



### Took Six—Got Well

Mrs. R. C. Small, of Ottawa, certainly ought to know a lot about rheumatism. Goodness knows, she suffered long enough. For years she was afflicted with a crippling ailment, the pain was so severe that she was compelled to lie helpless in bed.

"About a year ago," writes Mrs. Small, "I saw Fruit-a-tives advertised and decided to try them for my Rheumatism. After I had taken two boxes I was much better. I took six boxes in all—have had no pain for over six months—and feel that I am completely cured. I have gained over ten pounds in weight and am strong and well."

And yet there are some people suffering with Rheumatism, who have not given "Fruit-a-tives" a trial. Perhaps they don't want to get well.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all troubles arising from impure blood.

50c. a box, for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

### SHOT BY BURGLAR

#### WHEN HEARING SOUND

New York Woman Killed in Her Home by Thug Who Was Attacking Her Son—Hats Give Police Clues

Special to The Evening Post.

New York, July 8.—Mrs. Sophie Staber, wife of George Staber, an importer on Duane street, this city, was shot and instantly killed in her home in Flat Bush, Long Island, while aiding her son in a struggle with a burglar today.

George Staber was awakened before daylight by the entrance of the burglar and fought with the intruder on the stairs. Mrs. Staber rushed to her son's assistance with a cry of warning.

As she reached the head of the stairs the burglar called out to her, "Stop, or I'll kill you."

Mrs. Staber ignored the warning and the burglar fired. The bullet struck her in the breast. She fell to the bottom of the stairs and expired. The burglar, shaking off his hat, escaped through the window and escaped. Two hats found in the yard indicated that the murderer had an assistant on guard outside the house.

### MARCHED UNDER ONE COMMANDER

Canadian and American Troops Paraded Together at Plattsburg—President Taft on Canada

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 8.—New York state's 75th anniversary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain reached its climax yesterday. Today the scene of the battle of 1776, the speechmaking, the interchange of compliments among France, Great Britain, and the United States, who shared in the history making of the Champlain country, will all be transferred across the lake to Vermont and Burlington will have its day.

Postmaster-general Rudolph Lemieux, of Canada, also spoke at the banquet, and with Senator Root and others spoke again tonight at the banquet, where the expressions of friendly will among the three great nations participating in the centenary were emphasized.

Canada had a large share in yesterday's celebration and on the military reception at Plattsburg barracks this afternoon the president and the editor presided over the parade of American and Canadian troops, including an Ottawa regiment in scarlet coats, furry hats and covers. The detachment of the 6th foot guards, also from Ottawa, in uniforms of almost equal brilliancy, participated.

At the ceremonies at the Plattsburg barracks, Governor Hughes spoke, and was followed by Governor Proby. American ministers Jusselyn and Dryce, Postmaster-general Lemieux, and President Taft.

President Taft said: "I am delighted to say that for sixteen years I have spent my summers in Canada, and I have learned that north of us is a great and rising people, people whose progress is bound to be great, whose prosperity and greatness we know that Americans are great enough not to be jealous of, but to whom we are bound to be friendly."

At the banquet last night President Taft, speaking to the toast of "The United States," declared that the United States constituted the most conservative nation in the world. "For," he said, "we have had the longest experience of self-government."

The President expressed the thanks of the American people to Canada for having saved the world from the ravages of Napoleon. He pointed to the spirit of amity that made possible the spectacle of troops marching in national parades in parade under one commander.

### THE FLIGHT OF THE ARROW

Captain Baldwin Takes Aerial Cruise Over Connecticut City

Norwich, Conn., July 8.—Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, in the airship Arrow, made a successful flight of 25 minutes today. He rose to an altitude of 200 feet and covered a distance of four miles, passing directly over the centre of the city.

### RIP VAN WINKLE REDIVIVUS

Mr. Quinn Notes Marked Improvements in City Since His Last Visit

Trenton, N. J., July 8.—After twenty-two years in the state prison here, Patrick Quinn, 90 years of age, who was convicted of wife murder, was freed today. He rode in a motor automobile to the city, and was bewildered at the changed appearance of the city, since he was imprisoned.

### JOCKEY SELDEN VERY LOW TODAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

On June 25 Selden again rode Novgorod, the horse on which he met with his first accident.

But the judges decided that Selden was not strong enough to ride, and that in the saddle he was a menace to the other riders as well as to his own safety. They notified his employer, "Sunday School" Jack Clifford, that the boy would not be permitted to ride again during the present meeting, and advised keeping him on the ground for another year.

But it came to us after we notified him that Selden would not be allowed to ride," said Presiding Judge Skinner yesterday, "and asked us to modify this ruling. He explained that he had brought the boy here to make a rider of him, and that the boy himself was broken-hearted at the thought of not being able to do any more saddle work. Against our better judgment we consented to Selden riding for the Clifford stable, but ruled that he could accept no outside mounts."

Fay Muir went to the post yesterday, a well played favorite and many eyes were upon her as Selden got her away from the barrier in third position, and tore down past the stand on the outside. Just as the field was swinging round the first turn Fay Muir was seen to falter and fall, rolling over twice. Selden was thrown as the mare stumbled, and for a moment was lost to sight. Fay Muir picked herself up and trotted after the flying hind, but Selden lay where he fell at the thought of returning to the mud of the heavy track. Whether Fay Muir crossed her legs and stumbled, or whether she ran into Orestides, seems to be a matter of some doubt.

Selden was carried to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. A. E. McMicking. Early this morning he regained consciousness for a few moments, but the shock coming to him from the fall affected his brain, and he is now so seriously affected by the shock as to be unable to walk.

### RAILWAY BOARD RENDERS VERDICT

National Transcontinental Gets a Set Back—G.T.R. and C.P.R. at Ottawa

Ottawa, July 8.—Before the railway commission yesterday morning counsel for the National Transcontinental railway said the refusal of the commission to sanction the plan of crossing of the C. P. R. and N. T. R. at St. Boniface, Winnipeg, was really a calamity to the railway. The situation now is that the parties will have until July 26 to come to an agreement, otherwise there will be a rehearing of the case on its merits.

The Dominion Millers' Association was heard again on the charges for elevating and handling grain at Fort William. The association contends that business at present rates does not pay. Judgment was reserved.

The commission has given judgment settling the old dispute between the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. as to the use of terminals at the central station here. By the terms of the decision the C. P. R. is ordered to pay the G. T. R. \$250,000 in a capitalization of \$250,000. The G. T. interprets the order as meaning that the interest shall be computed at 5 per cent. on the C. P. R. holds that it means 2 1/2 per cent. In addition the C. P. R. is ordered to pay the G. T. R. \$100,000 in the form of a loan for the purchase of rolling stock.

Veteran Is Stricken

Trinidad, Col., July 8.—William Hudson, aged 65, perished alone on the staff of Gen. U. S. Greaves, who was killed in the St. Raphael Hospital here. The entire lower portion of his body is paralyzed. While walking Monday evening he suddenly collapsed. He was taken to the hospital, where his identity was discovered. He had been a hermit's life on a lonely ranch in Colorado Canyon.

### ELECTRIC RAILWAY RECEIPTS DRAFT

#### AGREEMENT BEING WAITING AT THE CHURCH

Nothing Now Interferes With Formal Ratification of Pact But Consent of Ratepayers To Prepare Bylaw

Nothing now stands in the way of the formal sealing of the agreement between the B. E. Electric Railway Company and the city. The draft prepared by City Barrister Taylor has been returned from Vancouver, where it has been considered by the legal advisers of the company. They have recommended one small technical amendment which does not affect the essential purport in the slightest. Therefore it is thought that the suggestion will be favorably received by the ratepayers at their next meeting. It is the mayor's intention to deal with the matter with the greatest possible expedition. He is anxious that the agreement shall receive the signatures of the two parties without delay in order that the necessary bylaw may proceed with the installation of the proposed \$1,000,000 power plant at the Jordan River. The next step necessary in the preparation of a bylaw. This will be ordered immediately and it is expected that it will be laid before the ratepayers at the same time that authority is requested to raise \$1,350,000 for the expropriation of the Esquimalt Water Works Company's holdings.

### BRIDE MISSED STEAMER FOR SEATTLE

Where She Was to Have Wed—Sobbing She Is Found and Comforted

Among the passengers of the steamer Iroquois when she sailed from the Victoria Hotel, on her morning run to Seattle was Miss Johnson, a belated bride. She was to have been married at Seattle this morning, but the lady-to-be was left waiting at the church.

Miss Johnson, with her father and mother, was one of a party of some 300 citizens. Envoys who swelled the passenger list of the three-funnelled liner Princess Charlotte when she arrived from the Mainland, spent a few hours in Victoria. She was so enraptured by the time she and mother too far away from the wharf she heard the liner had pulled out and mother was turned back to the wharf to find the bride's last whistle.

Then she remembered that tomorrow was her wedding day and that Seattle was 72 miles away, and she ran. She reached the wharf too late, the liner had pulled out into the stream and was turning by the Sound point.

When Harry Bishop, the freight agent, called on his office he found Miss Johnson sobbing on the arms of a friend, and being of a sympathetic nature, he wanted to know if he could give any assistance.

"She was to have been married," said the friend.

"I sob-was sob-to-sob have-sob-been-sob-married."

"I'll fix it," said the freight agent. "They went into his office and operator at Gonzales Hill and he got into communication with the Princess Charlotte and told her captain that Miss Johnson's daughter would come on the Iroquois this morning. Then another telegram was sent to the Seattle agent and told him to expect the bride. She was immediately enrolled of the service of Cupid, and he hurried away and found the future husband and told him of his bride's predicament.

The wedding was accordingly postponed and the wedding chimes will ring this afternoon after the Iroquois reaches Seattle.

### ALL-RED ROUTE

Dr. Coulter Speaks of His Visit to Australia and New Zealand in Connection Therewith

Ottawa, July 8.—Dr. R. H. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general of Canada, has returned after an absence of some weeks in Australia and New Zealand and Great Britain, where he has been carrying on negotiations on behalf of the Canadian government, looking to the establishment of an all-red steamship service, which was proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the last colonial conference. Dr. Coulter could make no statement to the press on the result of his mission, but he had made his report to the prime minister.

That his long journey has not been without results, he indicated strongly by his mission, and the optimistic view he has expressed of the future of his country in connection with the development of trade between Canada on the one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other.

"I had a splendid opportunity for seeing both Australia and New Zealand," he said, "and I found them two fine countries, inhabited by a people of high intelligence and high development within the next few years. Conditions of life have been very high in both countries, and the natural resources have been that they have not actively looked for additions to their population. However, a feeling in favor of expansion has developed, and they are now seeking immigrants with a view to the splendid opportunities which are offered here. This is what I noted in the great west, and I am sure that the British Empire, indeed the Britishers dominated the proceedings of the convention, the notable figures of the convention being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the surveyor of Nottinghamshire, England, and Mr. J. C. Law, the Canadian minister of trade and commerce. Another interesting feature of the convention was the presence of the Hon. J. C. Law, the minister of trade and commerce, who is also a member of the House of Commons."

Mr. Samuel Hill and Mr. J. C. Law, who were in the Washington Railway Commission, are among today's speakers. The convention was organized for the purpose of discussing the proposed all-red route, which was proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the last colonial conference. Dr. Coulter could make no statement to the press on the result of his mission, but he had made his report to the prime minister.

### ALBERTA GRAIN BY COAST ROUTE

Canadian Pacific Preparations at Vancouver—Rate Is Reduced by Company

Vancouver, July 8.—The plans for the C. P. R. for the handling of ten million bushels of export grain from Alberta through the port of Vancouver this season provide for a general remodeling of the warehouse at the extreme end of the pier, according to information secured yesterday.

There is every probability that in time the railway will construct at the eastern end of its line of wharves a pier similar to that recently completed at the western end, the pier to be devoted exclusively to the handling of grain. For the present, however, it is the intention to remodel the No. 3 pier and fit it to receive all the grain which will pass through Vancouver this year.

The C. P. R. has reduced the rate on grain from Calgary to the coast a further 3 cents, to 19 1/2 cents.

### PLEASANT TRAVELERS' RESTS

#### AT THE HOTELS

Imperial Express, Insofar as Australia and New Zealand are concerned, it was never carried out of any attempt made in that direction. The trouble is that the proprietors of our largest Australasian papers are also stockholders in the Eastern Extension Cable Company, and the Association of Publishers is really a newspaper trust playing into the hands of the Eastern Extension. So long as this continues, it is a fixed rule that no paper in the Australasian states or New Zealand use any item of news coming over the Pacific cable. I have even known news contained in a private message to be excluded because it was received over the cable. The only exception to this rule is the news of the capture of New South Wales is now heading an agitation to fight the combine and the Pacific cable, especially in view of this movement, rests the practical support of Australia for the imperial cable scheme.

### REPORT THAT INSTITUTION MUST BE ENLARGED TO ACCOMMODATE WORTHY APPLICANTS DENIED

That the accommodation of the British Columbia Orphan's Home was so severely taxed that a number of worthy applicants had to be refused was the effect of a rumor circulated yesterday. However, the report was given the most unqualified denial of several directors. In fact, the rumor is entirely untrue. The monthly meeting of the Management Committee was held the other day at which votes of thanks were passed to the various friends for acceptable contributions and kindness to the little folk, including Messrs. J. A. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, and the donors of necessities and luxuries for the Pound Party. The Post approached to acknowledge the following: The monthly meeting of the Management Committee was held the other day at which votes of thanks were passed to the various friends for acceptable contributions and kindness to the little folk, including Messrs. J. A. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, and the donors of necessities and luxuries for the Pound Party. 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Store.  
of Good  
ries  
ery parcel that leaves this  
most satisfactory of home-

oyt's Gum Gluten Granules, per  
package .....35c  
oyt's Self-raising Flour, per  
package .....35c  
oyt's Breakfast Food, per  
package .....35c  
oyt's Gum Gluten Flour, per  
sack .....\$2.00  
OR STARCH, 3 packages for .25c

SS & CO.  
Grocers  
TELS. 52, 1052 & 1590

Wheels  
ns



Beverages

DER, per tin.....10c  
per tin.....25c  
IAL, per bottle.....35c  
bottle.....20c  
er bottle.....25c  
INGERALE, CREAM  
.....60c

TELEPHONE 312  
COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS

Zam-Buk  
"GUB IT IN"



When troubled with sun-  
burn, blisters, insect stings,  
sore feet, or heat rashes, use  
Zam-Buk!  
Surprising how quickly it eases  
the smarting and stinging! Cures  
sores on young babies due to  
chafing.  
Zam-Buk is made from pure  
herb essences. No animal fats—  
no mineral poisons. Finest healer!  
Druggists and Stores everywhere.

A telegram reports two people in-  
jured. Pomona is almost completely  
drowned. The Miras des Cigles at  
that point being three miles wide. A  
light with food and other supplies was  
sent from Ottawa last week. The  
passengers, who were saved by re-  
fuge on the rising waters.

In Kansas City the situation is  
worsening. In the bottoms in  
the city, where are located the  
cokeries, wholesale warehouses and  
manufacturing plants, the waters in-  
fused soon after the return from  
Nova Scotia. His case is not regard-  
ed as serious.

Dr. Brock Has Diphtheria.  
Ottawa, July 7.—Dr. R. W. Brock,  
chief of the Canadian geological sur-  
vey, is in the civic isolation hospital  
suffering from diphtheria, which was  
diagnosed soon after his return from  
Nova Scotia. His case is not regard-  
ed as serious.

Divides Up Last Million  
Chicago, July 8.—Daniel K. Pearson,  
the "Sage of Hinsdale," already fam-  
ous for his benefactions to the smal-  
l business of this country, announced  
that he would devote the remainder of  
his nineteenth year to distributing  
among the various educational and  
philanthropic institutions of this city  
his last million dollars.

### BAPTISTS IN SESSION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

#### Church Workers of British Columbia and Adjacent States Discuss Issues of Vital Interest

The work of the Young People's Union was very ably treated in an address by Rev. W. Williams at the resumption of the proceedings of the Baptist convention today. The work of the junior organization in the end of the church being emphasized. The widespread influence of the society for good was dealt with graphically, with statistics replete with information. The serviceability of the Union paper also obtained attention. Discussion followed, and the report of the Triple Alliance next received recognition from Mr. A. H. Huggins, who presided. The address by Rev. C. Burnett, profitably occupied the remainder of the morning. This afternoon the women's convention is in session and this evening there will be reports from various committees. An address on African Missions, by Rev. Thomas Meedy, and on "Busy Here and There," by Rev. H. F. Perry, B. D., will be features of the evening song service.

#### MEDALS FOR MUSICIANS

British Columbians Receive Honors of The Royal Academy.

London, July 8.—The Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music has awarded medals to the following Canadians: Advanced grade, gold medal, Beatrice Inkman, British Columbia; piano, silver medal, Helen Bowker Granby, Que.; Gold medal, intermediate grade, Arabella F. Farver, Windsor, N. S.; silver medal, Joyce Burns, Vancouver.

#### AUSTRALIAN MILITIA SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Melbourne, July 8.—Official returns issued yesterday show marked improvement in musketry efficiency among Australian militia volunteers. The percentage of marksmen in trained soldiers' course has risen in two years from 5 to 39 while the percentage in the recruits' course rose from 58 to 66.

#### CONCILIATION OFFICERS

Reported intention of Labor Department to Obviate Cause of Settling Disputes.

Ottawa, July 7.—It is understood that the Labor department will appoint a conciliation officer in each province with authority in the eastern part of Canada and the other in the west. The functions of the officer would be the adjustment of industrial disputes by conciliation methods, which is now attended to by specially appointed boards.

#### RIOTS MARK CAPE BRETON STRIKE

Coal Town of Glace Bay Scene of Violent Demonstrations on Part of Dissatisfied Miners.

Glace Bay, N. S., July 8.—Riotous scenes in the collieries, an assault on General Manager Duggan, the reading of the riot act to the miners, the refusal of Mayor Douglas of Glace Bay to call out the troops at the request of the coal owners, and the arrest of a man who was charged with leading the strike of the U. M. Workers of America in the employ of the Dominion Coal company.

#### ELLA GINGLES EXCUSES TOM TAGGART

Irish Lace-maker in Chicago Tells Story of Unusual Crime in Windy City.

Chicago, July 8.—Ella Gingles, the Irish lace-maker, testified at the continuation of her trial yesterday that she did not know Tom Taggart, of French Lick Springs, that he never wrote a letter to her and never did her any harm whatever. Under direct examination she told the details of the extraordinary Wellington Hotel bathroom incident. She said that after she had been induced to go to the hotel and then to enter a room, where she expected to find Miss Barret, her employer, she was dragged and beaten over to being cut on her arms and hands to make her release her hold on her gown. She said the man in the room had climbed over the transom and that he also cut her and that she had twenty-three wounds when she was examined in the hospital.

#### PRICES UP FOR STRAWBERRIES

First Quality Fruit is Advanced on Local Market—Butter Values Higher.

With the supply of first quality strawberries becoming scarce the price on the local market has been advanced. It was predicted last week that berries are now selling retail at 15 cents per pound compared with last week's figure of two pounds for 25 cents. Preserving berries of No. 2 quality are still in liberal supply and prices remain unchanged at 10 cents per pound.

### A ROSSLAND MINER IS ROBBED IN SPOKANE

#### Joe Menard Had \$1,000 Hard-Earned Dollars and Two Thugs Beat Him Senseless and Took Them

Spokane, July 8.—Taken to Manito Park in broad daylight, knocked unconscious and robbed of \$1,000 in currency by two unknown thugs, was the fate that befell Joe Menard, a miner, who was in Spokane last Saturday on his way to Reno, Nevada. In the fight Menard's shirt was almost cut into ribbons by the blows he was terribly beaten. Menard had the cash in a belt inside his waist and it was not until he was senseless that the robbers were able to secure the money. When he regained consciousness shortly afterwards the thugs had departed.

#### FOR DESERTING SICK WIFE

Winnipeg, July 8.—Jas. York was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment for deserting his wife, who was ill.

#### APPOINTED DISTRICT JUDGE

Ottawa, July 7.—W. D. A. Lees, of Fort Saskatchewan, has been appointed district judge at Battledore, Alberta.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE GUARDED

New York, July 7.—It was learned today that since the New York Stock Exchange has been in the hands of government inspectors, a force of experienced detectives has been on guard in the vicinity of the New York Stock Exchange, following the news that the police of a letter, which threatened that between Friday and Tuesday, the exchange would be blown up with dynamite.

#### EPIDEMIC OF CATTLE DISEASE

Lake Charles, La., July 7.—Advisers received here today from Campton parish indicate that the epidemic of charbon which has prevailed in that section for several weeks is spreading widely in cattle and other live stock. Hundreds of range cattle have died of charbon, and their carcasses lie unburied in the marshes. It has been proposed to the parish seat of Campton in order that everyone may take a hand in suppressing the epidemic.

#### SPLITTING HAIRS

Legal Representative of Baking Powder Men Argues That Their Product is Not Food.

Washington, July 7.—Among the many knotty problems of vital interest to the housewife which the pure food and drug board of the department has been called upon to solve is: whether the effect of alum of various kinds is injurious to health. At a hearing today representative pickle and baking powder manufacturers, Luke E. W. Wright, former secretary of food, made an exhaustive argument in support of the proposition that baking powder was not subject to the provisions of the pure food and drug act. He contended that as much as baking powder was not used for food, the law would not apply. The term "food," in the pure food law, is restricted to those substances which are used for food, but the department always has construed this section to embrace food and substances which enter into the composition of food. The matter was taken under consideration.

#### COPPER RIVER RAILROAD

Cardova, Alaska, July 7.—S. W. Eccles, president of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, and party arrived today on the steamer North-west, to inspect the property for a part of inspection of the new line. Work on the road has been progressing rapidly and everything is in shape for the reception of the party being brought by George W. Perkins on the steam yacht Yucatan. President Eccles will remain here until the arrival of Mr. Perkins, when the entire party will start inland to inspect the railroad and other properties controlled by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests.

### SALE CAMPBELL'S SALE

"THE FASHION CENTRE"

## HOSE SPECIALS

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

PLAIN HOSE	FANCY COLORED HOSE	BLACK LACE LISLE HOSE	GAUZE LISLE HOSE	SILKETTE HOSE	BLACK HOSE	EXTRA FINE HOSE	LACE AND EMB. HOSE
Silk Finish	Embroidered	Size 8½ only	Garter tops	Blacks and Tans	White sole	Regular 60c	In all fancy shades
Black, tans and whites	Reg. 40c	Reg. 60c	Regular 40c	SALE 30c	SALE 30c	SALE 40c	In all fancy shades Reg. 60c
SALE 20c	SALE 25c	SALE 25c	SALE 25c				SALE 45c

### AGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.

"THE HOME OF THE DRESS BEAUTIFUL," 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.  
No goods charged, no goods on approval during Sale

#### TAILORING THAT TELLS

The vital part of "Fit-Reform" Tailoring is what you don't see. It's the part you don't see, that makes the part you do see, worth seeing.

The fine hair cloth and shrunken canvas—the patient moulding of shoulders, collars and lapels by hand—don't show in the finished garments. But they tell in the wear and fit of "Fit-Reform" Clothes. Tweeds, Homespuns, Serges and Flannels.

\$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

#### FIT-REFORM

ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

#### BORN

DIER—On Monday, July 5th inst., the wife of Dr. H. Dier of Rockland Ave., a son.

#### DIED

RUSSELL—At Vancouver, B. C., on the 3rd inst., John Russell, late of Cloverdale, Victoria, a native of Scotland, aged 64 years of age.

KEAYS—Mrs. Keays, wife of G. H. Keays, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carron, died last evening at St. Joseph's hospital, after an illness of little over a week. She was a native of Victoria and 31 years of age. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, one infant child, her father, mother, two sisters, Mrs. A. Westland and Mrs. H. Lewis, and also two brothers, Dan and Peter Carron of this city.

#### DIED

WOLLASTON—In this city on June 30, 1920, at the residence of his son, Percy Wollaston, 37, 1721 Oak Bay Ave., Percy Wollaston, aged 83 years, a native of Leeds, England.

CARMICHAEL—At Whanook, B. C., Monday, the 28th inst., Mrs. Susan Leah Carmichael, relict of the late Neil Carmichael, aged 71. Notice of funeral later.

### 'Gem' 1909 Dance Folio

Just to hand; contains all the year's song successes arranged as two-step waltzes, barn-dances, schottisches, polkas, lancers, etc.

Price 50c

### FLETCHER BROS.

The Music Store, 1231 Government Street.

Berlin, July 7.—The Reichstag today passed the second reading of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Venezuela.

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Black, tans and whites	Reg. 40c	Reg. 60c	Regular 40c	SALE 30c	SALE 30c	SALE 40c	In all fancy shades Reg. 60c
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#### LEMONS HIGHER

Lemons will be decidedly higher in price following the recent advance in California of \$2 per box, though no advance has as yet been made here. Water melons have also arrived on this market and are retelling at from 75 cents to \$1 each, according to size. A general advance was made this week in the prices of creamery butter, all creameries putting up the price of their product 5 cents per pound. The extra demand given as the reason for the advance.

#### ROYAL HOUSEHOLD A BAG

Lake of the Woods, a bag.....	2.00
Wild Rose, a bag.....	2.00
Calgary, a bag.....	2.00
Wild Corn, a bag.....	1.85
Snowflake, a bag.....	1.85
White Star, per sack.....	1.80
Three Star, per sack.....	1.80
Four Star, per sack.....	1.80
Five Star, per sack.....	1.80
Brans, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Corn, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Wheat, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Rye, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Sorghum, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Millet, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Flax, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Hemp, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Linseed, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Castor, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Sesame, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Sunflower, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Cottonseed, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Peanut, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Almond, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Peach, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Apple, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Pear, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Plum, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Cherry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Strawberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Raspberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Blueberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Elderberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Huckleberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Blackberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Currant, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Gooseberry, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Elderflower, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Rosehip, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Hawthorn, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Elder, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Yew, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Juniper, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Sage, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Thyme, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Basil, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Parsley, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Dill, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Fennel, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Coriander, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Mustard, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Turmeric, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Cloves, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Nutmeg, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Cardamom, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Anise, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Licorice, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Saffron, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Vanilla, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Sarsaparilla, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Gentian, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Scilla, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Belladonna, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Opium, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Morphine, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Cocaine, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Ammonia, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Potash, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Soda, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Lime, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Sulphur, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Iron, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Zinc, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Copper, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Lead, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Tin, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Silver, per 100 lbs.....	1.70
Crushed Gold, per 100 lbs.....	1.70

#### HONOR THE FLAG

Toronto, July 8.—Mayor Oliver announced to a deputation today that the police would have orders to arrest any one trafficking the British flag in the dust, as it is alleged a party of American tourists did a few days ago.

#### PIONEER PLAINMAN PASSES

San Jose, Cal., July 8.—Wesley Hoover, a member of a party of pioneers that crossed the plains in 1848, many of whom perished at Donner Lake, died here last night. He was 87 years old.

STEAMBOAT FARES.

There is no doubt that summer travel on the steamboats plying between here and Seattle has been somewhat disappointing. Possibly the summer season to Seattle has not yet fairly begun. The people of the United States are not given, as a rule, to settling out on vacation trips before the national holiday is over; but the fact remains that a great many people have gone to Seattle from nearby towns to attend the Exposition, and only a few of these have visited Victoria. We do not assume to dictate to the Canadian Pacific Railway management what course it should adopt to stimulate travel, but as the company depends upon the public for its patronage there can be no harm in mentioning what people say on the subject. There is a very strong opinion prevalent that rates are too high on the triangular trip. The two Princesses make six trips, sailing every twenty-four hours. They are never loaded to their full capacity. They could carry 6,000 people a day with the greatest of comfort, that is a thousand to and from Seattle, a thousand to and from Vancouver and a thousand each way between Vancouver and Seattle. How near they are to doing this we do not know, but fancy that they must fall a long way short of it. They can hardly do so at the present rate of local fares, for the charge is rather more than for the same people to pay simply in a pleasure trip. A dollar a quarter one way and \$2.50 return between Victoria and Seattle and Victoria and Vancouver would have the effect of greatly increasing travel, and so we assume would a corresponding rate between Vancouver and Seattle. As we have said, we do not assume to dictate to the Canadian Pacific, but we may add that the merchants of Victoria who prepared for a large summer trade with travelers, feel that the company might very properly consider their case and endeavor to develop travel by a reduction of rates.

THE PREMIER'S TOUR.

Apart altogether from political considerations, which really formed a secondary object, if they were even in Mr. McBride's mind, the tour of the Premier is a very interesting one. It visits about thirty places, and in so doing, was able to see the country very thoroughly. The report which he brings back of the conditions of business and the signs of progress is very gratifying. Mr. McBride is a good deal of an enthusiast on the subject of British Columbia and its development, but the general aspect of the province is so favorable that he lacks words to express his appreciation of it. Such a tour cannot fail to have an inspiring effect upon his mind and make him feel determined to approach the many problems presented by the growing needs of the country with courage and in a statesmanlike way. His plan of keeping closely in touch with the constituencies is an excellent one. It enables him to learn for himself much about the requirements of the province, and puts him in a position to discuss with knowledge all propositions placed before him by representatives from the different localities. This is of itself a very excellent thing. Mr. McBride seems to have greatly enjoyed his tour, for though he was kept very busy, it afforded a much-to-be desired change from the constant routine of office work. Few people on the outside know the calls upon a premier's time in this province. They are relatively greater than in any other province, because British Columbia is in a sort of transition stage. Many things that are dealt with in other provinces by the municipalities come to the attention of the government here, and there has grown up a habit of "wanting to see the premier" upon a lot of matters which really ought not to occupy his attention at all. People come to see him as if he were the manager of an exhibition, and want to know all kinds of things. It doubtless was an enjoyable change to get out into the country and move around among all sorts of conditions of people, hearing what this one wanted, and what that one had to complain of, seeing how the country is filling up, and with what steady steps industry is conquering the land. We notice that every time Mr. McBride comes home from a provincial tour he is more sanguine of the future of the province, and more convinced that those who do not see the country thoroughly can have only a very inadequate idea of what advancement it has made, and of what its potentialities are.

"THE WEARY TITAN"

We gave space on this page yesterday to a poem from Punch signed by speeches delivered by British statesmen to the Imperial Press Conference. It is some time since Punch has attempted to handle national issues seriously, and one can hardly say that its contribution was as

forceful as some of his predecessors in that sort of work have been. But it is very clear that if he has not overstated the gravity of the occasion, he has certainly not overestimated the need of the Empire for a leader. Lately we have heard a great deal about "the weary Titan" as though the people of the United Kingdom felt like laying down the burden, which they are bearing; but this is a consummation which no lover of human freedom can contemplate with serenity. Of what does the Titan's load consist? It is not so much of expenditures for the army and navy, although these are what we are most apt to think of in such a connection. The United Kingdom is better able to bear the cost of an army and navy than any other European power. It is not directly at least, the responsibility of a world-wide Empire, although we have been told it was not infrequently lately. The burden of the British people arises from the fact that, while it is maintaining its position as first among the nations, it is endeavoring to solve tremendous domestic problems. The leaving of British democracy working with a force to which nothing in the past history of the nation can be compared. If the people were content to let domestic reform stand aside until the question of national defence had been placed beyond all room for doubt, the Titan's burden would be greatly lightened; but they will not do this. In the articles, which have appeared in "An Hour with the Hundred Editor" dealing with the "Hundred Year War," reference has been made several times to the fact that, while England was engaged in hostilities abroad she was solving important problems at home. In this lay the great difference between England and her Continental rivals. Domestic progress stood still with them, while they waged war. The stress of providing armies and navies never stayed English progress, but on the contrary stimulated it. The Titan's burden was always heavy. It was heavy in the days of which we have just spoken; it was heavy during the Napoleonic wars. It is heavy today. But as the nation has come out of all crises stronger than ever, so will it come out of this crisis. It may be as the poet of Punch seems to think, that there is no leader in sight, who is capable of coping with the situation; but we must not be too sure of this. Britain has never lacked leaders in time of need, although they have not always been recognized by their contemporaries.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.

It seems to be the intention of the Ontario government to restrict greatly, if it does not wholly abolish, the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There may be some doubt as to the constitutionality of such a course, and indeed it has been expressly held that a provincial legislature cannot take away a right of appeal conferred by the Supreme Court Act of Canada. Without discussing the legal question in detail, and speaking with not a very accurate idea of what is proposed, we may express the opinion that, in our humble judgment, the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee ought not to be greatly limited. The Judicial Committee represents in its appellate capacity that personal prerogative of the Sovereign by virtue of which we speak of him as the fountain of justice. To understand the matter correctly we must go a long way back in history. We must think of the days when justice was administered in the Hall of the King, and when it was held that the Sovereign could not deny to any one the right to be heard. As conditions changed, it became impossible for the Sovereign himself to hear and determine cases, and instead of the court moving about from place to place to right all wrongs, judges were assigned to the duty, but the name "court" was preserved because the Sovereign was always supposed to be present. The right of the subject to appeal to the Crown has never been called in question since the granting of the Great Charter. Therefore so far as the Sovereign is concerned the right of appeal cannot be taken away by him. That right can only be annulled by Parliament. There can be no question but that the power to annul it rests somewhere, but we greatly doubt if it is vested in the local legislatures. We think it would be a matter of much regret if any part of the British dominions were to cut itself loose from the Crown by refusing this right of appeal. That right is

today one of the most efficient bonds of union between the various dominions and the Mother Country. The right has an actual value. It seems important that there should be only one final court of last resort in the Empire, for if there is more than one, we will not have that uniformity of law, which seems essential to the general welfare. No question of the ability of our colonial judges is raised by contending for the right of appeal. MR. LUMSDEN'S RESIGNATION. What may be taken as the government's explanation of the resignation of Mr. Hugh Lumsden, chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, appears in an Ottawa dispatch of the Montreal Herald. It is stated that Mr. Lumsden some time ago intimated that he would ask to be relieved of his duties, if his salary was not increased, and he was not given leave of absence. It is suggested that Mr. Lumsden kept too close to his office and did not go over the work often enough. The immediate cause of his resignation arose out of work done by the Board of Arbitration in classification. This board consisted of Mr. Lumsden, acting for the railway commissioners, Mr. Koller, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Mr. Collingwood Schriber, of the railway department. The arbitrators have examined the 450 miles between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, and were only a week doing it. The district engineers and contractors did not take sufficient time to examine the work, nor did they give them an opportunity to be heard on disputed points. These complaints were sent to the arbitrators with an expression of opinion by the commissioners to the effect that all persons affected by the classification ought to have been given an opportunity of stating their side of the case. Mr. Lumsden resigned, the Chairman of the Railway Commission, says that Mr. Lumsden has given his reason for resigning in a letter which has not been given out for publication. It is clear from what Mr. Lumsden says that there will be considerable trouble over the matter of classification. The matter is giving the government a good deal of concern, as shown by the following despatch from Ottawa to the Montreal Star: Ottawa, Ont., June 30.—Hon. George P. Graham and Mr. Wilfrid Laurier were in a long conference today over the situation arising out of the resignation of Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway. Mr. Lumsden's resignation, which has not been given out for publication, is a matter of considerable concern to the government. Mr. Lumsden's resignation, which has not been given out for publication, is a matter of considerable concern to the government. Mr. Lumsden's resignation, which has not been given out for publication, is a matter of considerable concern to the government. Mr. Lumsden's resignation, which has not been given out for publication, is a matter of considerable concern to the government.

A CANADIAN NAVY.

A St. Louis paper thinks it absurd for Canada to talk about building a navy, and gives two reasons for its opinion. One is that the Dominion has two fleets upon which it can rely for defence, one being that of the United Kingdom and the other that of the United States. It adds that, if we have a fleet, it will be an incentive to the last named country to build a more powerful navy, and thus a rivalry may be engendered that may lead to regrettable results. It is not very evident how, if the United States is prepared to defend us, unpleasantness will be a result of our getting ready to do something in our own defence. An outsider might be justified in thinking that it would be the other way about, that Canada would build a navy with hostile designs against the United States is too absurd a suggestion to be considered for a moment. The proposition that the United States navy would be available for our defence is one of the strongest reasons why we should have a fleet of our own. To be placed in such a humiliating position that we should have to look for defence to a foreign power is something which no red-blooded Canadian can contemplate with serenity. If we owe it to ourselves not to be a helpless burden on the United States, we must build a navy with the Monroe doctrine for the defence of her shores, and take no steps to provide for her own protection, but we trust it will not be long before the initial steps will be taken to relieve Canada of the reproach that she is absolutely unprepared to meet possible enemies on the seas.

Exclude The Air. For sealing jars and jellies there is nothing that will exclude the air so well, nothing so simple to use. PURE REFINED PARAFFINE, PER BRICK 25c. When jam is cool, pour in the melted paraffine. It will not mix with the preserve, but will harden and turn over in necessary for any preserves. It will keep them perfectly for years. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST. Telephones 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street.

A Money-Saving Occasion. TO GAIN MUCHLY NEEDED SPACE—SPACE FOR INCOMING GOODS—WE ARE OFFERING GREAT MONEY-SAVING INDUCEMENTS. THIS stock-clearing move of ours is a money-saving occasion you shouldn't fail to investigate. To gain muchly needed space—space we must have for incoming goods purchased on the last Eastern trip of our buyer—we are clearing every piece of furniture of which we have but one or two of a kind. Exceptional reductions are offered—and when you remember that these are not specially purchased "sale" goods, but regular Weiler Quality lines you'll better appreciate the great opportunity to save. Do Not Fail to Visit This Store Today—You Can't Afford to Miss It. There is room in most every home for one or more of these dainty furniture pieces, and here is the one occasion of the year when you can get goods of such superior quality at such little prices. The quality of every piece is backed by our guarantee of absolute satisfaction. The upholstered pieces are the work of our own upholstering department in nearly every instance. A Small Cash Payment Secures Any of These Offerings for You. Perhaps you are not prepared to purchase such items just at present. In such a case a small cash payment will secure them for you and we shall deliver in a few days. Or if you prefer other satisfactory arrangements may be made. By all means see these offerings—do not spend a cent until you have seen the offerings of this sale. Oak Library Table. Regular \$20 for \$16. Here is a sample value. A beautiful golden oak library table with square shaped top, 20x38 in., has one drawer and shelf beneath, finely finished. Regular price \$20, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$16. Parlor Cabinets for Little Many Excellent Values Offered. Many interesting price tickets are to be found on the parlor cabinets. We have many single pieces we wish to dispose of at once and these reductions should move the lot in record time. Space prevents us from listing the several items here today. Drop in and see the interesting styles and still more interesting prices. Music cabinets are close by and clearance prices on these will surprise you. Handsome designs, too. Oak Parlor Table. Regular \$37.50 for \$22.50. Another interesting value—A parlor table in golden oak, top is oval, 20x40 in., and is highly polished. Table has one drawer. It is a massive style. Regular price was \$37.50. CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$22.50. SUBSTANTIAL PRICE SAVINGS ON THESE BEDROOM LINES. SOME choice bedroom furniture pieces are included in the clearance sale, and if you have a bedroom to furnish or one that would be improved by the addition of an attractive dresser, chiffonier or wardrobe, here is a grand opportunity to save in the buying. Let us show you these pieces—sample values from the stock. DRESSER—329. A mahogany style. Has 3 swinging mirrors and 2 drawers. Regular price was \$35. Clearance price.....\$25. CHIFFONIER—667. Here is a beautiful design in mahogany dresser. Has square shaped bevel mirror, 4 large and 2 small drawers. Regular price was \$52. Clearance price \$45. CHIFFONIER—111. Here is an attractive chiffonier style at a little price. Mahogany finished or in golden oak. Has bevel mirror, 4 drawers and 2 cupboards. Stand designed to match. Regular price.....\$30. WARDROBE—529. A most useful furniture piece in the bedroom. This is made of selected oak finished, a beautiful golden. Has tall cupboard with sliding clothes hangers, 5 drawers and swinging bevel mirror. Regular price \$48. Clearance price.....\$38. DRESSER AND STAND—458. This set consists of a very prettily designed dressing table with oval bevel mirror placed horizontally. Stand designed to match. Selected Bird's eye maple. Regular price \$75. Clearance price.....\$55. WARDROBE—534. Another wardrobe style of merit. Made of golden finished maple. Has tall cupboard with sliding clothes hangers and five drawers. A very attractive and useful piece. Regular price \$45. Clearance price.....\$35. DRESSER AND STAND—525. This dresser and stand is made of selected Bird's eye maple, highly polished, and is a very stylish set. Dresser has large bevel mirror and large drawers. Stand designed to match. The regular price was \$48. Clearance price.....\$37.50. DRESSER AND STAND—522. A splendid value in a medium priced set. Made of golden surface oak. Dresser has 2 small and 1 large drawers and bevel mirror. Regular, \$37.50. Clearance price.....\$30. DRESSER AND STAND—521. Another handsome golden oak set. Dresser has massive square-shaped mirror and three drawers. Dresser designed to match. The regular price was \$53. Clearance price.....\$75. THREE LADIES' WRITING DESKS PRICED AT SAVING FIGURES. Three desk styles that'll please the ladies and priced at saving figures. A desk is a very convenient furniture piece to have in the home and these are priced to help you own such a convenience. Shown on third floor. LADIES' DESK, 846—An attractive desk in golden oak. Has book-shelf beneath. Conveniently arranged and finely finished. Regular price was \$18, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$15. LADIES' DESK—A Louis XV. desk style that would add much to the attractiveness and convenience of some home. Well arranged. Regular price was \$50, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$35. LADIES' DESK—A writing table in beautiful circassian walnut. A genuinely handsome desk and at this price, splendid value. The regular price was \$95, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$75. Other equally interesting values. SIDEBOARD, 1905—Another large style in golden oak. Has three small and one large drawer and two cupboards, also large bevel mirror of first quality. The regular price was \$65, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$50. PUT ONE OF THESE IN YOUR DINING ROOM—EASY AT THESE PRICES. Easy to outfit your diningroom in royal shape at these easy prices. Here is an opportunity to get some splendid diningroom furniture pieces at saving prices. A few sample values: SIDEBOARD, 140—This is one of the most attractive styles we show in the shop. Beautiful oak has been used and finished in best manner. Has three small and one large drawers and three cupboards. Large bevel mirror. Regular price was \$140, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$100. SIDEBOARD, 4340—A massive sideboard style in oak. Has three small and one large drawer and two cupboards. Mirror is very large bevel extending full width of sideboard. Carved work adds to the attractiveness. Regular price \$110, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$85. BUFFET AND CHINA CABINET, 442—One of those popular combinations. China cabinet part has five shelves and leaded glass doors. Buffet section has two drawers and cupboard and two bevel mirrors. Golden oak. Regular price was \$75, CLEARANCE PRICE.....\$65. HUNDREDS OF SPECIAL VALUES ALL OVER STORE. ALL through the store you'll find wonderful values. Furniture pieces suitable for every room in the home are included in these reductions and in every case the reduction is genuine and the article the best. There is sense of security in buying Weiler furniture because of the guarantee of satisfaction that goes with it. Every one of these special values carry the same guarantee of satisfaction. Don't fail to visit us and of course the earlier you come the better choice we shall be able to offer. FURNISHERS OF CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, BOATS. WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862. FURNISHERS OF HOMES, CLUBS, HOTELS.

CLEARING METHODS FOR LOGGED OFF LAND. Friday, July 9, 1909. The subject dealt with in this article, here published by courtesy of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is one of the most important in this province. Mr. Clark seems to have brought careful thought and sane judgment to his study of the question. The department of agriculture at Washington has just taken from the press a report made by Harry Thompson, the government expert on his preliminary investigations in the Northwest in the economical clearing of logged-off lands. The report shows that there are 2,352,109 acres of logged-off land in the Northwest. There are only 425,829 acres of land in cultivation. The report contains accounts of various methods contrived by Washington farmers for clearing their land, and gives the average cost per acre obtained by each method. Following is the introduction of the pamphlet: "The rapid decrease of merchantable timber and the consequent increasing acreage of logged-off land has brought to the attention of the people of the Pacific Northwest the importance of the agricultural development of this section of the United States. In order to make this land suitable for agricultural purposes, it must be cleared for the plow. To do this the standing timber the logs, the underbrush, and the stumps must be removed. A preliminary investigation of the situation was made during the summer of 1908 to determine the extent of the logged-off land, the methods in use at the present time, and as nearly as possible the cost of clearing by the different methods. For this purpose experiments were undertaken, and consequently no definite figures can be given in regard to the cost of clearing by the different methods in use except as given by contractors and owners who have kept a record of the cost of clearing their land. The territory covered in this investigation embraces Western Washington, Western Oregon and Northern California. Extent of Logged-Off Land. "In the state of Washington the eighteen counties west of the Cascade mountains have an area of 8,700,000 acres of assessed land, as given by the various assessors of the respective counties. Of this, 2,352,109 acres are in cultivation or improved pasture, 5,348,000 acres in standing merchantable timber and 2,352,109 in logged-off land. From this it will be seen that 27 per cent of the total acreage is logged-off land. The acreage in cultivation, much of which is pasture land from which the large stumps have not been removed, is only 5 per cent of the whole area. Washington Has Advantage. "The timber lands in Western Oregon and Northern California are not nearly so accessible as those of Western Washington. Neither is there nearly so much logged-off land in this land, so well adapted for agricultural purposes as that in Washington. While the demand for timber in Oregon and California is well supplied by prairie and easily cleared brush land, the necessity of clearing the logged-off land in these states is not pressing. On the other hand, Western Washington has an area of 2,352,109 acres not heavily timbered at one time and the demand for agricultural products has expanded to such an extent that the demand for farm land and the idle wastes of cut-over land has brought to the attention of the people of the Pacific Northwest the importance of the agricultural development of this section of the United States. The character of the clearing spruce stands and brush lands through the benches and side hills covered with fir stumps and a dense growth of underbrush to the more sparse and hemlock ridges. The spruce stump is thought to be the most expensive to remove, owing to the fact that it is found only on the deepest soil, where it roots deeply, it often roots to a depth of 40 feet, and stumping powder to loosen a single stump five feet in diameter. "The fir stump is the most stumping stump of all logged-off lands in Washington and Oregon, and is removed by various methods and by hand labor. "The cedar grows to some extent wherever the fir is found and predominates on low ground. "All of the above trees have lateral root systems and do not root deeply except in loose or sandy soil where the roots penetrate to a depth of several feet. On flooded or swampy land the roots are often partly above the surface. "In the logged-off lands of the redwood section of the northern California there has been little or no attempt to clear the land for agricultural purposes, since prairie land is plentiful and the logged-off land is so dense and hilly. "Some attempts have been made to clear the land of everything to be stumped and then to seed to orchard grass for cattle range. This work of clearing has been a failure in most cases, the great quantity of brush and the sucker growth of the redwood stumps have almost entirely covered the ground in two or three years. "It is estimated that the logged-off land of California can be reclaimed at about the same expense as the fir-stump land of Oregon and Washington. Most of the clearing that has been done in Oregon was done by cheap labor until recent years. The donkey engine method has been used in some sections of the state recently. Hand Method. "Until recent years clearing was almost wholly done by what is now known as the 'by hand' method, where the farmer, equipped with peavey, mattock, shovel and axe, was made to put under cultivation the logger's stubble field. By this method the standing trees and brush were slashed generally during the summer months. Then, in September or October, after the first rains had fallen, there was no danger to neighboring improvements of timber, a fire was started and allowed to burn over the area to be slashed, when most of the brush and small logs were burned completely. The remaining logs were sawed into convenient lengths, piled and burned. After the rains had softened the ground sufficiently the smaller stumps and roots were grubbed and pulled out. Often a stump puller of the captain type was used in pulling the smaller stumps after they had been loosened by digging around them. "This type of stump puller is often used in clearing small tracts after the stumps have been broken into several pieces and loosened by the use of stumping powder, without which no





# THE UNREST IN INDIA

## BY CHARLES HARRISON GIBBONS

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the northeast corner of Section 21, Township 27, and marked E. L. N. W. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 J. P. LAWSON,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the northeast corner of Section 21, Township 18, and marked E. L. N. W. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1909.  
 EMILY LAWSON,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the southwest corner of Section 3, Township 26, and marked E. L. N. W. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 F. J. KNIGHT,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the southwest corner of Section 3, Township 26, and marked W. R. S. E. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 27, and marked W. R. S. E. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 W. R. WRIGHT,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 26, and marked E. P. S. W. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 FRISWELL,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 26, and marked E. P. S. W. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 ELIZABETH PAYNE,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

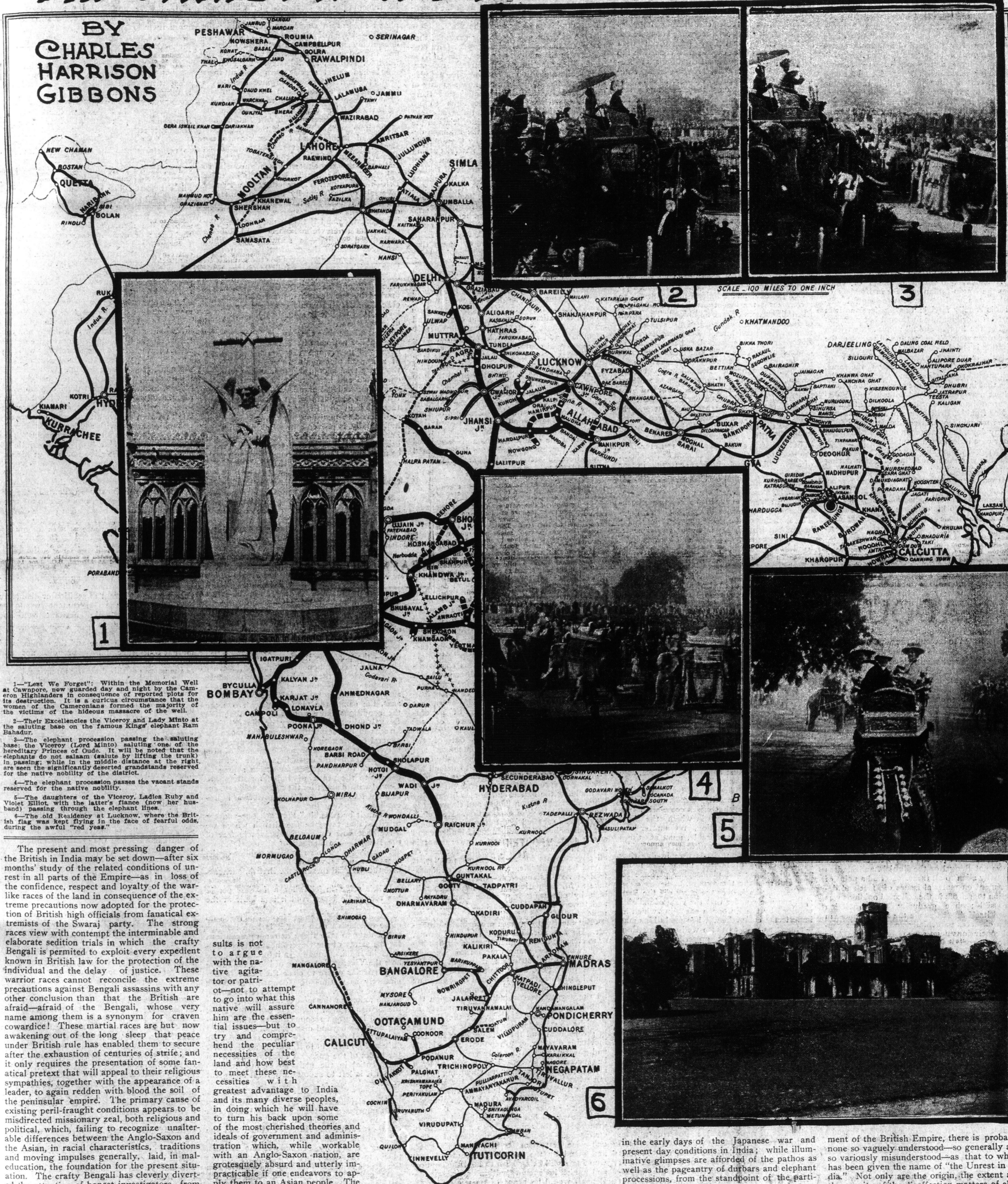
**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the southeast corner of Section 15, Township 26, and marked C. P. S. E. E. corner, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence south to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 18, 1909.  
 CLAREMONDE PAYNE,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 26, and marked W. P. S. E. E. corner, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 W. R. PAYNE,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the northwest corner of Section 24, Township 27, and marked G. H. S. N. W. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 G. HUNTER,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the northeast corner of Section 10, Township 26, and marked L. N. C. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 L. N. GOLES,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal petroleum on the following deeded lands, situated in Rupert District commencing at a post planted on or the northwest corner of Section 11, Township 26, and marked S. S. M. P. S. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres.  
 Situated at Alberni, B.C., June 16, 1909.  
 S. A. McPHERSON,  
 J. Renaldi, Agent.



1—"Let Us Forget": Within the Memorial Well at Cawnpore, now guarded day and night by the Cameron Highlanders in consequence of reported plots for its destruction. It is a curious circumstance that the women of the Cameronians formed the majority of the victims of the hideous massacre of the well.  
 2—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto at the saluting base on the famous King's elephant Ram Bahadur.  
 3—The elephant procession passing the saluting base; the Viceroy (Lord Minto) saluting one of the hereditary Princes of Oude. It will be noted that the elephants do not salute (salute by lifting the trunk) in passing; while in the middle distance at the right are seen the significantly deserted grandstands reserved for the native nobility of the district.  
 4—The elephant procession passes the vacant stands reserved for the native nobility.  
 5—The daughters of the Viceroy, Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot, with the latter's fiancé (now her husband) passing through the elephant line.  
 6—The old Residency at Lucknow, where the British flag was kept flying in the face of fearful odds, during the awful "red year."

The present and most pressing danger of the British in India may be set down—after six months' study of the related conditions of unrest in all parts of the Empire—as in loss of the confidence, respect and loyalty of the warlike races of the land in consequence of the extreme precautions now adopted for the protection of British high officials from fanatical extremists of the Swaraj party. The strong races view with contempt the interminable and elaborate sedition trials in which the crafty Bengali is permitted to exploit every expedient known in British law for the protection of the individual and the delay of justice. These warrior races cannot reconcile the extreme precautions against Bengali assassins with any other conclusion than that the British are afraid—afraid of the Bengali, whose very name among them is a synonym for craven cowardice! These martial races are but now awakening out of the long sleep that peace under British rule has enabled them to secure after the exhaustion of centuries of strife; and it only requires the presentation of some fanatical pretext that will appeal to their religious sympathies, together with the appearance of a leader, to again redden with blood the soil of the peninsular empire. The primary cause of existing peril-fraught conditions appears to be misdirected missionary zeal, both religious and political, which, failing to recognize unalterable differences between the Anglo-Saxon and the Asian, in racial characteristics, traditions and moving impulses generally, laid, in mal-education, the foundation for the present situation. The crafty Bengali has cleverly diverted the attention of honest investigators from the critical main issue by involving them in a maze of evidence and argument upon what the Bengali presents as the issues. What the investigator in India must do to get practical re-

sults is not to argue with the native agitator—not to attempt to go into what this native will assure him are the essential issues—but to try and comprehend the peculiar necessities of the land and how best to meet these necessities with greatest advantage to India and its many diverse peoples, in doing which he will have to turn his back upon some of the most cherished theories and ideals of government and administration which, while workable with an Anglo-Saxon nation, are grotesquely absurd and utterly impracticable if one endeavors to apply them to an Asian people. The restoration of a paternal absolutism and the appointment as Viceroy of such a man as Kitchener, with elastic discretionary powers and a wholly Anglo-Indian advisory board are necessary in the present crisis. Incidentally, an interesting study is presented today, of parallels between Russian methods in the early days of the Japanese war and present day conditions in India; while illuminative glimpses are afforded of the pathos as well as the pagantry of durbars and elephant processions, from the standpoint of the participating native nobility.

Of all the complex problems presented for solution by those entrusted with the govern-

ment of the British Empire, there is probably none so vaguely understood—so generally and so variously misunderstood—as that to which has been given the name of "the Unrest in India." Not only are the origin, the extent and the gravity of the disaffection matters of elusive indefiniteness to politicians and the public "at Home"; they are almost as perplexing mysteries to the Englishman in India; almost,

but not quite, for he knows something of the fantastic nature of Oriental peoples and the wide differentiation of that nature from the nature of the Anglo-Saxon. And this can never be fully realized by anyone who does not know the East by personal contact, which fact enters largely into the case as it stands and immensely complicates the task of solution.

Is India on the verge of another Mutiny? Officialdom says "no, the very suggestion is preposterous," as it may be expected to hold until, even after, the peril of insurrection has been blazoned in blood and fire. History is self-repeating, and the story of the Mutiny may today be read with profit. To admit the present critical situation would, in the opinion of those in authority, be to admit incompetence in administration, alarm the British nation perhaps unnecessarily, and give a status to the rebellious movement which it is still hoped may be denied to it. Hence the censorship of the Press in India is of a thorough character undreamed of by the average Britisher, while what does appear in the public prints is usually as wide of the salient and significant facts as were the authorized war reports appearing in the Russian Press during the first months of the trial of strength with little despised Japan. Hence, too, British journalists sent out from Home to write of the situation from personal observation, are straightway upon arrival in India provided with a most courteous but insistent chaperonage, so that only such sides of the case are seen and such conclusions arrived at as simplify and support the official position.

To endeavor to obtain opinions of value from the Anglo-Indian resident in Bombay or Madras or any of the southern or central districts is equally fatal: the disaffection is in the North, originating in Bengal but now embracing the Punjab and all upper India within the danger zone. The South will tell you the agitation is strictly confined to courage-lacking Bengal, "in no way affecting the peace or safety of India." Officialdom says the same, with mental reservations, and always with the hope that in some way the swelling tide of discontent may yet be stayed without public disclosure of its volume or its grave potentialities.

For frankly, British rule in India is today more seriously jeopardized than it was in ante-mutiny days, the champions of revolt having a better case in logic, while retaining the powerful support of the religious and racial fanaticism that was the mainspring of action during the memorable "red year."

It may be argued, and with seeming reason, that one who visits India as I have, for two or three months annually, has neither right nor license to set up his opinions or his observations against those of residents, acquainted with the country and its peoples. I thought so too when I first visited India, and laughed at the absurdity of the request when I received a letter from an American newspaper which in other days I had served as a special correspondent, asking me—as I would be travelling in India that winter—to "send in an article dealing comprehensively with the so-called Unrest, its origin, its meaning, its extent, its national significance, and its probable or possible solution."

Who am I, I thought, that I should attempt or be expected to attempt, the superhuman?

But I was anxious to oblige—inbred journalistic ethics and traditions are not casually eradicated—and I decided to do my serious best. So I went, during my travels through the then parched and blistering land, to some twenty or more prominent journalists, from Madras to Lahore and from Bombay to the Capital, and obtained from each an interview or a written opinion, most generally the latter, covering the points in my unsought assignment. These, I thought, I will file carefully away, and when the opportunity presents itself, obtain a statement of its case from the Bengal committee, with a reply to that from some informed official. And with all that heavy ammunition it will only be left for me to work up an introduction epitomizing the cases pro and con, with something of the local color and atmosphere—and the deed is done!

Plain sailing it seemed to be. It was only when the harmonizing of the many sincere and well-considered opinions came to be attempted that realization forced itself that Bombay knows not Bengal or the Punjab, and Madras is equally alien to all three. To find a point of agreement on material issues of fact and deduction therefrom in the collected opinions was impossible; while gradually the conviction forced itself that as a rule the Englishman in India observes parochially and forms his general conclusions upon such observations. Also by long association with certain seemingly fixed conditions, his eyes are not too keen for signs of upheaval. There are perhaps none so oblivious of the dormant dangers of the slumbering volcano as those who live their tranquil lives upon its vine-clothed slopes.

There is, too, some foundational justification for the saying that onlookers see most of the game, and it is for this reason, as well as because I have had opportunity of late to observe conditions in all parts of India, and trace the appearance and trend of related conditions, that I am making bold to write of the Unrest upon what admittedly are and must be superficial observations. It is an honest conviction with me as with many others that the situation in India today is pregnant with great danger, if not to British supremacy at least of a terrible and sanguinary struggle for the retention of that supremacy. It is an equally honest conviction that India may be spared a second baptism of blood and the Empire an incalculable expenditure in lives and treasure if the fatuous policy of concealment, misrepresentation and weak adherence to British standards (where wholly inapplicable) be promptly abandoned for straightforward admission of facts and such stern paternalism as alone can meet the traditional and racial require-

ments of the land and its peoples in successful government.

The primary cause of the Unrest in India—the initial cause of every Asian problem that the white peoples face—may be diagnosed as misdirected missionary zeal, religious or political; zeal which, in its non-recognition of unalterable differences of racial characteristics, traditions, philosophies and moving impulses generally, becomes well-meaning but none the less dangerous fanaticism. Interwoven with this is ineradicable Anglo-Saxon conceit in the fixed superiority under all conditions, of Anglo-Saxon institutions, Anglo-Saxon standards of morality, Anglo-Saxon religion, Anglo-Saxon theories and methods of government, of education, and of administration—regardless of the fact that these codes and institutions cannot be universally applied successfully. You may take an Indian boy from the cradle, bring him up strictly as a young Englishman, educate him as such, keep him entirely apart from and out of touch with his own race and color, and you have but spoiled an Oriental. The finished product is not and could never be an Englishman. And forms of government that are, in theory at least, admirably right and best for an Anglo-Saxon people, are not and never can be equally right and best for an Asian people. Applied to an Asian people, regardless of every immovable condition that should count and does count in fact, they become monuments of well-intentioned blundering.

To set aside all religious aspects of the question, the present conditions in India may be traced directly to the failure of India's pioneer political and religious missionaries to recognize at the inception of their activities fixed differences of race and blood. The youth of India has been encouraged to seek education on European lines. Book-learning and European methods generally being held in contempt by the warlike and historic races of the land, it was naturally the suave, self-seeking, sycophantic Bengali who chiefly sought the schools and universities as a means of ingratiating himself in the favor of the powers of the land. As a parrot student he excels. He quickly learns, too, that government by the people through the secret ballot is today the declared foundation of Anglo-Saxon liberties. Forthwith he sees a great light! His nervous fingers can never hold the sword; the thunder of cannon or the shriek of shell will always send him scurrying in fear for a hiding place; but the ballot—the secret ballot—is a weapon infinitely to his taste.

He is, moreover, a born politician, if a craven, and shrewd enough to recognize the illimitable opportunities of political chicanery. The subtleties of the game appeal to him. He has inborn genius for intrigue and finesse. Besides, here is a way by which he may hope to ultimately dominate the land—to rule the Sikh, the Pathan, even the sturdy little Gurkha, whose fierce eyes and ready knife have ever been sufficient to set him quivering as with an attack of Madras ague. The power of the ballot, he very soon decides, is quite the ideal power for government. By the ballot he can see a way for himself, the despotic Bengali, to control the destinies of Hindustan, and craftily to avenge himself in the process of years, upon the manlier, contented, unlettered and unchanging races that from time immemorial have harried Bengal and its people.

So he pursues with avidity his European studies and feels himself already half a conqueror. He has in him no element of constructive statecraft, yet he has grand visions of an India-to-be, a babu's, not a warrior-governed, land. The more he reads and studies the English books, the more logically irresistible do his dreams become.

His books, his universities, cannot or do not teach him, or it is beyond his capacity or his desire to learn, that behind the exercise of the ballot there must be a forceful people, capable of defending as well as of exercising the ballot privilege. They do not teach him, or if they do he will cheerfully disregard so unpleasant a feature, that crises come with nations as with individuals in which the finest spun theories of civilization, no matter how convincing or how admirable, must at times be sustained by strength of arm, by individualism, determination, deeds that in due time become events of history upon which the peaceful scholar and philosopher perforce revise and re-shape their codes.

Glancing back over the story of the Bengali, can one wonder that the vista of delights unfolded by the European schooling which he imperfectly comprehends, has made him mad—almost as mad as those well-meaning English in India who first prescribed European education on lines invariably leading to the learned professions, as a miraculous treatment capable of transforming the Asian nature into the Anglo-Saxon!

Still dealing with the educational primary cause of all the present trouble: When first the natives of India were encouraged to adopt European methods of education and praised and petted for so doing, the fact was lost sight of that while the babu is ready enough to seek such power as that of the ballot, and plume himself as the thinker and the prospective master of the land, his transformation is not so thorough and complete that his hereditary and conveniently-practical recognition of all government as paternal is shattered or even disturbed. That is inborn. And so, by a process of reasoning the intricacies of which are to the Englishman past all finding out, while professing his complete conversion to the principles of representative government, he still can reconcile this new devotion with the good old Oriental doctrine that "the State is the Father and the Mother of its people." It is therefore perfectly logical for the superficially educated Bengali or Deccani Brahmin to contend that, the State having facilitated his education, his future maintenance in his sphere of life becomes a duty of State.

His parents in the old times taught him and were responsible for his business in life. The State now instructs him, in Free School and University. Therefore, the State stands in loco parentis, and has assumed all responsibilities of the parent! He has proven himself an apt babbler of European university lore, but he is still an Oriental, and from the Oriental standpoint his free education unquestionably gives him a claim upon the State.

One of them will argue, for example, that since the State made him a lawyer (and lawyers are in the majority in the product of the universities) the duty of the State is clearly to find him a position or remunerative practice in that profession. There are now so many of these graduates of the universities that there are very far from enough positions to go round, and the result is that thousands are dissatisfied. There are English officials in the country, and the Bengali and the Brahmin demand that the positions held by these should by preference be given to the native, quoting the ill-considered and unwise utterances of public men at Home as to the desire of Britain to install the native in administrative places wherever possible. University degrees and aptness in controversy do not, however, make men fit for authority over strong men, although these subjective masses be unlettered; the schooling of the Bengali does not make him a strong man, resourceful, vigilant, faithful, just, determined—the type of man that wins Empires in the East, or what is harder still sometimes, holds them from disintegration. The Bengali's comprehension, controlled by his ambitions, does not compass this. He would be quite ready to accept the full powers of government—but he does not want the responsibilities to accompany these powers. These men of education are clever and cunning and crafty and most polite, but almost invariably effeminate and timorous. They are not leaders who could control the country, and in their hearts they know it. They want the places of honor and emolument, but they want the strength of the British Raj behind them to back them up and protect them from what, but for the British, would be the powers of the land. These well realize, as do the agitators in and about Calcutta, that Brahmin or Bengali rule in India would be a short-lived jest for history, and that were the British to withdraw from the country, chaos and bloodshed would be precipitated and those of the Bengal strain become once more the harried and the despised.

Of course the eloquent champions of "Hindustan for the people of Hindustan" do not openly admit these truths, but they know them for such. They know that complete success for their soaring plans would but spell dire disaster for India, and for themselves. They know that Britons still respect the bulldog doctrine of "what we have we hold," and they build on this doctrine the discomfiture of the British and the infinite multiplication of the difficulties of government in India.

Besides, plot and intrigue are delights to the soul of the Bengali. He seeks not more the ostensibly desired results than he does the intoxication of the game. He joys in legal technicalities and quibbles and in the subtleties of abstruse argument. He has a marvellous memory and there is nothing more well pleasing to his Asian nature than to trip and tangle the ponderous Anglo-Saxon in his controversial intricacies. And the Englishman in India has provided such opportunities for confounding British doctrines generally! The Englishman has taught the babu that self-government is the only true and proper form of government according to the ethics of the age, so the Bengali demands self-government and eligibility for the franchise out of the mouths of British political economists and British printed authorities. He virtually challenges the Englishman in India to defend his (the Englishman's) contradictory position in extolling representative government while withholding the ballot, and nurses inward joy when the Englishman labors and flounders in the impossible task of explanation. He would, nay, he would be satisfied if the Englishman would but confess himself a stupendous blunderer and admit that, while democratic government is sound in principle and apparently the best of all governments for Anglo-Saxon peoples, it would be unsuitable, ridiculous, even disastrous, for an Asian people—that it was a mistake to fill the native Indian's head with rubbish by educating him along English lines and toward English ideals that he can never understand or make applicable.

But the Englishman is proverbially obstinate. He does not like to admit himself wrong, or to concede that the guarantees of British liberty would be transformed into weapons forged for self-destruction if placed in the hands of some other peoples. The Bengali thus has him between two fires of argument: between two alternatives in conclusions. And all the arguments contradict the position the Anglo-Saxon must assume for the safety as well as the weal of India; while the alternatives are to stand fast for his enunciated ideals in government and thus deliver over India to inevitable disaster, or to repudiate those ideals and govern India in the only way it can ever be successfully governed as a whole—by a stern but just paternalism. Unwilling to admit what he knows for the facts, the Englishman in India morosely tells the suave Bengali that he cannot have the ballot anyway—and that he talks too much.

If he would but admit the initial errors—grotesque in their absurdity to any student of Orientalism—enunciate the doctrine of a firm and wise despotism for the country's good, and stand by the gospel of the sword that won India still being keen to hold the country and punish its enemies within or without, the Bengali would be heard of no more as a fomenter of rebellion and unrest. Anglo-Saxon racial obstinacy and fear of the powers "at Home," "which never can understand," inter-

vene unfortunately, and the Brahmin and the Bengali continue upon their devious course as workers of mischief. They form secret societies in which they air their oratory and their fancied grievances to willing ears. They dabble in anarchism, more to their taste than open warring. They convince and use as their instruments the low caste men of the hills who occasionally come their way, and who are simple as children in world-lore, but—unlike the Bengali—devoid of personal fear. They plunge delightedly into elaborate technical defences and interminable legal battles when prosecutions for sedition are initiated. They crowd the Indian secret service with men of their own race and nature, and amuse themselves by keeping the authorities in constant turmoil of excitement through the reports of these emissaries. They drive home the fact in the minds of the soldierly Sikh and Pathan and Mahomedan that although these wear the medals of faithful and loyal service to the British Raj, they are nevertheless unwelcome aliens in South Africa, or Canada, or Australia, insultingly classed miscellaneous as "Hindus" in the hostile legislation of these British dominions. They cite the very few reversals of decisions by native members of the Indian judiciary as testimony to the quality of the brains of India when weighed by British standards; and if this is not enough, they even point to Sir John Fisher—Lord Roberts—Rudyard Kipling—as showing that India produces some of the greatest Britons of the times. They hedge the Government about with worries and with nihilistic terrors until the movement of a Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice or Commissioner, is marked by such extreme precautions for the official's safety as would convince a stranger in the land that it is actually upon the brink of internal war.

And all the time the greater danger grows! The soldier nations of the North cannot and never will understand why on the discovery of a Bengal plot against the powers of authority, a trial should drag for weary months, obstructed and hampered by every tricky device of clever legal practice. They shrug contemptuous shoulders when it is explained to them that in British justice no man may be condemned to punishment until and unless he, individually, is proven guilty as charged. They know full well how utterly improbable or impossible it is for a British trial to elicit truth or meet the ends of equity and justice in dealing with Orientals and Oriental methods.

"Why not, since it is Bengal maketh all the trouble, punish the Bengalis all until they deliver the guilty over to justice?" they urge, with knowledge and experience of the crude but direct and efficacious practice of the past. "Let but two regiments of the Gurkhas be sent to teach the Bengali his place and duty, and the matter is ended and the land at peace." It is the voice of wisdom. The course commended would or would have met the situation. But the Anglo-Saxon genius for blundering at critical moments, and Anglo-Saxon devotion to Anglo-Saxon ways and gospels, must be maintained. The Man-in-the-Street at Home must be considered.

Let but the Viceroy make a pilgrimage to any part of the Empire now, and he moves about no longer as the inviolate father of his people, secure in their affection and their care. Roads closed to all traffic and guarded by soldiers—the populace that would seek only to shrew their ruler honor and respect, sternly ridden back by the cavalry to wide distances from his person—police spies everywhere, suspicion and precaution in the streets, the bazaar, the camp, the temple gate. These are the conditions more potent by far than the Bengali's hysterical oratory or his seditious screeds in the vernacular press that make for general disaffection in a friendly people. The very extent and omnipresent evidences of precautions against the extremists of the "reform" circle are in themselves an active source of danger to the peace of India, for they are viewed with disgust by the native soldiery, accustomed to direct and straightforward proceedings.

"Can it be possible," they ask one another privily, "that these be the British whom we serve that now confess themselves in fear of the Bengali—the Bengali of all men! Where did we always go when wanting gold or cattle, horses or wives withal, but to Bengal and take them! And these be the British, our masters!"

Their pride in following a fearless people has received a blow. And it is a blow at the peace of India.

Of course the Man-at-Home can reach no other conclusion than that it is both sensible and a duty to take these extreme precautions for the safety of the Government's representatives in India. Equally is it understandable how the Viceroy and others of lesser rank have no particular desire to close their careers prematurely as victims of a cowardly assassin's bomb or dagger. But there is force remaining in the axiom of the men of will who have set the British in high places the world over, that he who has great responsibilities in his keeping must be beyond disclosure of the thought of personal danger. He must see only his duty and go straight to it, leaving all else upon the knees of the gods. A measure of fatalism is essential in the make-up of any man to whom it is left to successfully meet any great crisis.

The seriousness of affairs in India was most impressed upon me during the Viceroy's visit in November last to Lucknow, the ancient capital of the Kings of Oude, and the scene of one of the most thrilling chapters, reflecting the glory of indomitable British pluck, in the dark story of the Mutiny. True the streets of the modern city on that occasion were gray with flags and bunting and the greenery of many triumphal arches; true, also, the magic Eastern night was brilliant with festal illuminations and many British bands made joyous music while Fashion celebrated

the presence of Royalty's representatives. But these displays touched not the heart or life or feeling of the people. The gaiety was forced and artificial. The gilding of conditions was so thin that everywhere the grim bones of reality protruded.

Quite probably the natives of the Lucknow district were, and still are, as truly loyal to Britain as any in the land. Why, then, impugn their loyalty by driving them back like dangerous wild beasts when they would press forward merely to see and do honor to their Emperor's representative? Quite probably there was "no shadow of discontent in all the United Provinces of Agra and Oude." But why, then, the special police camp of some thousand men—the closing of the peaceful country roads—the carefully toned and inspired reports in the Government Press—the hundred and one reminders of Russian policy and practice?

One had need of no over-vivid imagination to transform into the knout the ready sabre of the ever-active cavalry as they rode back the peasantry to distant boundaries from the deserted and guarded highways; or to find parallels between the blind impotence and dependence of the Secret Service chiefs upon their henchmen of questionable loyalty, and those of Russian officialdom in its relationship to the mercenary intelligence agents of the Czar; or even in the censorship of the Press, whose reports are subjected to revision not only by the suppression of facts unpalatable to the powers of authority, but not infrequently by the incorporation of paragraphs suggesting conditions widely different from the actual.

There was indeed an element of grim humor in the memorable meeting of the Viceroy with the titular nobility of that land of memories—but not the humor of a happy and contented people rejoicing in the presence of their ruler. Rather, the whole proceeding was tinged with thinly-veiled satire, and ever and anon the mask would seem to slip. Of a certainty the nobles of the land presented themselves as bidden, to meet and greet the King-Emperor's representative—those of them who had not some pilgrimage to perform, or some ceremonial of religion to give attention to, or were not, unhappily, seized with sudden illness. Assuredly, too, they did all required honor to the Viceroy, and in their loyal and patriotic addresses declared their joy not only in his presence among them, but also in the changed conditions that had brought their land under the beneficent government of the British Raj!

And they—the lineal descendants of the ancient rulers whose palaces today echo the tread of the alien tourists' booted feet or the clink of the Englishman's billiard-balls where he has possessed himself of those palaces for his imperative Club!

The Viceroy, too, played equally the game. He generally assured the assembled nobles of his unalterable confidence in their devotion and loyalty, while voicing an incidental warning, quite out of harmony with such an assurance, that in the event of sedition or disloyalty presenting itself, the Government would be found strong to act and no hesitancy would be shown in visiting upon those responsible swift and sufficient punishment.

The gilding of phrase and the emphasis of mutual confidence and esteem did not and could not entirely conceal the feeling of either of the parties at this dramatic interview.

The elephant procession followed. A braver show or more spectacular could scarcely be imagined or desired even in this land of pageantry. The setting, too, was worthy the event.

"From the Crommelin Road," to quote the Pioneer, "opposite the entrance to Victoria Park might be glimpsed the north gate of the Chouk, the haunt of jewellers whose wares rejoice the hearts of princes and lighten the purses even of those with no great fortunes to spend. Victoria Park itself, with its bronze statue of the departed Great Queen, its trees and well-kept lawns, was in the centuries ago intended as a pleasure-ground for the inhabitants, and a pleasure-ground it assuredly is wherein it delights off to linger. Finally the Rumi Darwaza and the great Imambara, or mausoleum of Asaf-ud-Daula, with its flanking minarets, a group of buildings whose dimensions and architectural style mark them out as the finest and most imposing of the many buildings of Lucknow. A spot with haunting memories of Asaf-ud-Daula, the famous fourth Nawab of Oude's royal House, who sought to outvie the splendors of Tippos Sultan, built his own sepulchre, bridges and mosques, and himself delighted in elephant processions on an imposing scale. Beyond, the site of the old Machhi Bhawan Fort, blown up by its garrison in July, 1857, when the banner of England floated none too secure over the Residency, to be restored after the re-occupation of Lucknow, and, later still, after the great assemblage at Delhi, when Victoria was declared Queen-Empress of India, to be again demolished. This last was the point chosen for the final act in the November drama—the grand march-past of salaaming elephants."

The intense green of the far-stretching expanse of park award—the glitter and softened color of the World's Fair-suggesting groups of tawdry palaces, the blue of the over-arching Indian sky, the blaze upon all of the fierce Indian sun! The picture—without the procession—was surely one of peace, so beautiful as to impress itself indelibly.

But there was not lacking a note of discord and suggestion. Here in the most favored viewpoint, English society made of the improvised grandstand a milliner's flower garden where busily obsequious kitmagars served tea and dainty refreshments after the Anglo-Indian fashion. There, on the hillside beyond, far out of touch with the spectacle and the honored ruler, are massed uncountable thousands of the silent and sombre people of the land, who at irregular intervals are rudely

pressed back to bounds by charge ally.

Again the tinsel failing to effect that mysterious spectre of the Unrest. To quote once more the mouthpiece of the Government—"Three-quarters of an hour after sion had started, the leading elephant of the Machhi Bhawan. As the Viceroy approached, the bands struck British national anthem and the sented arms. Ram Bahadur gave a twirl to his trunk and moved on eminence commanding the roadway phants of the Lieutenant-Governor's regal family, and the two Staffs of sition to the right of Ram Bahadur remaining elephants filing past in Viceroy. As each elephant marched lifted his trunk in salutation, the the howdahs rising to make salaam magnificent spectacle upon which Asaf-ud-Daula might have gazed in admiration. The story goes that a c reproduction of the scene will in appear. If so the picture will lose It will be without its setting of O ings, without the Indian sun to g to the showy military uniforms, t embroidered dresses of the Taluk the golden and silver howdahs an of the elephants."

Thus did the spectacle appear journalism.

"Doesn't it just remind you of a parade there ever was," chattered lighted American girl—a globe-trotter of course—behind me in the Club "Only there are hundreds and hundreds! And all those howdahs, covers and things on the elephants gold and jewels, I suppose! Just all those diamonds and emeralds, must have cost!!"

With which remark she collapsed. The staggering thought was one. And it takes a rather large petrifry into amazed silence the A abroad.

But there was more to see than American eyes took note of, dazd were by the bizarre and barbaric and plenitude of display. They f the mystery, the dignity, the pathy sombre faces that looked upon th their forefathers from the howdah gold. They were blind to the back ma on the hillside, as the ears w the faintly-heard cries of pain or t the cavalry, with circumstance, a rode back the "common people" e They took no note of the significant stands provided for the nobility. They missed the fact that, perh first time on such an occasion sinc the British Raj has been acknow elephants did not salaam in passiv representatives, although official conveniently corrected the omission.

For myself: I closed my eyes, t flashing sun on gold and jewelled been a trial, and fancy painted qui picture—the assembled pomp, an Imperial Rome, the captives of h spear in distant lands paraded in make a holiday. Only the Roman considerate and did not thus shame of the proud leaders of a people before the very palaces th been theirs, and in the sight of t that had formed their nations' hearts bled for their fallen fortune.

In India such ceremonies as th procession might be sufficient in to create serious disaffection but circumstance of which but few o have cognizance. It is rarely the of any native state who comes bef of today in that capacity, or w do so while the British flag floats blem of authority in the land. ruler is oftentimes as much a sub "responsible editor" erstwhile e Japanese newspapers to take the signments. The princes who att schools and universities, play on B teams, receive British titles and and visit London to hobnob with the Prince of Wales are usually rulers, and have absolutely no respect in their own countries their own peoples. India is a diff for the Westerner to understand.

To come back to the materia have as yet had recourse to none fully gleaned opinions from reside Why? Because it seems to me an infinite mass of argument and conjecture pro and con that the of English investigators in India has been to be invariably misled this direction. They come to the terminated to make an honest and of conditions. Everyone welcome everyone is ready to assist their m Bengali in particular has his case briefed. He has volumes of authentic and precedents ready for c And before one knows it he is drov flood of evidence and argument, desperately on and on, striving to conclusions in the Anglo-Saxon eventually the Asian wears him o goes home quietly, convinced that of long acquaintance with India c understand her. As a general th event he feels flattered with the treatment, and ready to admit that or Home Rule movement has foundation in justice. That is bec Anglo-Saxon and cannot divest hi fatal heresy that what is good fo Saxon must be equally good for t

And all the while the guileful probably been leading him away f



loyalty's representatives. But he had not the heart or life or spirit. The gaiety was forced by the gliding of conditions was everywhere the grim bones of

by the natives of the Lucknow still are, as truly loyal to the land. Why, then, imply by driving them back like beasts when they would press to see and do honor to their sentatives? Quite probably shadow of discontent in all the of Agra and Oude." But special police camp of some the closing of the peaceful the carefully toned and in the Government Press—the reminders of Russian policy

of no over-vidid imagination to the knout the ready sabre cavalry as they rode back distant boundaries from the red highways; or to find the blind impotence and de Secret Service chiefs upon of questionable loyalty, and an officialdom in its relation curial intelligence agents of en in the censorship of the ports are subjected to revision suppression of facts unpalat of authority, but not inre incorporation of paragraphs tions widely different from

Heed an element of grim hurable meeting of the Viceroy ability of that land of mem humor of a happy and conic in the presence of their whole proceeding was tingled satire, and ever and anon seem to slip. Of a certainty land presented themselves as and greet the King-Emperor's hose of them who had not to perform, or some ceremon- give attention to, or were not, with sudden illness. Assur- id all required honor to their loyal and patriotic ad- their joy not only in his pre- m, but also in the changed ad brought their land under government of the British Raj! lineal descendants of the ane palaces today echo the tread st' booted feet or the clink of a billiard-balls where he has f of those palaces for his im-

too, played equally the game. red the assembled nobles of confidence in their devotion le voicing an incidental warn- harmony with such an assur- event of sedition or disloyalty e, the Government would be act and no hesitancy would be upon those responsible swift nishment.

of phrase and the emphasis of ce and esteem did not and y conceal the feeling of either this dramatic interview. procession followed. A brae spectacular could scarcely desired even in this land of setting, too, was worthy the

rommelin Road," to quote the the entrance to Victoria limped the north gate of the t of jewellers whose wares re- of princes and lighten the hose with no great fortunes to Park itself, with its bronze parted Great Queen, its trees wns, was in the centuries ago leasure-ground for the inhabi- sure-ground it assuredly is his one to linger. Finally the and the great Imambara, or saf-ud-Daula, with its flanking p of buildings whose dimen- sional style mark them out as most imposing of the many know. A spot with haunting of-ud-Daula, the famous fourth royal House, who sought to dors of Tipoo Sultan, built re, bridges and mosques, and d in elephant processions on ale. Beyond, the site of the wan Fort, blown up by its gar- 187, under the banner of Eng- ne too secure over the Resi- stored after the re-occupation d, later still, after the great as- hi, when Victoria was declar- less of India, to be again de- last was the point chosen for the November drama—the t of salaaming elephants." green of the far-stretching ex- ward—the glitter and softened d's Fair-suggesting groups of the blue of the over-arching blaze upon all of the fierce e picture—without the pro- rely one of peace, so beautiful self indelibly.

as not lacking a note of dis- tion. Here in the most favor- ish society made of the im- tand a milliner's flower garden sequious kitmagars served tea shments after the Anglo-In- There, on the hillside beyond, with the spectacle and the are massed uncountable thou- and sombre people of the regular intervals are rudely

pressed back to bounds by charges of the cav- alry.

Again the tinsel failing to effectively clothe that mysterious spectre of the Unrest!

To quote once more the journalistic mouthpiece of the Government in India: "Three-quarters of an hour after the procession had started, the leading elephants reached the Macchi Bhawan. As the Viceroy was seen approaching, the bands struck up the British national anthem and the troops presented arms. Ram Bahadur gave an extra twirl to his trunk and moved on to a slight eminence commanding the roadway, the elephants of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroyal family, and the two Staffs taking up position to the right of Ram Bahadur, and the remaining elephants filing past in front of the Viceroy. As each elephant marched past he lifted his trunk in salutation, the occupants of the howdahs rising to make salaam. It was a magnificent spectacle upon which the shade of Asaf-ud-Daula might have gazed with appreciation. The story goes that a cinematograph reproduction of the scene will in due course appear. If so the picture will lose in grandeur. It will be without its setting of Oriental buildings, without the Indian sun to give brilliancy to the showy military uniforms, to the richly-embroidered dresses of the Talukdars, and to the golden and silver howdahs and trappings of the elephants."

Thus did the spectacle appear to Indian journalism.

"Doesn't it just remind you of the best circus parade there ever was," chattered a delighted American girl—a globe-trotter she was of course—behind me in the Club grandstand. "Only there are hundreds and hundreds of elephants!" And all those howdahs and table-covers and things on the elephants are the real gold and jewels, I suppose! Just think, what all those diamonds and emeralds and rubies must have cost!"

With which remark she collapsed into silence. The staggering thought was too big a one. And it takes a rather large proposition to petrify into amazed silence the American girl abroad.

But there was more to see than the bright American eyes took note of, dazzled as they were by the bizarre and barbaric gorgeousness and plenitude of display. They failed to note the mystery, the dignity, the pathos of those sombre faces that looked upon the land of their forefathers from the howdah's cloth-of-gold. They were blind to the background drama on the hillside, as the ears were deaf to the faintly-heard cries of pain or terror when the cavalry, with circumstance and clatter, rode back the "common people" of the soil. They took no note of the significantly deserted stands provided for the nobility of Oude. They missed the fact that, perhaps for the first time on such an occasion since fealty to the British Raj has been acknowledged, the elephants did not salaam in passing royalty's representatives, although official journalism conveniently corrected the omission.

For myself: I closed my eyes, to which the flashing sun on gold and jewelled panoply had been a trial, and fancy painted quite a parallel picture—the assembled pomp and glory of Imperial Rome, the captives of her sword and spear in distant lands paraded in chains to make a holiday. Only the Romans were more considerate and did not thus exhibit the shame of the proud leaders of a conquered people before the very palaces that had once been theirs, and in the sight of the subjects that had formed their nations and whose hearts bled for their fallen fortunes.

In India such ceremonies as the elephant procession might be sufficient in themselves to create serious disaffection but for a curious circumstance of which but few outside India have cognizance. It is rarely the actual ruler of any native state who comes before the public of today in that capacity, or who will ever do so while the British flag floats as the emblem of authority in the land. The titular ruler is oftentimes as much a substitute as the "responsible editor" erstwhile employed on Japanese newspapers to take the prison assignments. The princes who attend British schools and universities, play on British cricket teams, receive British titles and decorations, and visit London to hobnob with the King, or the Prince of Wales are usually the titular rulers, and have absolutely no real power or respect in their own countries and among their own peoples. India is a difficult country for the Westerner to understand.

To come back to the material issues: I have as yet had recourse to none of my carefully gleaned opinions from resident observers. Why? Because it seems to me after reading an infinite mass of argument and evidence and conjecture pro and con that the master error of English investigators in India up to date has been to be invariably misled precisely in this direction. They come to the country, determined to make an honest and useful study of conditions. Everyone welcomes them and everyone is ready to assist their mission. The Bengali in particular has his case splendidly briefed. He has volumes of authorities, references and precedents ready for consideration. And before one knows it he is drowning in the flood of evidence and argument. He plunges desperately on and on, striving to reach some conclusions in the Anglo-Saxon way, until eventually the Asian wears him out, and he goes home quietly, convinced that only those of long acquaintance with India can ever understand her. Otherwise he falls duly into traps laid for him. As a general thing in either event he feels flattered with the manner of his treatment, and ready to admit that the Reform or Home Rule movement has substantial foundation in justice. That is because he is an Anglo-Saxon and cannot divest himself of the fatal heresy that what is good for the Anglo-Saxon must be equally good for the Asian.

And all the while the guileful Bengali has probably been leading him away from the per-

inent issues. What the investigator in India must do in order to get results is not to argue with the native agitator or patriot (if he does so he is on the way to discomfiture)—not to attempt to go into what the native will tell him are the essential issues—but to try and comprehend the peculiar necessities of the land and how best to meet these necessities with the greatest advantage to India and its many diverse peoples. In doing this he will have to turn his back upon some of the most cherished Anglo-Saxon theories and ideals of government and administration, which, while workable with an Anglo-Saxon nation, are grotesquely absurd and utterly impracticable if one endeavor to apply them to an Asian people. It comes hard for him to do this, but it is the only sound course. Experienced Anglo-Indian students of affairs know this, and if they had their way—as they should have in Indian affairs—unhindered by the politicians and the people at Home, this would undoubtedly be the direction of action. The Bengali and his propaganda, be they ever so plausible, should be denied a hearing. The Government should decline to play the game as the Bengali deals it. There should be no hesitancy in adopting in India a sterner paternalism. It is and has ever been the nature of the Bengali to be a more valuable unit in his country when governed with firmness and decision. The administrative power of the State should, for a time at least, be infinitely enlarged, the functions of the courts with all their delays and the tricks and intricacies in which the babu delights, being abrogated in the general public interest, and a system approximating mar-

plication toward proficiency in his chosen profession of arms. By these Kitchener is heartily disliked—which is eloquent endorsement of his efficiency. It is not pleasant, truly, for British troops in India to be marched several hundred miles to the annual manoeuvres instead of being conveyed thither in comfortable troop trains, as on days gone by; nor is it exactly enjoyment to have manoeuvres in the blistering sun of an Indian afternoon instead of, as in the good old days, in the freshness of the young morning or the evening's cool. "Service conditions" seems to be a fetich, however, with Kitchener of Khartoum, and the soldiers love him none the less because they fear him—respect him none the less because they grumble and growl occasionally concerning his slave-driver disposition.

"What do the officers of the Indian Army think of the Commander-in-Chief?" I asked over the campfire one night of a young officer of the 33rd Punjab, detailed for recruiting along the Cashmere frontier, and with whom I was seeing a little of "the real India."

"K. of K.," he responded with a growl that had in it none the less a note of admiration and loyalty, "he's the finest soldier in the British Empire—double-damn him!"

To be practical in dealing with the issues of paramount importance, the appointment of such a man as Kitchener to supreme command in India is essential. The situation must be faced with recognition of conditions as they are and not as Englishmen at Home would like them to be—with a view solely to results for the best of the country. The authorities must end the condescension of arguing with

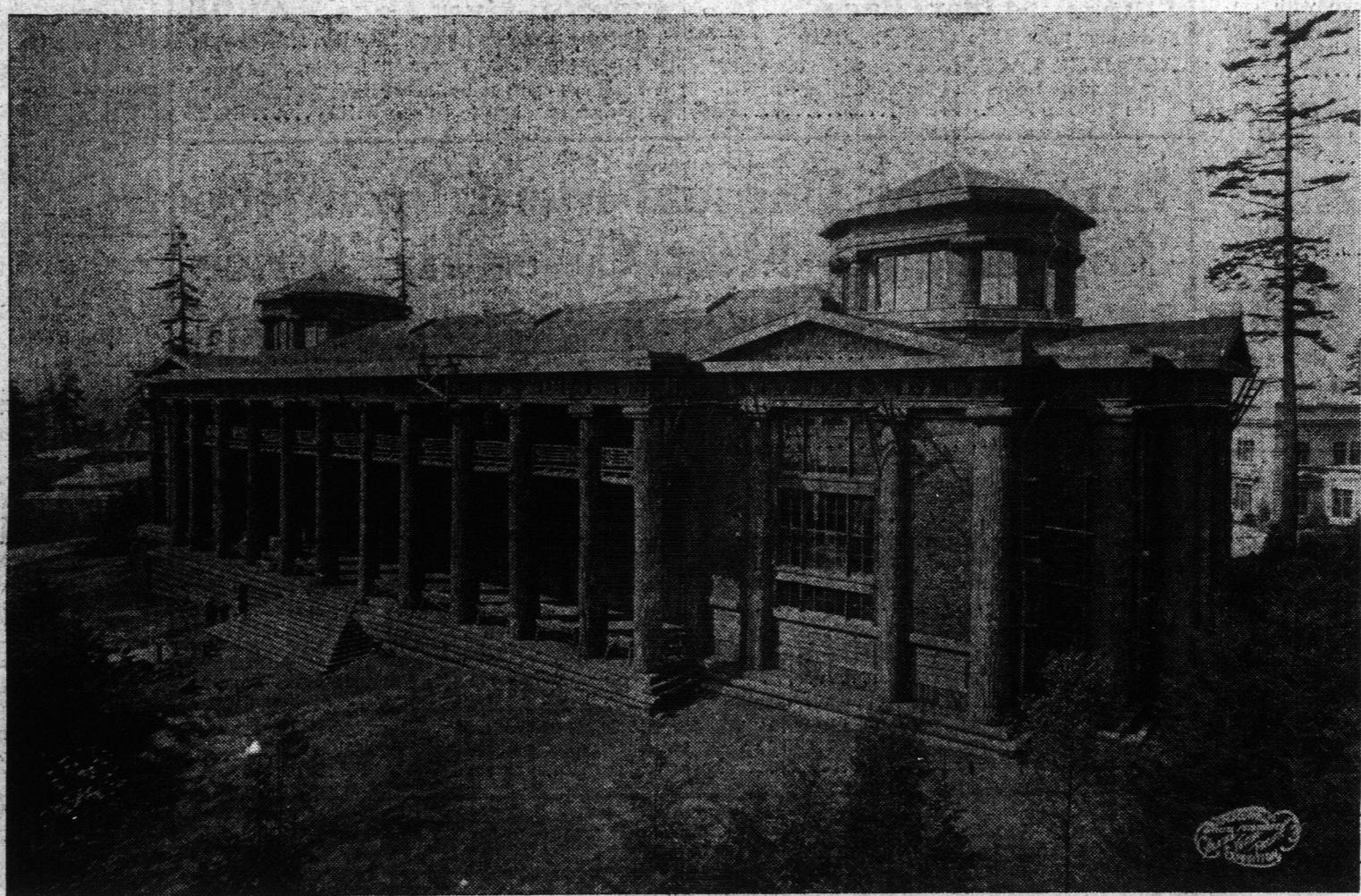
people there was made up from Bengal, and since then the Bengal element has been strong, and the newspapers are in their hands. Personally I do not anticipate immediate trouble in the Punjab; the agitators tried to get hold of some of the regiments, but I do not think with much success as yet. What the native officer most resents is that he should be subjected to strict discipline, and any sweep in the bazaar be at liberty to heap foul abuse on the magistrates and government.

The cure for the Unrest is hard to see. Just as there is a dualism of reaction and revolution in the movement of Unrest, so also is there a dualism in our policy—the dualism of pro-cessed democracy and necessary and actual ab-solutism. And so we are led into inconsistency and hypocrisy, for, after all, what Labouchere said is true to the end of days: "What is won by the sword must be held by the sword." The second point is that India has never been, is not, and never can be democratic, and our political science is not a universal science. The people of India hold the Homeric theory—the task of expressing Zeus' will committed to certain individuals. As a rule the man of India still prefers a white man because a white man is usually disinterested and aloof from other considerations than those of equity. As for codes and regulations, he cannot imagine that we really do bind ourselves down by packets of printed paper. In every dispute there is a final order, and that is all he understands or desires to understand. The Bengali agitators shout for place and power, and for the driving of the English into the sea. Yet it is precisely this class that would be first submerged

"The officials, especially the elder officials, are not wanting in sympathy with the people, but they are wearied with much work and public and social proprieties without end. The officials have high ideals, and if every man in India drew an official salary these ideals could be enforced. Most of the modern writers on India and its affairs know nothing, or appear to know nothing, of the poorer classes in Europe, and hence they can form no comparative judgments as to the poorer classes in India. They judge the masses of the people of India by the standard of the highly educated and accomplished officials with whom they come in contact; and by this standard no people of Europe can be fairly judged. No race in the East, it must be remembered, will submit to the same continuous discipline as Europeans, and Asiatics have a keener sense of individual rights, in so far especially as the right of approach to those in authority, than Europeans. The idea that there is one nature European and another Asiatic is a pure myth, created by European writers. Asia is too vast for prejudices of color. The population of Northern India is fairer than the races of Southern Europe, and, beyond India, in higher Asia, there are races quite as fair as the fairest of Northern Europeans. Human nature is the same, too, in the East as in the West. The peasant in India looks on land questions exactly as does the peasant of Ireland.

"It is a delusion to suppose the Unrest has been created by European education. On the contrary, I am convinced that the English-educated, criticize the Administration as they may, are the most loyal in heart to the British. They are generally only influenced by a desire to do their country good, and they are the classes that will make sacrifices to assist the Government. Certain of these educated have taken advantage of the Unrest to press their claims for a greater share of the government, but they have not created the Unrest: they are floating upon it. The absurdity of the apprehension that a man speaking English to the people of India, be he Mr. Keir Hardie or an Indian, could increase the Unrest is to me sure indication of the ignorance that exists in England and Europe as to the forces that move the masses of India.

"The dissatisfaction indicative of Unrest is not confined to Europeans. It extends equally to Indian officials, and even to many of the princes of India. After the long peace the susceptibilities of the fighting races have been aroused, first of all by abuse and condemnation of their religions and customs, and secondarily by their exclusion from or their ill-treatment in British colonies. All these causes are sustained and excited by a deep feeling that the country is being impoverished for the enrichment of Europe. In conclusion, I should like to emphatically reiterate that it is a dangerous delusion to believe the Asian different in disposition from the European. The only difference in disposition is due to religious impressions conveyed in childhood. In the East, and in India especially, religion has been a narcotic, and the people until very lately have been dreaming."



The Forestry Building.—One of the chief centres of attraction at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

tial law (insofar at least as elasticity is concerned) be substituted. The revolutionary organizations should be held responsible for the anarchistic outrages they undeniably inspire. And this course being pursued, the spectral terror of today would very quickly be laid. The Oriental races respect authority when it scorns to give ear to quibbles and pettifoggery, and whose punishments are on broad lines of justice, swift and sufficient. Paternal authority is their ideal; a bastard democracy is foreign to their instincts and their traditions, while wholly inapplicable to the common weal. Unlimited authority should be vested in the true and tried officials who understand the people and do the real work of India, not Englishmen of Home distinction and honors who, through their very devotion to strictly British ideals, may become the worst of mischief-makers in India.

There could, in the opinion of many, be no more direct, practical and efficacious way of meeting the situation in India than by sending back to the Empire as Viceroy, with an advisory council, of which each and every member should be a veteran of the Indian Civil Service, General Lord Kitchener, who during the past troublous year or two has been the strongest and most secure representative in the country of British authority. He knows the land both intuitively and by touch. He is of the masterful type, commanding the respect and allegiance of India's diverse peoples. He is sufficiently a fatalist to display no timidity in any crisis. He is worshipped by the native army as a man fit for the leadership of warriors. He has shown a grasp of the necessities of the times during his tenure of office that mark him the appropriate man of destiny for Viceroyal responsibilities in the land. His duty heretofore has been to see that the Army was efficient, a weapon ready for instant use if required, and a dependable weapon. His knowledge of the Asian nature has thus far kept the Army untainted by disloyalty to any grave extent. He has rendered himself unpopular chiefly with the aristocratic idler, frequently of title, who becomes an officer of His Majesty's Army as he would join a fashionable club, not through any special desire to seriously serve his monarch and his country, and with no lofty ambitions or determined ap-

the Bengali, as he so greatly desires, from the British standpoint; and look at matters of Indian policy, if possible, from the standpoint of the unchanging Oriental. A sympathetic, firm paternalism, with broad powers of discretion, better than any semi-representative governmental innovations and concessions, foreign to the nature and dangerous to the tranquility of the people, will most surely and satisfactorily solve the problems that really demand solution: Restricting missionary activity by preserving the ancient religions from insult and assault; regulating economic and commercial interests so that the diversion abroad of the products of the fertile Indian plains may not be viewed with panic in India while famine stalks the land; reconstructing the educational system so that it may be of real benefit instead of a fruitful source of danger—enlarging the scope and operation of the technical schools, etc., so that practical knowledge in the applied sciences, manufacturing, agriculture, and especially agriculture, may be extended, instead of limiting the harvest of the schools and universities to pettifoggery lawyers and impractical civil servants, irresponsible scribblers in the vernacular newspapers, and, failing these employments, professional "reformers."

Touching the maleducational origin of the Unrest, it is interesting to quote an extract from a contribution to the subject by a veteran of the Indian Civil Service.

"We ourselves," he writes, "taught and still teach sedition in our schools. I put it in this extreme way for emphasis, but it is obvious that in handing over Mill, Macaulay, Rousseau, our own English history, and our moral philosophy of the cheaper kind to the Bengali schoolboys, we fill their minds with ideas of equality and nationalism that only sober intelligence and higher educational attainments would enable them to really understand and apply to surrounding circumstances. The tendency of such ill-directed learning is revolutionary, anti-caste, anti-Brahminical and anti-religious. And the general complaint, both of old-fashioned natives and of Anglo-Indians also, is that our schools have undermined the old moral foundations and set up none in their place. At the annexation of the Punjab, the absence of educated

in the ensuing storm. . . . If you could find a way to bring back the old paternal government you would have gone far to solve this question of the Unrest."

To close this random contribution, to a much-discussed subject it is interesting (even if one cannot agree) to read at least one opinion that may be taken as representative of the position, motives and conclusions of the comparatively small fraction of the Indian "reformers" which is sincere, disinterested and genuinely patriotic in seeking to bring about changes and correct abuses, for the general good. The writer is not a native, but an Englishman who understands and sympathizes with the best ideals of the native as few Englishmen do. This is Col. T. S. Weir, I.M.C., for many years Health Officer of Bombay, his residence in India dates back to 1870, and he has in the intervening years familiarized himself with the country and its people from Tuticorin to the Afghan border, living among and associating with all classes, and speaking many of their languages as readily as he does the English, Persian and Turkish, his wife being an Osmali Turk, born in a Roumelian camp.

"The Unrest is economic in its origin," writes Col. Weir in his note. "The agitation of the educated classes is merely intended to represent grievances and secure attention for them from the Government and Public. It is for the present a contest between the People, represented by the educated classes, and Officialdom. The Unrest may be said to be due to the following causes primarily:

"1. The long peace, for, after centuries of strife and rapine, the fighting races are now awakening from their torpor.

"2. Easy communication throughout India, and especially between the towns and the country.

"3. The impression that the country is becoming poorer, and that Indian industry is being injured if not destroyed.

"4. The belief that the Europeans are carrying away the wealth of the country for the enrichment of Europe.

"5. The belief that the Government is extravagant and taxation excessive.

"The primary causes being as above, the inciting causes are:

#### A BIG ATTENDANCE

The first month of the A.-Y.-P. Exposition is proving to be a "record breaker." Up to the close of Sunday, the average had been nearly 23,000 per diem, and only two "special days"—the opening and the first Saturday—occurred during that time. If June goes out with an average of 22,000 per diem, there is no doubt whatever that the total attendance will come nearer being 4,000,000 during the 138 days than 3,000,000—and yet the latter figures were the high water mark at which the trustees placed the attendance when the Exposition opened. It is an unheard-of thing for the first month of a great fair to establish an average attendance for the first month.

#### TOO MANY NOTABLES

Seattle newspapers have recently contained so many interviews with distinguished visitors in expression of their appreciation of Seattle and the Exposition that we may be compelled to exclude them all and print as curiosities those which have fault to find.—Seattle Times.

# Spencer's Friday Bargain News

**Ladies' Combinations**  
**Regular Value \$1.75, 90c**  
**Friday, . . . . . 90c**



WE ARE PLACING ON SALE Friday, a splendid line of Ladies' Spun Silk Combinations. These have low-neck and are sleeveless, close-fitting at knee, fancy tops finished in crochet in very pretty designs. Regular value \$1.75. Friday . . . . . 90c

**Children's Dresses, 25c**  
 Regular value 75c to \$1.25. Friday . . . . . 25c

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY ever offered to get the little one a dress. These are made of white muslin with embroidery and lace insertion. These are slightly soiled. Regular prices range all the way from 75c up to \$1.25. Special Friday at our July Sale . . . . . 25c

**Children's Muslin Dresses, 50c**  
 Regular values up to \$3.50. Friday . . . . . 50c

CHILDREN'S FINE WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES. These are a little mused through handling, otherwise are just as good as if they were just opened up. The regular values were \$1.25 up to \$3.50. Your choice Friday . . . . . 50c

**Children's Fine Mull Dresses, \$1.00**  
 Regular values up to \$4.75. for . . . . . \$1.00

THESE ARE MADE of exceptionally fine Mull, well made and is a marvelous bargain. They are trimmed with very fancy embroidery. The regular values running all the way from \$2.50 up to \$4.75. At our July Sale, Friday . . . . . \$1.00

**Sterling Values From Hosiery Dept.**

LADIES' 4-1 RIBBED COTTON AND PLAIN COTTON, value 15c. Sale price . . . . . 10c  
 LADIES' 1-1 RIBBED TAN COTTON, value 25c. Sale price . . . . . 15c  
 LADIES' 1-1 RIBBED BLACK COTTON, 4 fold knee, value 25c. Sale price . . . . . 15c  
 LADIES' 1-1 BLACK RIBBED COTTON, sizes 6 1/2 to 8. Sale price . . . . . 20c  
 LADIES' 1-1 RIBBED COTTON, sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Sale price . . . . . 25c  
 LADIES' 2-1 RIBBED COTTON. Sale price only . . . . . 25c  
 LADIES' FINE BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, all sizes. Sale price . . . . . 25c  
 LADIES' TAN AND BLACK COTTON HOSE. Sale price, per pair . . . . . 12 1/2c  
 LADIES' PLAIN COTTON SEAMLESS FOOT. Regular 25c. Sale price . . . . . 15c  
 LADIES' BLACK COTTON, silk embroidered, value 25c. Sale price . . . . . 20c  
 LADIES' BLACK COTTON, natural foot, value 25c. Sale price . . . . . 20c  
 LADIES' TAN AND BLACK LACE LISLE HOSE, sizes 6, 6 1/2 and 7 only, value 40c, 45c and 50c. July Sale price . . . . . 25c  
 LADIES' BLACK, WHITE AND TAN LACE LISLE HOSE, value 50c. July Sale price . . . . . 35c  
 LADIES' FANCY DROP STITCH HOSE, regular value 65c. July Sale price . . . . . 35c  
 LADIES' DROP STITCH LISLE HOSE, value 75c. July Sale price . . . . . 45c

**Men's Clothing Greatly Reduced for Friday's Selling**  
**Men's Suits, Regular \$8.75 to \$10.00, for \$5.85**



MEN'S TWO AND THREE-PIECE SUITS, in tweeds, homespun and flannels. Regular price \$8.75 to \$10.00 a suit. Friday . . . . . \$5.85

Regular \$12.50 for \$8.75  
 MEN'S THREE-PIECE SUITS in tweeds, flannels and fancy worsteds. Regular \$12.50 a suit. Friday . . . . . \$8.75

Regular \$3.75 for \$2.75  
 MEN'S FLANNEL AND HOMESPUN PANTS. Regular \$3.75. Friday, price \$2.75

Regular \$3.25 for \$2.50  
 MEN'S FLANNEL AND HOMESPUN PANTS. Regular price \$3.25. Friday . . . . . \$2.50

Reg. \$10.00 to \$12.50 for \$7.50  
 A BIG SPECIAL in Men's Blue and Black Serge, in both double and single breasted. Regular price \$10.00 to \$12.50. Sale price . . . . . \$7.50

**Week-End Offerings From the Laces and Embroidery Dept.**

**Corset Cover Embroidery, 25c**  
 Regular price 35c to 65c. Friday . . . . . 25c

A SPECIALLY FINE BARGAIN is this fine Corset Cover Embroidery, wide insertions and fancy edgings. Regular value, 35c, 45c, 50c and 65c per yard. Friday . . . . . 25c




**Silk All-Over Laces, 50c**  
 Regular price \$1.50 to \$1.75. Friday . . . . . 50c

**Wide Silk All-Over Laces** at just one-third their value. 42 inches wide. Regular value \$1.50 and \$1.75. Friday . . . . . 50c

**Fine All-Over Lace, 75c**  
 Regular price \$1.50 to \$2.50. Friday . . . . . 75c

ALL-OVER LACE, cold grounds with fancy embroidered dots and figures. Regular values \$1.50 to \$2.50. Friday . . . . . 75c

**All-Over Net Lace, 50c**  
 Regular price \$1.00 and \$1.25. Friday . . . . . 50c

A BEAUTIFUL LINE is this, consisting of All-Over Net, with cold spots. 18 in. wide. Regular value \$1.00 and \$1.25. Friday . . . . . 50c

**Fine All-Over Lace, \$1.25**  
 Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Friday . . . . . \$1.25

A SPLENDID OFFERING is this, All-Over Lace with silk embroidered designs. Regular price from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Friday . . . . . \$1.25

## Bargains of Unusual Merit From the Staple Dept.—Most Cases Half Price

**Striped Mohair, 25c**  
 Regular value 50c. Friday . . . . . 25c

STRIPED MOHAIR, the popular kind in light fawns and light grey grounds with colored stripes. Regular value 50c. Special Friday . . . . . 25c

**Fancy Mohair, 50c**  
 Regular value \$1.00. Friday . . . . . 50c

FANCY MOHAIR, in stripes and cream grounds, with stripes in helio, green, pink, blue and brown. Regular value \$1.00. Special at our July Sale, Friday . . . . . 50c

**Fancy Summer Tweeds, 15c**  
 Special for Friday at . . . . . 15c

A SPECIALLY FINE LINE of fancy summer Tweeds, in fawn and grey grounds, and stripes. Fine quality. Special for Friday's selling, per yard . . . . . 15c

**Fine Summer Suitings, 50c**  
 Regular value 75c. Friday . . . . . 50c

SUMMER SUITINGS, 46 in. wide, splendid wearing material with cream grounds and colored stripes. Regularly sold at 75c. Special Friday at, per yard . . . . . 50c

**Fine Fancy Tweeds, 25c**  
 Regular value 50c. Friday . . . . . 25c

FANCY TWEEDS, extra good quality, go on sale Friday at half price. These are in brown, green, grey and navy mixtures. Regular value 50c. Special Friday, per yard, at . . . . . 25c

**Tweed Suitings, 50c**  
 Regular value 75c and \$1.00, for . . . . . 50c

FINE TWEED SUITINGS, in very rich effects, consisting of light greys, stripes and check effects of the most desirable kind. Regular price, per yard \$1.00. Friday . . . . . 50c

## Price Magnet From the Furniture Dept.

On Friday, the Furniture Department comes forward with an exceptionally good bargain in Rush and Reed Chairs. The heavy parts of these are all interwoven with genuine Malacca cane and should be taken advantage of by every person wanting a good, serviceable, comfortable chair.

**Rush and Reed Arm Chairs and Rockers, \$3.90**  
 Friday . . . . . \$3.90

## Interesting Offerings From Stationery Department

LINEN STATIONERY, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, of fine linen paper nicely boxed. Regular price 25c. Friday . . . . . 15c

SPECIAL LINE OF PAPERIES, 24 sheets of the best linen paper and 24 envelopes to match. Nicely boxed. Regular 35c and 50c. Friday . . . . . 25c

PENCILS, Cedar, rubber tipped, just the thing for ordinary use. Special, per dozen . . . . . 10c

SPECIAL LINE OF COPYRIGHT NOVELS, Newest titles. Publisher's price \$1.00 and \$1.25. Our price . . . . . 50c

ENGLISH SIX-PENNY NOVELS, Special, 2 for . . . . . 25c

Large list of titles to select from.

LARGE LINE OF WRITING TABLETS, ruled or plain. Special . . . . . 10c

**Famous Seaside Library, 15c**  
 Regular 25c value . . . . . 15c

JUST ARRIVED—1000 titles to select from. Publisher's Price, 25c. Our Price . . . . . 10c  
 Just the thing for camp reading. Few of the titles below

Haunted Hotel, by Collins.	Lucretia, by Lytton.	Miracle Gold, by Dowling.
Sheba, by Rita.	Catherine Blum, by Dumas.	Mignon's Husband, by Winter.
House Party, by Ouida.	Pelham, by Lytton.	All Aboard, by Optic.
Brother Jacob, by Elliot.	House of the Wolf, by Weyman.	The Giant's Robe, by Anstey.
They Were Married, by Rice.	Danesbury House, by Wood.	Mohawks, by Braddon.
A Woman's Face, by Warden.	The Dead Secret, by Collins.	All for the Love of a Fair Face, by Libbey.
Miss Kate, by Rita.	Zenobia, by Ware.	Two Masters, by Croker.
Peg Woffington, by Reade.	Hidden Perils, by Hay.	Jealousy, by Reade.
Saddle and Sabre, by Smart.	Her Only Brother, by Heimbürg.	Dark Days, by Conway.
My Guardian, by Cambridge.	My Lady Green Sleeves, by Mather.	An Impossible Thing, by Wynne.
Vivian Grey, by Disraeli.	The Queen's Revenge, by Cobb.	The Interloper, by Rowlands.
A New Thing, by Norris.		And Hundreds of Others
Roy's Wife, by Melville.		
Prisoners and Captives, by Merriman.		

**Men's Combinations 45c**  
 Regular value \$1.25 per suit, for . . . . . 45c

MEN'S ELASTIC RIBBED COMBINATION SUITS, of extra fine quality, most comfortable to wear. In shades of blue, pink, cream and natural. Regular value \$1.25 per suit. Friday . . . . . 45c



**Men's Lisle Sox, 25c**  
 Regular value 50c, for . . . . . 25c

A FINE LINE OF MEN'S IMPORTED LISLE THREAD SOX, in a very large assortment, go on sale Friday at half-price. These are in checks, stripes, and all plain shades. Regular value, per pair, 50c. Special for Friday . . . . . 25c

## Other Splendid Bargains From the Men's Furnishings Dept.

MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS in various stripes and checks, some with pleated fronts and some finished with starched collar bands and cuffs. Sizes 15 to 16 1/2. July Sale price . . . . . 50c

FINE NATURAL SHADE BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, a really good quality. July Sale price, per garment . . . . . 35c

BOYS' COLORED WOOL SWEATERS, red, blue, green, white and fancy mixture, good, serviceable sweaters, many buttoning on the shoulders. July Sale price . . . . . 50c

BOYS' NATURAL SHADE BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, sizes 22 to 30. Cool and strong, for summer wear. July Sale price, all sizes, per garment . . . . . 25c

MEN'S STRONG UNION FLANNEL SHIRTS, soft collar, made to turn inside if desired, medium dark stripes and plain shades. July Sale price . . . . . 75c

MEN'S WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS, with reversible collar attached, pretty brocade patterns of pure white. July Sale price . . . . . 75c

## Read This—Bargains in Shoes for Friday

**Boots for Boys, \$2.50**  
 Regular value \$4.00, for . . . . . \$2.50

BOYS' BOOTS AND OXFORDS, in black, tan and patent leather. All new goods and sporty styles. Sizes 1 to 5. Values up to \$4.00. Sale price . . . . . \$2.50

**Boots for Boys, \$1.75**  
 Regular value \$2.50, for . . . . . \$1.75

BOYS' BOOTS AND OXFORDS, in black, tan and patent leather. Good shapes and bright, clear stock. Sizes 11 to 13. Values up to \$2.50. Sale price . . . . . \$1.75

**Men's Oxfords, \$3.50**  
 Regular value \$6.50, for . . . . . \$3.50

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES, all styles in tan, calf, gun-metal and patent leather. High-grade American footwear. All sizes. Values up to \$6.50. Sale price . . . . . \$3.50

## Friday Prices on Boys' Suits

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in fancy worsteds, tweeds, and serges. In all the newest styles and patterns. Regular price \$7.50 to \$9.50. Friday . . . . . \$5.85

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in tweeds and serges. Regular price \$4.75 and \$5.00. Friday . . . . . \$3.50

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, in tweeds, serges and fancy worsteds. Regular price \$4.50 to \$5.00. Friday . . . . . \$3.50

## Friday Drug Department Specials

ENO'S FRUIT SALT . . . . . 75c  
 HEALTH SALT . . . . . 50c  
 ABBEY'S SALT (large) . . . . . 50c  
 EFFERVESCING SALINE . . . . . 45c  
 PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE . . . . . 20c  
 NESTLE'S MILK FOOD . . . . . 45c  
 BEEF, IRON AND WINE (a splendid tonic), large, bottle 65c

## Special Values in Wall Papers

Reg. Values 15c and 20c, 10c  
**Friday . . . . . 10c**

FRIDAY WE ARE PLACING ON SALE a splendid line of Wall Papers. These are in floral and conventional designs of the season's very latest patterns and fit for any room. The regular values were 15c and 20c per roll. Friday . . . . . 10c

## Extra TO SUCCEED TO GERMAN OFFICE

Dr. Von Bethmannholweg May Succeed Von Buelow As Chancellor When Emperor William Returns

IS NOW THE VICE CHANCELLOR

Kaiser Will Be Home on Wednesday — Has Expressed Regret at Von Buelow's Retirement

Berlin, July 12.—Emperor William has sent a message to Chancellor Von Buelow, announcing his return to Berlin on Wednesday. The question of his successor in office, and it is probable that the announcement of the new chancellor will be made within twenty-four hours after this conference. Dr. Von Bethmannholweg, secretary of the interior, and the vice-chancellor are regarded in ministerial quarters as the most likely successor to Prince Von Buelow. The chancellor has said farewell to the foreign ambassadors still in Berlin, announcing at the same time that his retirement was imminent. He has sent a letter to Ambassador Hill who is at Geneva, expressing regret that the circumstances prevented a personal interview, and bidding him good-bys.

Apenrade, Germany, July 12.—The Imperial flotilla which has been cruising on the Baltic coast, anchored last night in Apenrade Bay. Emperor William sails on his yacht Meteor in the day-time, but does not visit the Hohenzollern for the night. He spends a portion of his mornings in disposing of state business forwarded to him from Berlin. There is much speculation among the members of his staff regarding the successor to Chancellor Von Buelow. His Majesty has freely voiced his regret at the chancellor's retirement. The Emperor will go to Berlin Wednesday.

## TRAMWAY DIRECTORS ARE NOT TALKING

Until Inspections Are Completed No Announcements Possible—Will Not Visit Jordan

Messrs. T. Blundell Brown, A. C. Mitchell-Innes and R. H. Spring, the visiting directors and general manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, are today inspecting all portions of the local system and its equipment the earlier days of their stay having been very much taken up with indoor conferences. These have been many and prolonged, for the objects of their visit are multifarious and of great importance. Decision of action on such matters as the electrification of the Victoria & Sidney Railway and the installation of the \$1,000,000 power plant at Jordan River cannot be reached off-hand. It was intended by the visiting directors to inspect Jordan River while on the island, and for this purpose the company's steam launch Booby was brought over from the Mainland. This does not permit, however, of the trip being made, and the Booby misses a cruise until all plans of the related questions of improvements and extensions of the Victoria system have been considered and the directors complete their visit, no intimation will be made public as to the course of action decided upon.

## THE NEWS OF TODAY

Royalists and Republicans exchange shots in Portugal.

Hundreds of miners believed to be buried in a Spanish mine.

Standard Oil is making petroleum butter to take place of old-fashioned kind.

Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw will testify for her husband.

Mrs. Frederica Vanderbilt excites London society by extraordinary action at dinner in presence of King.

Arthur McCoy, a plumber found dead in bed in Victoria.

Women's Council delegates arriving in Victoria on tour.

Extra troops called to quell riots among striking miners in Nova Scotia.