with a seat.

Friday will be nomination day for the by-elections necessitated by the cabinet appointment. Yesterday it was stated by Liberal leaders in Montreal that there would be no opposition offered to any of the newly appointed ministers in this province.

HAILEYBURY, Ont., Oct. 26.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, the minister of railways and canals in the Borden government, will be elected in Nipissing by acclamation in the coming by-election. This announcement was made by Mr. Cyril Young, president of the Nipissing Liberal association.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 26.—Indications are that Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries and New Brunswick's representative in the Borden cabinet, will be elected by acclamation at the nomination tomorrow. The Socialists signified their intention of putting a man in the field, but the election law demands that candidates should deposit \$200, and they are short of cash.

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 26.—Hon. Jos. O. Reame, minister of public works in the Ontario cabinet, yesterday received the endorsement of North Essex Conservatives as their candidate in the provincial election. There were but two named in the ballot, Dr. Reame and Solomon White, ex-M.P.P. of Cobalt. On the one vote taken Dr. Reame was the choice of the convention by a vote of 152 to 320.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—At the Conservative convention here last night, Hugh John MacDonald nominated Hon. Robert Ross for the Winnipeg seat in the House of Commons. As a result, Mr. Haggart, K.C., the retiring member. There was no Liberal nomination.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—A conference between representatives of Liberal and Conservative parties in Nova Scotia was held today. As a result, Mr. Minister Horden will be elected by acclamation. There will be no election petition of either but there will be contests for the provincial legislature. In Doby and Lunenburg, both formerly held by the Liberals and Yarmouth will not likely be opened for bidding because he would run there only on condition of an election by acclamation.

ASK TENDERS FOR MORE ISLAND ROAD Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company Will Go Ahead With Additional Forty Miles at Once

Tenders for forty miles of clearing and grading of the Canadian Northern railway's Island system have been called for by the company, which takes in territory from a point in the vicinity of the West Arm of Shawanigan lake or Mile Post Sixty, to the northwest shore of Cowichan lake, or Mile Post One hundred and thirty. The tenders are to include also grubbing, the building of bridges and trestles and culverts, masonry and fencing.

The plans and specifications are now held at the local and Vancouver offices of the company, and it is expected that the work will be done within twelve months of the time that it is let. Bidding will close on November 20th.

ALL-RED WIRELESS ROUTE Great Britain Now Negotiating With Marconi—Canada Importants Link

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An early announcement may be expected that negotiations have concluded between the postoffice department and the Marconi Wireless company for the erection of a chain of wireless telegraph stations around the world linking up the British dominions. The British government is independent system of telegraph communication with any part of the globe.

Connection with the western hemisphere will be effected by means of stations already existing in the Pacific. It is proposed to establish another station at Montreal to communicate direct with the West Indies, where all the islands will be connected by short distance cables. It will be possible to communicate with Hongkong.

Poverty of Improvements LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mr. Smithers, presiding at the Grand Trunk Railway meeting today, said that notwithstanding the heavy increase of expense the company had been able to maintain the policy of improvement indicated at the last meeting. Over \$500,000 had been expended in increased wages but the percentage of working expenses was a trifle under that of the last half year. The company will prepare to issue scrip certificates in January.

THE BEAVER HUNTING Possibility of a Clash Among Trappers, White and Indian, When Close Season Expires

Although the closed season for beaver continuing during the past five years throughout British Columbia comes to an end with October 31 so far as virtually all the province is concerned, dis-appointment is nevertheless in store for the trappers and hunters of the Okanagan and Similkameen who had counted upon reaping a harvest of beaver pelts as soon as November comes. Their disappointment will be due to a special utilization by the lieutenant-governor in council of the power granted under Section 19 of the Game Protection Act of 1903 and its amendment of six years ago, for the declaration yesterday of a further close season for the beaver, extending over one year, throughout the watershed of the Okanagan river and lakes between Penticton and the international boundary line, in the Similkameen district, in which the railroad has asked for an injunction to prevent the commission from enforcing its orders, probably will be decided in a few days.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS The Laurels, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Munger, Esq., Oxford. Three and a half acres, extensive recreation grounds, systems, and a cadet corps commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910. (Section 42.) NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sidney Hotel, situate at Sidney, in the Province of British Columbia, by the following persons: Dated this 24th day of October, 1911. T. ESTER & TAYLOR, Applicant.

LADY MINE REACHES PORT

Sealing Schooner Returned from Bering Sea Yesterday Morning After a Stormy Cruise

The schooner Lady Mine, Capt. Delouchery, reached port yesterday morning and moored at McQuade's wharf to discharge the 266 sealskins taken in Bering sea, making a total of 502 for the season. The Lady Mine had a crew of Ahousaht Indians, 21 of them, and when the Lady Mine started for Bering sea with strong winds blowing from the other schooners had started homeward, the Sivasashes began to chant pagan prayers to their gods to induce Capt. Delouchery to turn homeward.

"The Indians are sure that the only reason I started for home was because the Sakalee Tye made me do it in answer to their chanting," said Capt. Delouchery yesterday. "We had stormy weather this season in Bering sea. Not in all the sixteen years that I have gone to the sea have I seen such weather. I can't say that there was one fine day, and when the other schooners had gone home and I was hanging on in the hope of getting a lowering the Indians began to get a 'sick tum-tum,' and they began to parade aft chanting 'kloosh wind; coolly home!'"

The wind's fair; go home. They kept this up for a while, and then they stood shouting at the rigging their chant chorus after chorus and finally the wind subsided. They consider the chanting responsible for the subsidence. One voyage home the Indians painted their faces white and did this chanting, and tied green boughs which they brought from the home village to the rigging. They said they did this to fool the wind gods and make their belief that they were blowing on land, instead of at sea.

The Lady Mine hauled off the southern coast until April last when she started for the sea other grounds, but no pelts were taken there. The Thomas F. Bayard got five one day close to the Lady Mine, and there were two United States schooners out hunting other from Ounalska this season. One was the former schooner Kinsel Maru, which was seized two years ago and sold at auction at Ounalska. She took eleven other skins for the season. The other, the Everett G. Hays, took seven.

In Bering sea the Lady Mine fell in with several Japanese whalers, and these reported that the Japanese had taken from 350 to 760 skins. The Highlander was the vessel in charge of Billy Dewette, formerly of Victoria.

Capt. Delouchery brought a different version of the story told by hunters of the Peewah concerning the reported sea otter raid by the schooner in charge of Capt. Voss. According to the story he heard there were no hunters shot, but the schooner had to return home because of trouble amongst the crew.

When the Lady Mine was getting water at English Bay for the voyage home a United States revenue cutter came in with three Japanese seal hunters on board as prisoners. They were found on one of the sea rookeries, and claimed that they had been lost in a fog from their schooner and had been obliged to go ashore. They were taken to Valdez.

Capt. Delouchery brought from Bering sea a piece of pumice stone secured in a remarkable way. It was part of the matter thrown from Mount Shishaldin in Ounalska during the eruption of the northern volcano this season, and one morning when his canoes were out hunting Capt. Delouchery baited a cod-line and threw it over the side. He was in 70 fathoms of water when he caught a cod and on cutting it open he found the piece of pumice stone which had been hurled to sea from the volcano and swallowed by the cod.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—At the conclusion today of the arguments in the Pacific Coast case the commerce court declined to grant a temporary injunction in the Salt Lake case at the request of the trans-continental carriers. The interstate commerce commission issued an order requiring the trans-continental railways to adjust their rates to Utah and Nevada points so as to avoid discrimination in favor of Pacific Coast terminals to become effective Nov. 15. The other cases, including the long pending Spokane rate case, in which the railroad has asked for an injunction to prevent the commission from enforcing its orders, probably will be decided in a few days.

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LAND NOTICES

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that Rev. G. H. Boring, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that James Davidson, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that Harold Anderson, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that George Arthur, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that Walter Harold, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that Florence Hamilton, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that Maude Amelia, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that Mary Amelia, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice of Intention to Apply for Purchase of Land. Take notice that John Halley, Minister of the Gospel, intends to apply for purchase of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted north-west corner of Section 34, Twp. 26, Range 20, Meridian 20, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. H. B. Boring, Name of Applicant. Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thomas M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

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THE PHA By Erne

The wall-eyed plover in waters clear His heavy strike His silvery scree

We have been fishing in the lake, and had renamed it Pike from thence on. A full sheet of water harrowed here and there among them, stood shore, and a constant against the craggy liquid monotone du nights. Sometimes among the drying lily-stray green shield of bunch of dusky mallards bound flight. But today deserted. Winnie the clear waters."

There were two and ours was at the camp lay south of the had the best fish of the best guide. "Bill breed—half Scotch, Born in the woods, like a savage, and a left in him was evidence. Fisher's was his rare abilities in talents. Swarthly he was the best man over a trail, the round man in the no die a boat, a rod, or

Now, our guide was some others of that superstition, and with "Sandy" Wilson WAS all right, but John Barleycorn he. We knew his failing along so that he would as little as possible.

One Wednesday from town, and by been taking a drop he was all right, and I were in a boat lake and making for the wall-eyed plover. As we rounded "Sandy" remarked, and placidly pulled boat from Fisher's we kept eyes had seen where we wanted to by secured the boat bite ravenously. T sized fish, running two and one-half good sized fish would five pounds.

After we had journeyed to the shore few chunks of dead on a frying pan with in it, and fried a few a smoke and started a logging camp white from the lake, intended ridges on the way to a little uncertain in had "Sandy" come impulse was a send boat and fishing tackle browsed around the and shot three parts

By the time we late in the afternoon silver, and walled a cove to the north sounded, ending with monical laughter, shoulders disgusted, he said.

We climbed into to fish a little better ing to get some one sionally were taken more frequently by I hooked on a lust over the side of the was a tremendous to reel in the line, sight and I certainly of them all" at the came up so easily to resistance at sat on it came towards the what a big one it y net under it and bro the side of the boat and I never could e in the net when it y. Now, it doesn't do guide. If he makes himself, and will another. But if you I felt his weight, without any resist landing net spread all I did know. "I lose him!" I said.

