

## RAILWAY MEN. FEAR VIOLENCE

### Many Will Return to Work on C. N. P. Construction Tomorrow—Will Be Given Police Protection

### STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS CACHE AMMUNITION

### Lumber Teams Held Up By Members of I. W. W. Who However Give Way Before Police

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—Reports from the Canadian Northern Pacific construction camps today state that all is quiet, but that preparations are being made to start up the work again in a number of the camps on Monday, and that a sufficient number of police will be on the spot to see that the workers are not interfered with. That some of the men who have announced their intention of returning fear for themselves is shown by the fact that they have secured revolvers and have been practising pistol shooting for the last couple of days. It is also reported that sympathizers of the strikers have sent ammunition up from Vancouver to the strikers' camps and that they have firearms cached in the woods.

**I. W. W. Tactics**  
ASHCROFT, B. C., April 6.—At 2:30 this morning while five teams loaded with lumber were on their way to Mossy's Twenty Five camp about one hundred I. W. W. men held them up by grabbing the reins and demanding that they return to the barns. Only one constable being present, he was unable to cope with the trouble makers. At 10:30 a. m. Magistrate Webb, Chief Constable Burr, with ten deputies, moved down towards where the I. W. W. assembled, bearing the presence of the lumber men. The strikers were clear the way. The strikers, and the I. W. W. appealed to the drivers of the lumber teams to aid them in forcing the contractors into submission to their demands for more pay and better camps.

The chief constable ordered the teams to proceed. Hardly a sound came from the four hundred men who surrounded the wagons, and everything passed off quietly. A trick was discovered which might have led to serious consequences. It was found that the reins had been un-snapped near the bit. Had the teams proceeded before this was discovered, horses, wagons and men might have been precipitated over the bank and into the river. The strikers appear to be determined to prevent any work going on as long as present conditions continue, and considerable trouble may be expected if an adequate force of special police is not on hand to overawe these militant strikers.

## THE UNEMPLOYED

**Members of the I. W. W. to March to San Diego**  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—At a meeting of the unemployed here tonight it was decided to send a marching delegation of 500, many of whom are members of the I. W. W., to San Diego. The spokesman of the unemployed said tonight that they had received assurances from Sacramento and Stockton that their marching strength would be augmented to 1,000. (The march is in the full knowledge of the police, and they will be turned back at the county line.)

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

**Kentucky and Nevada Will Give President Taft a Majority**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6.—According to returns received tonight by the Courier from republican county mass meetings, President Taft's supporters will control the state convention and the conventions in the first, second, third, sixth, eighth, ninth and tenth congressional districts, and probably the fifth in which there were primaries. RENO, Nev., April 6.—Early returns from the state primary elections indicate that the Taft delegates will control the state convention. The Roosevelt ticket has been fairly snowed under in Reno.

**Fall to Capture Outlaws**  
HILLSVILLE, Va., April 6.—Reuben Edwards, 17 years old, another kinsman of Sidna Allen, the fugitive, was arrested today charged with aiding the outlaws to elude capture. He was locked up here tonight with Jordan Edwards, a cousin, who was taken into custody on the same charge two days ago. The detectives say young Edwards is the man they have seen on a white horse dashing about mysteriously at night in the mountains. Edwards says he has not seen his uncle Sidna or Wesley Edwards since March 14, when the courthouse tragedy occurred. Detective Albert H. Baldwin with a posse in the Blue Ridge country. He said no trace of the two men had been found.

## \$25,000 DAMAGES

**Electric Company to Pay Heavily for Injuries Sustained by Employee**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 6.—John Bruce Fairbairn was awarded today \$25,000 damages against the American River Electric company for the loss of both legs and one arm as the result of an electric shock from one of the high voltage wires of the company. A year ago last summer young Fairbairn, who was not then 14 years old, with his father, brother and a hired man, when attempting to move a derrick under the power wires, either the derrick touched one of the wires or the current jumped to the derrick forming a circuit. Young Fairbairn was so badly burned that both legs and one of his arms had to be amputated. His brother, Russell, was also burned, his injuries resulting in the loss of an arm. The damage case brought by Russell Fairbairn has not yet been set for trial.

## OVERCOME BY SMOKE

**Five Toronto Firemen in Precarious Condition After Blast Which Destroys Warehouse**  
TORONTO, April 6.—John F. Fees' wholesale produce warehouse on Front street was gutted by fire this afternoon with a loss of \$30,000 fully insured. Lieutenant Hughes and Firemen Poole, Best, Schetzl and Sinclair, were overcome by smoke on the ladders and were rescued but are in a precarious condition.

## DUKE COMES IN OCTOBER NEXT

**H. R. H. the Governor-General, Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Patricia Will Spend Some Days Here**  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, governor-general, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and suite will visit Victoria next October next and spend some days in the capital city.

This information has been conveyed to his honor Lieutenant-Governor Patterson in a notification received from the secretary of state. The exact date of the arrival of the royal party has not yet been fixed, and further announcements will be made in due course. The occasion, it is needless to say, will be made a gala one by the loyal subjects of the King resident in this city and province and the period of a royal visit will assuredly be the most notable since the visit of His Majesty the King, then Prince George, some ten years ago.

Press reports relative to the Duke of Connaught's intended visit to the west this early fall have stated it to be the intention of His Royal Highness to open the Winnipeg Exposition and later proceed to the coast and thence to the Yukon.

The provincial government has just received from Mr. Arthur W. Owen, architect of Nanaimo, the handsomely engraved address which will be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, as arranged during the last session of the house. The address is that of the provincial legislature, and is ornately engrossed and illuminated on a parchment scroll. Surmounting the address is the provincial crest, and supporting the inscription proper are two dainty water color sketches, the one of Lake Louise and the other of the familiar and historic bastion of Nanaimo. The text of the address is as follows:

"May it please Your Royal Highness: We, the speaker and members of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, in parliament assembled, loyally present to Your Royal Highness and to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, our heartfelt congratulations upon your safe arrival in Canada. "The honor conferred upon the Dominion of Canada by the presence of a near relative of His Majesty the King affords us a deeper satisfaction than can be expressed in words, and is highly significant of His Majesty's desire to emphasize the unity of the Empire. "We trust that your administration of public affairs will be as pleasurable to your Royal Highness as it will be beneficial to the people of this great Dominion; and should your Royal Highness wish to tour this vast and beautiful province of British Columbia with a visit, a warm welcome will be extended to you."

**Monument to Dead Aviator**  
LONG BEACH, Cal., April 6.—Frank Shaffer, who acted as mechanic for C. P. Rodgers, the trans-continental aviator who was killed here on Wednesday, announced today that he had purchased all that remained of Rodgers' biplane and would rebuild the machine and fill the engagements Rodgers had made in the east. Shaffer paid Mrs. Rodgers \$1500 for what remained of the biplane. Much of it was swept out to sea after Rodgers' fatal crash to the surf. It was announced today that a monument would be erected here in memory of Rodgers' achievements, and that the Aero club of America would have charge of the unveiling ceremony.

## ORDERS MEN TO RESUME WORK

**Action of Miners' Federation Means Official Termination of Coal Strike in Great Britain**

### MANY COLLIERIES IN FULL SWING

**General Resumption of Operations in Scotland Tomorrow and in England and Wales on Tuesday**

LONDON, April 6.—The decision of the miners' federation this afternoon to order the men to resume work has brought intense relief to the whole country. The termination of the coal strike virtually amounts to the raising of a ruinous scourge of the nation's industries, which has inflicted financial loss far larger than would have been caused by war of similar duration against a great power. In Scotland most of the men who re-leave the collieries on Monday, but as that day is a holiday in England and Wales, the strikers there will not return until Tuesday. In many mines three or four days more will elapse before repairs can be completed. By the end of the week however, probably twenty collieries will be in full swing.

Good Friday was disregarded generally as a holiday in the coal mining regions, and there were further resumption of work, notably in the Bristol district, where all the collieries were put in operation. In Scotland most of the men who returned to work were non-unionists, members of the union having received instructions to await the decision of the national conference before resuming operations.

## LURED TO DEATH

**Unknown Men Under Pretence of Completing a Transaction Kill Toronto Junk Dealer**  
TORONTO, April 6.—Joseph Rosenthal and Bill Dunkelmann, two junk dealers were lured to a lonely spot at the foot of Strachan avenue, on Friday night by unknown men under the pretence of purchasing a car of scrap iron. This morning Rosenthal was found murdered, his skull being shattered by a blow from a hammer. Dunkelmann had a fracture of the skull but made his way home, two miles distant and in a critical condition. The murderers secured over two hundred dollars.

## LATE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

**Traffic Interests on St. Lawrence Handicapped Through Ice-Breaker Montcalm Being Crippled**

### OUTLOOK IS VIEWED WITH MISGIVING

MONTREAL, April 6.—All hope of early navigation has been abandoned in marine circles and shipping men are looking with considerable misgiving to an unusually late inauguration of river traffic. With the government ice-breaker Montcalm crippled by a broken rudder the situation is still worse, as no other steamer of the government fleet is capable of doing the work done for the past two or three seasons of breaking up the ice bridge and opening the channel to the sea. A year ago today the Montcalm had worked her way up the river as far as Sorel, but it was reported from the latter point this morning that heavy teams were still using the ice road between that town and Berthier, and that the ice showed no signs of breaking up. The Richelieu and Yamaska rivers, which as a rule are clear almost a week before the St. Lawrence ice commences to move out, are reported to be still solid. The ice bridge is unusually thick for this time of the month. The ice-breaker Montcalm, it is reported, will be out of commission for some weeks.

**Independent Colorado Party**  
SANTIAGO, April 6.—A committee of six from the independent Colorado party called today at the hotel of Secretary of State Knox with the intention of complaining to the secretary that the party was not now recognized, although its legislature was accorded recognition by the legislature. After talking with the American consul, Ross E. Holliday, however, the committee abandoned its purpose and simply praised Secretary Knox in behalf of the party.

## EXPLOSION INJURIES

**Boysk Has No Evidence to Show That City of New Westminster Was Responsible**  
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—The action brought by John Boysk, an Australian laborer, held in connection with the Bank of Montreal robbery at New Westminster, against the city of New Westminster, the Municipal Construction company and Mr. John Auld, was taken from the jury by Mr. Justice Clement at the end of the plaintiff's case. His lordship held that there had been no evidence to show that the tin box which Boysk had picked up, and by the explosion of the contents of which he was severely injured, had been left on the road by any of the defending parties.

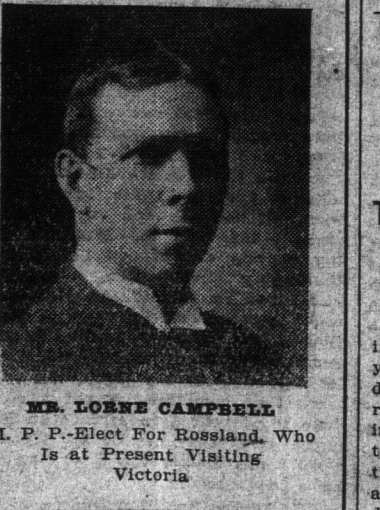
## CANADA'S NAVY

**Forecast Published by Quebec Chronicle Not Authorized by the Government**  
QUEBEC, April 6.—Interviewed about the article published in the Quebec Chronicle concerning the federal government's alleged naval policy, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, stated that the article was never authorized by the government. The latter's attitude was defined when the prime minister answered the questions put by the member for Yamaoka on the floor of the house. The people, he said, should not condemn the government's policy before a decision was taken and made known officially.

## ROSSLAND BACKS RAILWAY POLICY

**Mr. Lorne A. Campbell, Its New Member, Tells of Activity in His District and Its Transportation Needs**

It is the policy of the provincial government to support and introduce measures that will tend to open up and develop the country, and that is why I am confident that the mining industry of Rossland and district, together with the agricultural possibilities of the district, will shortly enter upon an even greater era of prosperity than they are enjoying at the present time, and when I say that never before in the history of the province has that particular section of the country been so flourishing you will probably better understand the nature of the development that I refer to. So says Mr. Lorne A. Campbell, the young and energetic member of the provincial legislature for the constituency of Rossland, the seat which he successfully held for the Conservative party against the invasion of Mr. L. Taylor of Vancouver, Mr. Campbell realizes that the country requires opening up, and knowing that that is the keynote of the McBride policy he feels assured that the requirements of his constituency in that respect will meet with consideration. Mr. Campbell is an ardent supporter of Premier McBride's railway policy. As he says:



MR. LORNE CAMPBELL  
M. P. P.—Elected For Rossland, Who Is at Present Visiting Victoria

"This country requires opening up in all possible directions because there is scarcely a single location on the map that cannot be said to be rich in one kind of natural resource or another, and consequently an extensive railway policy like that enunciated by Premier McBride at the recent polls was due to the fact that the public was made to realize that he sees the situation as it really is, and applied the only remedy that would effectively meet it. We cannot have too many railroads in this province, and while we cannot have them all at once, we cannot have the entire province have shown clearly that they do not think the instalment provided for in the recent railway enactment is any too much for them. Personally I do not think it is any too much. I want a great deal more. But, of course, Premier McBride is the responsible head of the government for that entire province, and not the special representative of any particular locality or constituency. "Take the case of Rossland, for instance. The mining industry there is thriving as it never did before, but we want more railways. And as a matter of fact it is our intention to use our best endeavors to obtain one. Our idea

## PERSIA MAY BE CASUS BELLI

**Turkey Claims Strip of Territory and Occupies it With Troops—Russia Takes Exception to Move**

### TEN THOUSAND SQUARE MILES INVOLVED

**Germany Said to be Behind Ottoman Power in Action Which Has Given Umbrage to Czar's Domain**

LONDON, April 6.—The relations of Russia and Turkey, which four weeks ago caused the circulation of alarming reports may at any moment reach an acute stage and again the bone of contention will be Persia. At the close of the Russo-Japanese war, Turkey moved troops into the Persian province of Aserbajam a strip of which has been in dispute, for upwards of 200 years. Turkey claims this strip, Persia holds it, but the question has yet to be decided. The ownership has been the subject of negotiations, but while these have been going on Russia asserts that Turkey slowly has been advancing her forces until they have gone even beyond this disputed strip, and they now command the western part of Aserbajam from Lake Urumiah to the frontier and can easily attack the Russian province of Erivan. Turkey denies any aggressive intentions. She has informed the Russian minister to the Porte that she has troops in the disputed territory only as a temporary expedient waiting the outcome of friendly negotiations, and if necessary a reference to The Hague tribunal.

**Turkey in Possession**  
An Anglo-Russian commission on the other hand has reported that the Russian assertion is correct, and has issued a map showing that Turkey has taken possession of about 10,000 square miles of Persian territory. Turkey's firmness in supporting her contention and in not only placing troops in the disputed strip, but moving them forward has given rise to Russia to a suspicion that some other power is behind the Ottoman government. It is pointed out that the acquisition of territory on the Persian frontier might be accepted as compensation by Turkey for the loss of Tripoli and the power that could bring about the exchange would please Italy. Germany, which has tried to secure concessions on Lake Urumiah is the power suspected.

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## EIGHTEEN DEAD IN FLOOD AREA

**Two More Levees Break, Spreading Wholesale Ruin—Mississippi Falling, But Conditions Still Desperate**

### TWO CHILDREN ARE REPORTED DROWNED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Two more important Mississippi river levees broke yesterday, flooding a large area in addition to that already inundated as the result of an rush of the ever increasing volume of water. The worst of these breaks were St. Claire, which let the water into the St. Francis water and back into the Mississippi. Great damage and much suffering will result. The St. Claire, which already has inundated the twenty miles near Marlon. Water from the Wyanoke break is spreading over a large sparsely settled area.

The big levee at Golden Lake, Ark., seven miles above the break is expected to go out any minute. For two days every available man has been helping in the fight against the break but it seemed they had lost when last night, a hurry call for 40,000 bales of sand was received. Transportation conditions preclude the sending of the sand. The St. Claire crumbled away as the break was expected, inhabitants had prepared for the flood. The Wyanoke break was more sudden and last night the breach was a mile wide. At Reelfoot the greatest loss has been to live stock that could not be moved rapidly, when the lowland dwellers were warned that the levee had given out. It is reported two children were drowned in the on-rushing waters, but this could not be confirmed. The Mississippi fell eight inches in 24 hours. Refugees are arriving from other places, but provisions are coming in and there is no suffering. Counting aid authorized by the government, the

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## REAR-END COLLISION

**Four Persons Injured and Street Cars Partially Wrecked in North Vancouver**  
NORTH VANCOUVER, April 6.—Four people were injured, two seriously, and two street cars were partially wrecked on the Capilano Canyon line of the B. C. E. R. at 10:30 yesterday morning when car No. 16, outbound, crashed into the rear end of car No. 24, at the end of the line at Keith road and School street. Both cars were heavily laden with holiday parties going to the canyon, and at the time of the crash many were hanging to straps and standing in the aisles. A large number of ladies were seated, and all escaped except for a severe shaking-up. Those injured suffered principally from broken glass and impacts with the ends of car No. 16. Car No. 24 was proceeding a short distance ahead of car No. 16. Just before reaching the end of the line car No. 24 came to a halt, and car No. 16 failed to stop in time and crashed into it. The injured: A Brown, motorman, car No. 16, cut about face and hands, serious. B. E. Tedford, cut on hands, facial abrasions; slight. L. Benson, No. 2036 Grant street; cut on hands and severe shaking-up. J. G. Match, 19 cut.

## CHILDREN OF STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—Arrangements are being made to send to New York more than a thousand children of the operatives now on strike for union recognition, higher wages and shorter hours in the textile mills in this city and vicinity, according to announcement today by strikers.

## REBELS OCCUPY CITY OF PARRAL

**Federals Make Good Their Escape from Bealegrud Town—Government Officials are Not Discouraged**

JIMINEZ, Mexico, April 6.—Parral fell into the hands of the rebels yesterday. The members of the army, which looked so large to General Campa in the hour of his defeat, proved to be a force of only 700. They escaped on Thursday night, leaving behind them a rapid-firer and a mortar, previously captured from the Liberals. It developed that Generals Villa and Urbane, the federal commanders, fought alone on Tuesday when they routed Campa. They are believed to have retreated to Mapimi, where the main federal forces are said to be mobilizing.

## FARMERS WELCOME SNOW

**Heavy Fall in Manitoba Will Put Ground in Good Condition**  
WINNIPEG, April 6.—Between nine and ten inches of snow fell in Manitoba last night, being the worst snow fall of the winter. There was but little wind and the snow-covered the land. Many farmers who intended seeding today, were compelled to await the thaw. The community are quite jubilant over the recent storm as nothing better could have happened to put the land in first class condition for seeding. Seeding should be general the first of next week in Southern Manitoba.

## NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

NEVADA CITY, Cal., April 6.—A verdict of not guilty was returned today in the case of Paul M. Doyle, charged with the murder of W. H. Smith, editor of the Truckee Republican, at Truckee, on February 7 last. The jury was out four hours and five minutes. Doyle was engaged in the liquor business in Truckee and had quarrels with Smith because of the latter's attitude on the political situation there. The men met in the Truckee postoffice and the shooting ensued. Doyle asserted he had reason to believe that Smith meant to kill him, so shot in self-defense.

## WRECK OF ITALIAN BARK

BUENOS AYRES, April 6.—The Italian bark Arni, which left Rio Janeiro on November 28 for Ship Island, Missouri, was wrecked on December 30 eight hundred miles from here. The report of the disaster gives no details, but says there were no casualties.

## CHURCH PREY OF FIRE

**Lynton Structure is Destroyed and Only Straggling Remains of Adjoining Buildings**  
LYNTON, B. C., April 4.—The Roman Catholic church was completely destroyed by fire tonight and the sparks and flames, spread by the high wind, threatened the destruction of surrounding buildings. The strenuous efforts of the volunteer fire brigade, though hampered by insufficient apparatus, contained the blaze to the structure where it originated. The big levee at Golden Lake, Ark., seven miles above the break is expected to go out any minute. For two days every available man has been helping in the fight against the break but it seemed they had lost when last night, a hurry call for 40,000 bales of sand was received. Transportation conditions preclude the sending of the sand. The St. Claire crumbled away as the break was expected, inhabitants had prepared for the flood. The Wyanoke break was more sudden and last night the breach was a mile wide. At Reelfoot the greatest loss has been to live stock that could not be moved rapidly, when the lowland dwellers were warned that the levee had given out. It is reported two children were drowned in the on-rushing waters, but this could not be confirmed. The Mississippi fell eight inches in 24 hours. Refugees are arriving from other places, but provisions are coming in and there is no suffering. Counting aid authorized by the government, the

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## WHEN IRELAND GETS HOME RULE

**Ulster Guardian in Inspired Article Outlines Composition of Legislature—Its Law-Making Powers**

### SEVENTY MEMBERS TO GO TO WESTMINSTER

**Free Trade Between British Isles to be Maintained—Still a Lord-Lieutenant at Dublin**

LONDON, April 6.—The most detailed forecast of the Irish Home Rule bill that has yet appeared is published on the highest authority by the Ulster Guardian, the organ of the Ulster Liberal association, which has been in close touch with the government in the drafting of the measure. The Irish legislature, the paper says, will consist of the crown and two houses sitting separately. One, the council, will have 48 members, 26 to be elected and 12 to be nominated by the crown. The other, the assembly, will consist of 103 elected members and is to be dissolved every five years.

### Legislature's Power

The legislature will have no power to make laws affecting the crown, army, navy, territorial, treaties, titles, franchises, naturalization, coinage, copyrights, patents, the post office (except in Ireland) or trade except within Ireland. With regard to finance, for six years the customs and excise will continue under imperial control. All other taxes will be under Irish control and Ireland will have power to impose additional taxes of her own. After six years the control of the customs and excise will pass into the hands of the Irish legislature, subject to approval by the imperial parliament of this provision and subject to free trade between Britain and Ireland. The initial deficit in Irish revenue will be supplied by a grant in aid, diminishing annually, and terminating in six years. The Dublin police will be under Irish control. The Royal Irish Constabulary will remain under imperial control until a new force under the local authorities is established. For six years the supreme court judges will be appointed by the imperial government. The lord lieutenant will be appointed for a fixed term of years.

### Forbidden Legislation

With regard to safeguards, the Irish legislature will have no power to make laws for the purpose of: 1. Establishing or endorsing any religious creed or imposing disabilities or conferring privileges on account of religion as affecting the undenominational education of national schools and universities. 2. Impairing the validity of the marriage laws at present existing. 3. Depriving anyone of life, liberty or property without process of law in accordance with settled precedents or denying equal protection of laws or taking property without just compensation, and 4. Imposing disabilities or conferring privileges on account of the birth, parentage or place or business. Ireland will send 70 members to Westminster. The Irish peers will remain as before, pending the reform of the House of Lords.

### The Executive

The executive will consist of the crown, represented by the lord lieutenant, acting in Irish affairs with the advice of the Irish cabinet responsible to the Irish legislature. The power of restraint on the Irish legislature will be exercised as follows: (a) Veto by the lord lieutenant on instruction from the imperial parliament; (b) The imperial parliament can repeal an unjust tax; (c) The privy council can declare such an act void. The Ulster Guardian says the bill will satisfy both the Nationalists and Irish Liberals.

### Federals Hopeful

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—Although admitting they still were without information tonight regarding the federal evacuation of Parral, government officials say they are encouraged by the situation. They appeared to regard the retirement of Colonel Villa, as related in press despatches from rebel territory, as far from being a sure reverse inasmuch as with a small force he had been able to stand off a greatly superior force and made good his retreat. News from other parts of the republic, received at the department of the interior was favorable to the federal army. A small engagement was reported to have occurred at Artega, near Saltillo Coahuila, in which the federals killed three rebels and captured dynamite and ammunition. Governor Navarro of Morelos reported that trains were in operation and everything quiet in that region.

EXPLOSION DUE TO CURIOSITY

Man Charged With Complicity in New Westminster Bank Robbery is Plaintiff in Suit Against City

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4.—John Boyzk, the laborer, now being held in the New Westminster prison for trial at the assizes in connection with the bank robbery, appeared before today as plaintiff in a suit for damages in which the city of New Westminster, the Municipal Construction company and Mr. John Auld, contractor, are joined as defendants.

The story he told the court was that on February 13, 1911, as he was on his way from a camp near Westminster Junction to the pipe line the New Westminster corporation was running from Lake Coquitlam, when he saw a tin box lying by the roadside. While unable to read English, he was able to make out the inscription "Old Chum" on the top of the box, and in order to see what was inside it, he tried to pry the lid open.

It proved to be full of detonating caps which exploded, blowing off his hand and right wrist and blowing out his right eye.

The contention of the defence is that the accident was due to the carelessness of Boyzk in picking up and tampering with the box. The case was adjourned.

TEES TOOK SURVEYORS ON TO NOOKTA SOUND

C. P. R. Steamer Back From the West Coast—Leaves Tonight for Quatsino and Way Ports

After making a trip to Gold river, Nookta sound, extending her voyage from Clayoquot to land a party of 45 surveyors and assistants sent by the C. P. R. to locate a line for the extension of the Island division of the C. P. R. on the northern part of the Island, the steamer Tees, Capt. Gillan, of the C. P. R., returned to port on Friday night, and will leave tonight for Quatsino sound and way ports.

WHALERS BEGIN THE SEASON WELL

Floating Whaling Station Summerized Reaches Seattle—Another Company Being Formed

The ten whaling steamers of the Canadian Northern Pacific whaling company, engaged from the two stations on Vancouver Island and two stations on the Queen Charlotte islands, have begun this season well, according to reports received at the offices of the company. The whalers off Sechart were hampered at the beginning of the season by bad weather, but at other stations many whales were brought in. The company's steamer Gray, Capt. Shadforth, arrived on Thursday from Ladysmith with a cargo of coal and left for the west coast yesterday morning.

FAST SWIMMING IN AUSTRALIA

W. Longworth Establishes New Australasian Record For the 220 Yard Event

The latest sporting exchange from the Antipodes brought, among other things, the account of the New South Wales swimming championships, held in the Domain baths, Sydney. The feature of the fixture was the work of the younger, W. Longworth, from Ross Bay, who captured all the titles with the exception of the breast stroke. In the 220 yards, Longworth covered the distance in 2 minutes 27.5 seconds, which is an Australasian record, and exactly one second faster than the previous mark held jointly by Kieran and Beaupre.

In this race Cecil Healy was second by about four yards, and H. H. Hardwick was third, about the same distance behind the second man. After the swimmers hit the water Longworth cut out a fast pace, and at twenty-five yards was clear of his opponents. When he turned for home, at the 110 yards, Healy and Hardwick were close on him, and the pace was a cracker. A little farther on Healy made a great effort, but the pace was killing and he had to give way. Longworth never slackened, and, going ahead strongly, won in decisive style. There is only just men- tioned of the 440 yards, which Longworth won in the great time of 5 minutes 25.5 seconds.

Alek Wickham, another Ross Bay swimmer, won the 220 yards breast stroke in 3 minutes 26.1-5 seconds. He also won the diving championship.

OPERATES UNDER COMPANIES' ACT

Judge McInnes Holds that Great West Life Assurance Company is Within Jurisdiction of B. C.

PRINCESS PATRICIA AT MACHINERY DEPOT

Goer to Have Tanks for Carrying Oil Fuel Installed at Upper Harbor Yards

The steamer Princess Patricia, of the C. P. R., went to the Victoria Machinery Depot yesterday morning to have her tanks for carrying liquid fuel installed. The work is expected to occupy about ten days, and the fast turbine steamer will then return to the C. P. R. dock, where the installation of the Dahl oil-burning apparatus will be completed. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to enter service between Vancouver and Nanaimo about the beginning of May.

BODY DISCOVERED IN VICTORIA HARBOR

Boatman Discovers Remains of Quartermaster-Sergeant Wilson—How Soldier Met Death Not Yet Known

Drowned in the waters fronting Work Point barracks, the body of Quartermaster Sergeant Wilson was found yesterday at 5.45 p. m.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock the deceased, after leaving his duties, was seen to wander toward the waterfront. He had given no reason to think that he intended suicide and the members of the garrison force are assured he had no such desire.

Late in the afternoon a report was sent to the city police to the effect that Sergeant Wilson was missing. It was thought he had come into town but until a passing steamer churned up the body and it was noticed by a boatman it was not known what had become of him.

Sergeant Wilson had been a member of the Work Point since January 10 last. He is married, his family being still at Halifax, whence he, with a contingent, came to Esquimaux. He was about thirty years of age and was a general favorite with his fellow commanders. He had been long service in the Canadian militia.

An inquest will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the police station.

DAILY LINER ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

Here Ballin Has Plan For Agreement Which Will Result in Adoption of Joint Sailing Programme

LONDON, April 4.—A daily service each way between New York and Europe is being discussed in shipping circles as a possible outcome of the efforts of Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line, to establish a community of interests between the line and the White Star, Cunard, North German Lloyd and French lines.

Albert Ballin was recently in England and it is stated that he proposed to the British lines a scheme involving the extension of the pooling system to saloon and second class passengers, as well as the adoption of a sailing programme providing for the departure of a big modern transatlantic liner daily from both America and Europe and the withdrawal of a number of the older vessels.

The latter, it is pointed out, are able to obtain passengers only at cheap fares and consequently greatly damage the modern ships.

OPERATES UNDER COMPANIES' ACT

Judge McInnes Holds that Great West Life Assurance Company is Within Jurisdiction of B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4.—Because it operates here under the Companies act and has its agent duly appointed in Vancouver, Judge McInnes holds that the Great West Life Assurance company comes within the jurisdiction of the Vancouver county court. He is willing, however, to allow the point to be taken to the court of appeal for final settlement.

The question of the jurisdiction of the court over extra provincial companies was raised in an action brought by Mr. Pearman to recover certain commissions which he alleged to be owing him by the Great West Life Assurance company. Mr. C. M. Woodworth immediately objected that the county court rules give jurisdiction only over business carried on within the county, and that the only place a company can be said to carry on business is at its head office and the head office of the Great West company is situated at Winnipeg.

Mr. Clarke, of Messrs. Lennie and Clarke, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that the company had been licensed to do business in this province as an extra-provincial company and as such they came under the Companies Act, of which section 153 specifically declares that before an outside company can do business here it must become subject to provincial legislation and appoint an attorney who can sue or be sued in its name. The company had its attorney in Vancouver in the person of Mr. George H. Halse.

Judge McInnes held that this contention was valid and the company was liable to be sued. Mr. Woodworth said the matter was of such far reaching importance that he would like a decision on it from the court of appeal. Judge McInnes gave leave to appeal on the point in his question. Later it was taken before the court of appeal now sitting here and they decided that they would hear argument as soon as the case was ready.

VIVID STORY OF PEKING RIOTS

Mexico Maru Brought Particulars of Happenings During Two Nights of Terror at China's Capital

A vivid account of the plundering, rioting and fires at Peking at the beginning of last month, when the residents of China's capital lived through two nights of terror, was brought by the steamer Mexico Maru. The outbreak burst forth suddenly with a roar that swept over the entire city. For weeks Peking has been literally packed with soldiers, laden down with great quantities of ammunition. The soldiers who began the riot left their barracks and marched westward, toward the rich Hatamen street, determined to loot and burn. They emptied their rifles up and down the streets. It was a signal and almost at once there was a tremendous volume of rifle fire from all sides. It swept from one side of the city to the other and back again. It sounded like a fulfilled battle.

The city was stunned. And then it went into a panic. The shutters of the shops—ineffectual bits of wood—went hurriedly into place and the quaking shopkeepers hid behind doors, waited for the inevitable Chinese thing—looting. In the vicinity of Yuan Shih-kai's residential quarters there was a tremendous amount of firing. The revolver had around him a large number of troops, quartered within the wall which surrounds his residence. These men joined in the firing, and later in the looting. The soldiers seemed to be firing mostly in the air, for there were few men injured during the night. They doubtless intended to terrify the city by sheer volume of noise and show of strength. They succeeded admirably, and went on their joyous, looting way.

Not only were the shopkeepers terror-stricken. Helpless civilians were not the only ones to take to cover, for the authorities themselves disappeared and throughout that long night the shivering soldiery went on with the work absolutely unimpeded. The soldiers of the army who have been bravely parading the streets all these days preserving order, to the intense admiration of Yuan Shih-Kai's followers who seemed proud to call these troops Yuan Shih-Kai's own army—the real fighters of the empire, the men who could always be relied upon—heard the firing coming their way. They emptied their weapons into the air, and then joined the nutinous comrades in the looting. Not a hand was lifted to put a stop to the affair. The municipal police, who later gained control of the situation, were utterly helpless and some of them joined the soldiers. The following day the number of municipal police had dwindled from a total of seven thousand to a little more than four thousand.

The looting. The heaviest thing kept up more than an hour. Then it dwindled down and finally stopped almost together. Occasional shots rang out above the thud and thump of gun stocks smashing their way through the doors of shops and stores. But there was no real firing, the soldiers were too busy

for that. In the early stage of the game a three-inch shell went shrieking across the city and landed in the American legation guard compound. It passed through a tent and brought up against a wall without exploding. A number of spent bullets fell within the legation quarter, but none did any damage.

The two great business streets of the eastern city run north and south, parallel with one another, about a quarter of a mile apart. They are Hatamen, on the east and Ting Tzu-chieh to the west. It was here that the first looting took place. The rifle shots in the distance set the soldiers on these streets going. It needed no messenger to spread the report or to pass the word that the fun had commenced. The soldiers everywhere opened up with the firing and then set about looting. Fire soon began to appear, first in the north-westerly portion of this eastern city. The great Tanghuamen, which stands at the entrance of the Imperial city, was one of the structures to go. It is about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the attempt to assassinate Yuan Shih-kai was made in January. The street approaching the gate is rich with shops. All were looted and most of them were burned. Some miraculously escaped the flames. Down Ting Tzu-chieh the looters came working both sides of the street and setting fire to shops when they had yielded their rich booty to the looting. In this region, where they were thoroughly sacked, scores were burned.

A Terrible Spectacle. At 10 o'clock it was a tremendous and terrifying sight. The soldiers from legation quarter was an awful spectacle. On both sides of the street up to the northward were great fires. The brilliant, sharp glow of the flames nearly stood out against a duller, distant glow that indicated fires in immense proportions, while the smoke swirled down into the street in great clouds, making it seem that never would the sun be seen again until the whole town had gone up. But finally the fire burned out of their own accord, for no effort was made to stop the flames, and the damage was not so great as was indicated by the extent of the blaze during the night.

The looting was carried on with the utmost wantonness. The soldiers traveling about in groups, all fully armed and smashed their way into the shops. Sometimes a couple of men were left outside to guard their comrades at work within. The soldiers demanded that the doors of shops be opened. If the order was not complied with immediately by the terrified shopkeeper within, if he happened to remain instead of running off down the street, as did many, the doors were at once smashed down. The pawnshops and the cashshops attracted the greatest crowds of looters.

Money was the first thing these men were looking for. As a secondary consideration they stole anything they could lay their hands on. One saw a soldier with a great pack of goods over his back, presumably silks and furs. Others carried vases and the like, which were doubtless thrown away when something better was encountered. The curio shops, of which there are several rich ones in this section, were thoroughly looted. The fine things which were not taken away were smashed. The rabble of the looters in the fray, following the soldiers about and taking what they left, for the soldiers religiously exercised their martial power and got what they could before letting anyone else in on the fun.

A Bull. The morning after showed clearly the devastation of the night before. The shopkeepers came back to their shops and they had account of the little that remained. The day passed quietly enough and little looting was done. People began to flee from the city. Hundreds and hundreds went to Tientsin, only to get into even worse trouble there last night. Vast hoards of money and great quantities of valuable things were hastily concealed. Carts were at a great premium. Much stuff was moved into legation quarters by foreigners and by Chinese. Storage room for property brought an exceedingly high return.

It was well known on Friday that on that night the west city would get its share of trouble. How in the world it escaped the night before no one knows. Sure enough, night had scarcely fallen when shots were heard in the west city. Presently the fires started and from the legation quarter a great blaze could be seen. It could scarcely be heard at first and those who chanced to remain indoors knew nothing until a considerable time after it began. The first warning that the American legation guard had of the trouble was when that three-inch shell dropped into its compound. Here and elsewhere in the quarter the call to arms was sounded and within a few minutes every guard had been turned out.

Preparations had long been made for such an event as this and within a short space of time the quarter was thoroughly protected. Outside the quarter there are scores of foreigners, in fact several hundred. It was at once apparent that these might be in great danger. The fire was burning around many houses occupied by foreigners. There was not the slightest indication of information at first as to what it was all about. Rumors flew thick and fast. One foreigner came into the quarter and declared that he had actually seen Yuan's bodyguard attacking his residence, that he knew all

within, including Yuan had been killed, and that he had seen the president's residence burned to the ground. No one knew whether the trouble had taken its course or not. The houses of foreigners were approached by the looters, who beat upon the gates and asked those within concerning the prospects of looting. A reply that foreigners resided there was sufficient to drive the soldiers away.

Reasoning Foreagers. When the real seriousness of the situation was apparent, detachments of legation guards were sent flying out to foreign residences to escort foreigners in. Soldiers of all nationalities, heavily armed, hastened to get their countrymen in out of the danger. They succeeded admirably. It was really splendid work and before the night was over not a foreigner was in danger. The Chinese troops made no effort to interfere with the foreign soldiers but let them, and those whom they escorted, pass through the streets unmolested. As a matter of fact the Chinese soldiers were too busy gathering in the loot to bother with foreigners. Many people simply deserted their homes, while the soldiers waited outside. The next day they went back to get their other effects. Some of the foreign men remained in their residences all night and came to no harm.

RIFLE BULLET THROUGH TUG

Edna Grace was Drilled With Pellet From Clover Point Range on Friday on Way to Port

With a hole drilled through her housework by a rifle bullet the tug Edna Grace, Capt. Lund, arrived in port on Friday. The bullet, fired from the rifle range at Clover point, passed through the captain's cabin a foot below where he lay asleep and over the head of the berth of the engineer, where his head would have been had he been there.

The Edna Grace was returning to port at 8:20 a. m. Friday and was about an eighth of a mile from Clover point when the bullet cut through the housework. A rifle shot by members of the Fifth Regiment C. G. A. and the Civilian Rifle association was in progress on the Clover point range, and the civilians were shooting at three and ten targets, behind which the mounds in rear of the targets at which the artillerymen were firing do not extend.

They had been cautioned to cease firing when shipping approached the danger zone, but evidently at least one shot was fired when the water beneath the target was not clear. Had the trajectory of the bullet been a foot higher the Edna Grace would probably have steamed into port with her captain dead, and the marks of the passage of the bullet indicate that it had considerable velocity when it struck the tugboat.

The bullet struck a lifebuoy hanging outside the cabin, and passing through the padded cork placed over the side of the house and entered the captain's desk below the bunk where he lay sleeping, passing through this and through the partition in a line across the pillow in the engineer's berth, to pass out through the side of the house on the opposite side of the vessel. The hammer in which the bullet tore through the several inches of cork and various partitions indicates that it had considerable velocity when it struck the tugboat.

ROSSLAND BACKS RAILWAY POLICY

Continued from Page 1

is to have an extension of the Idaho and Washington Northern railroad over the international boundary line to Trail. That line at the present time comes to within about eleven miles of the boundary and to connect with Trail would only mean another twenty-five miles. From our point of view it is a great scheme, as there can be little doubt that the advent of the railway through that territory would stimulate its development and settlement accordingly. Of course, it is an American line, but there cannot be any exception taken on that score.

"How we are going to achieve our object has not yet been fully considered, but I may say that the matter is engaging our attention. If the Idaho and Washington Northern line was extended in the manner indicated it would place Trail on the all rail and water grade with the Crow's Nest coal field, and advantage the value of which can scarcely be estimated in round numbers, and in addition to that it would open up a very extensive and affluent mining and agricultural country. It would put the Trail smelter in immediate touch with the great lime deposits on the Salmon River, and make for the immediate exploitation of that wonderful commercial product. All the mines in the district would then be in touch with the smelter and the effect of that facilitating influence can better be imagined than described. In my own opinion it would just about revolutionize the district.

It can be readily understood that from the point of view of Rossland and Trail the scheme is a very great deal, and while I must confess that no definite line of action has yet been suggested we all feel confident that a definite proposition as to the extent of which the object at heart will be attained, I know that we can rely upon the sympathetic consideration of the government in regard to additional as well as improved wagon roads it is also our intention to push the claims of the constituency before the proper authorities, and in that respect I may say that we view the outlook with the clearest of vision. With the surprising activity that the present facilities have

witnessed as an earnest of what the country can do with a proper system of improved wagon roads we will approach the provincial government with perfect assurance that our plea will not be in vain. It is all part of the government's policy and therefore I see no reason for advancing excuses why it should be done."

Mr. Campbell, who is a young man for a parliamentarian, is chairman of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., with which concern he has been associated since he came to western Canada. He arrived here in 1895 and immediately went to Rossland to put up the plant of the company referred to, the headquarters of which are located there. He is an expert engineer and has done considerable work in connection with the extending of the operations of his province. The water power for generation of electric energy is supplied from Bonington Falls, and as an indication of the thoroughness of the system it may be stated that in addition to Rossland the same company supplies the power and light for Grand Forks, a distance of 64 miles; Phoenix, 72 miles, and Greenwood, 81 miles, the latter being the longest transmission.

PERSIA MAY BE CASUS BELLI

Continued from Page 1

The movement of Russian and Turkish troops along the frontier has given cause for frequent alarms lately and Russia's action in taking a leading part in the effort to bring the Turkish-Italian war to a close is said to have been suggested by the fact that in this frontier dispute she can use an argument that will give a weak power, such as Turkey, cause to think before engaging against two strong powers at the same time.

EIGHTEEN DEAD IN FLOOD AREA

Continued from Page 1

flood fund for Hickman alone amounts to \$17,000. No distress is reported from other places seriously affected earlier in the week. Aside from unconfirmed reports of two children at Reelfoot no death toll was reported today, and the list stands as follows: Developments yesterday make an estimate of property loss at this time more guesswork. Though showing a little abatement in this district the flood area rapidly is being extended south. An unimportant levee broke in Louisiana yesterday flooding a swampy section of the Atchafalaya, as few persons inhabit the inundated land.

CAPT. TRUEBRIDGE DEAD

Shipmaster Who Commanded Dodwell Liners in Trans-Pacific Trade Dies at Seattle

TACOMA, Wash., April 6.—Word was received here today that Captain John Truebridge, commander of the steamer Elitha Thomson, of the Pacific Cold Storage fleet, died this afternoon in Seattle. Captain Truebridge brought the steamship Minnesota to the Pacific on her maiden voyage, and was one of the most widely-known mariners of the north Pacific coast.

Capt. Truebridge was well known in Victoria. He came here many years ago as master of the steamer Olympia, formerly the Dunbar Castle, after operating that vessel for the Union Castle line to South Africa for some time. Capt. Truebridge was in command of the Olympia in the trans-Pacific service for the Dodwell line, and afterwards took charge of the steamer Victoria in this line. After the Dodwell Company withdrew from the trans-Pacific service Capt. Truebridge brought the Hill liner Minnesota to the Atlantic. He left that vessel to join the service of the Alaska Steamship Company, and commanded the steamer Northwestern until he went to the Pacific Cold Storage Company's employ.

Stewart Stands Alone.—The electorate of British Columbia having almost with unanimity placed the seal of its endorsement upon the railway policy submitted to the country at the recent election, peculiar interest attaches to a resolution adopted by the Citizens' association of Stewart, copies of which have reached this city during the past few days. This resolution was framed by Mr. T. J. Vaughan-Rhys, was seconded by Mr. A. T. Sanders, and reads as follows: "Resolved: That this meeting of the Stewart Citizens' association strongly condemns the railway policy of the provincial government for the following reasons: 1. That it favors the southern portion of the province, and particularly the city of Vancouver, at the expense of the rest of the province; and 2. That it tends to develop the Peace River valley by providing for a railway from that valley to Stewart; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the legislature and to all the leading newspapers of the province."

Inter-City During Project.—It is expected that during the present week arrangements will be made for a conference of the interested municipalities with the provincial minister of public works on the subject of the proposed paving of the trunk highway connecting Vancouver and New Westminster cities. It will be remembered that this important project was thoroughly discussed at a conference in Vancouver shortly before the election, at which conference the government was represented by Mr. W. W. Foster, deputy minister of the works department. The arrangement then reached was that each of the two interested municipalities should present a definite proposition as to the extent of the contribution toward the work, that it is prepared to make, while at the same time the government would have a thorough investigation made, and report prepared as to the cost of the desired improvements. This report has now been received from Mr. G. P. Napier, assistant engineer, and as soon as the municipalities are heard from a date and place for the next conference on the subject will be fixed by the minister.

HEADQUARTERS IN VICTORIA

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to Make This Port Terminal of Proposed Line via Panama

A despatch from New York states that the Royal Mail Steam Packet company will make the terminus of its proposed line from Europe via the Panama canal at this city, establishing American headquarters here if the plans of the representative of a group of British Columbia business men who are now in New York are carried into effect. The company will probably bring the Glen and Shire lines, operated from Liverpool to the Orient, across the Pacific, to form the new connection, with headquarters in this city.

When Mr. Napier, special representative of the R. M. S. P. Co., sent to the North Pacific coast ports and Panama, was in this city he stated that the headquarters of the line from Europe via the Panama canal would be, in all probability, established in this city or Vancouver, and he was well pleased with the outlook of Victoria.

A fleet of nine liners are exported in port during the coming week. The Inaba Maru, Capt. Tomizawa, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, will sail from the outer wharf on Tuesday afternoon for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Hongkong with a full cargo of general freight and many passengers. The new four-masted steamer Crown of Toledo of the Direct Line is expected from Vancouver on Wednesday to discharge and load for the United Kingdom.

The Kamakura Maru, Capt. B. Kon, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, expected from the Orient on Thursday, and on Friday, the steamer Montague, Capt. Davison, of the C. P. R., which is taking the place of the Empress of China in the regular schedule, and the new Blue Funnel liner Taithybus, Capt. Allen, are expected, the former from Hongkong and way ports and the latter from Liverpool and way ports via the Suez canal and many places in the Orient.

The steamer Beckenham, Capt. Gov, of the Canadian-Mexican line, is expected from Salina Cruz with a cargo of about 2,000 tons of general merchandise shipped via the Tehuantepec railroad from many steamers plying to Puerto Mexico. The steamer City of Pueblo of the Pacific Coast Steamship company is to sail for San Francisco and the Umatac is expected on Thursday from the Gulf of Mexico. The steamer Crown of Arragon is expected from the United Kingdom via Honolulu and San Francisco about the end of the week.

NORTHERN DOGS IN ANNUAL RACE

All Alaska Sweepstakes Now in Progress—New Record Looked For

NOME, Alaska, April 6.—Four teams got away at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the all-Alaska sweepstakes, the famous dog race of the north. Teams are driven by Charles Johnson, driving four Siberian wolf hounds, and Blatchford driving for N. Oliver. A. Allen driving the team of Malamutes owned by Mrs. Charles E. Darling, of Berkeley, Cal.; Alex. Holmson, driving John Johnson's team of Siberian wolf hounds, and Oliver.

The course is from Nome to Candle and return, a distance of 412 miles and the purse is \$5,000. The record is held by John Johnson, who drove the distance in 74 hours, 14 minutes and 14 seconds. This is the first time in years that Johnson has not driven the Siberian wolves, and he would be driving today if he had not been left stranded on the Siberian coast last fall when the Arctic ice moved down and drove his schooner back to Nome before it could pick him up. Johnson went to Siberia to get new blood for his dog team.

WOULD STOP FIGHT PICTURES IN BRITAIN

A movement is on foot to put a stop to fight pictures in the future so far as England is concerned. The Sporting Times for example says: "With regard to the much-discussed decision over the Langford-McVey fight, Snowy Baker's suggestion in a letter to The Sportsman that any doubts on the propriety of the verdict will be set aside by the pictures, is a most curious one, as it is a well-known fact that there is nothing more deceptive and misleading than fight pictures. We have seen contents reproduced and viewed within a few days by the participants in them and have watched with interest the growing wonder and amazement on the face of the winner (and an easy one at that) as the pictures give round after round to his well-beaten opponent.

"There is something almost uncanny about pictures that makes them differ materially from the accounts of the best judges at ringside; they are a very bad thing, too, for the game, as they are a big temptation to do up with conclusions for the sake of working up a show; they cannot make for earnestness, which is the essential element of any sport, and in unscrupulous hands they admit of any amount of faking of the films. A really fine reform would be the prohibiting of fight pictures altogether, and the sooner it is done the better for the game."

DEVELOPMENT IN VICTORIA

Mr. F. M. McGress N. Him A. Settler

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DEVELOPMENT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Mr. F. M. Kelly Tells of Progress Noted on Trip Made by Him Around the Island—Settlers Coming In

Mr. F. M. Kelly has returned to Victoria after his trip around Vancouver Island. He went up the coast to Hardy Bay, crossed by the trail to Quatsino Sound and returned to Victoria by the steamer Tees. He said: "At Hardy Bay, Gore & McGregor's surveyors are busy subdividing acreage and laying out town lots. People are going in on the land route and west of Hardy Bay, in the vicinity of George and Kains Lakes. Trails have been made through the country, and there is some talk of a townsite being laid out on the shores of the latter body of water. I explored that part of the island some years ago, and observed some very good tracts of land which might be brought under profitable cultivation. I crossed the trail to Quatsino in a snowstorm, the heaviest of the season. There were from four to six inches of snow. Old timers have stated that the past winter has been the mildest on record in that part of the island, owing, no doubt, to the shifting of the Japan current more to the north. "At Quatsino I found the people excited over possible railway development. There lately several big corporations have been busy spying out the land. Numbers of newcomers are flocking through Holberg to the splendid valley of the San Josef, and beyond. The pioneers are having a hard time in the present. Owing to the heavy log jams in and over, floods happen occasionally. During a big freshet, the fall water runs over the floors of the settlers' cabins, and one man had to sit on a table with his bare feet for hours waiting for the flood to subside. The cannery in Kosheemo Bay, near the mouth of Quatsino Sound, under the management of Wallace Fisheries, Ltd., a Mackenzie & Mann interest, is preparing for the early prosecution of the oil shale fishery. They expect to commence about the first of May. They have an up-to-date plant there, with every facility for the handling and freezing of fish. They took about three hundred tons of herring this spring, employing Japanese fishermen. "Coming south and east to Kyquot Sound, a number of claims are being worked for clay by the B. C. Pottery Co., shipments being made regularly; while another lot of men were landed lately to develop some properties of a like kind for a Victoria concern. At Nootka a large number of land-seekers were in evidence. Quite a few have located on Nootka Island, which is reserved for pre-emption only. Others are busy exploring the Gold River, and the numerous valleys breaking into it. "For the purpose of locating the line of steel to the upper end of the island, a large force of engineers were recently landed at Nootka. They will explore the country from Crown Mountain to the Klaskan River and Metchosin Lake country. Considerable activity was evident about Clayquot Sound, there being a good demand for acreage from outside investors at good prices. Between Torino, on Clayquot Sound, and Uchiellet, on Barclay, the land is practically all taken up. This part of the island will one day be a playground hard to duplicate anywhere. For it is the to-be-famous Long Beach country, where summer holidays mean to be able to enjoy the best of both worlds—the finest and most beautiful of the coast, and a wagon-road from Long Beach to Alberni, via Spear Lake, will aid largely in opening up this part of the island to the outsider. "Evidence of development are more apparent on Alberni Canal and Barclay Sound than on any other of the great waterways of the west coast. The lumber wealth is about to be exploited, and the large number of most complete canneries and cold storage plants on the whole Pacific coast will shortly be in operation by the Wallace Fisheries, Ltd. This will give their main depot for storing the rich harvest they will undoubtedly win from the sea. It is four times larger than the largest plant now operating on the western seaboard. This should mean a thriving town. In the vicinity of Uchiellet, for a proportion of its size will require a lot of workmen. "At Port Renwick a mill is in course of erection. There are signs of a virile movement all along the line. The work of development is about to commence in earnest. Those who scouted the idea that Vancouver Island was a veritable Monte Cristo will be happily proved mistaken. For its acreage, there is no place so rich in natural resources. Agricultural land the island has but little at present to offer the farmer; for the fertile valleys now support an incomparable stand of timber, a crop the value of which it is impossible to estimate. Besides the timber, there is the extensive coal areas and the vast deposits of iron suitable for the making of the finest grades of steel. The marketing of our timber, iron and fish will necessitate enormous industrial development, while the prospects for copper being found in large ore bodies are very bright. I believe that the precious metals will be later found, and that the value of the gold taken from the Leach River will be small in comparison with what will be discovered hereafter. "This remarkable development is entirely due to the broad-minded policy of the McBride government, the fruits of which will become more and more apparent as time goes on."

ANNUAL RACE

Now in Progress—Looked For

Four teams

Thursday morning

sweepstakes, the north teams Johnson, driving studs, and Blatch-Oliver, A. Allen, driver, owned by Ing, of Berkeley, Irving John Johnson, wolfhound, and Nome to Candie of 412 miles and the record is held drove the distance and 14 seconds in years that when the Siberian be driving today stranded on the when the Arctic rove his schooner it could pick him Siberia to get new condition, the Johnson's record year's race was in, who finished in, soon after leaving well a little before saving covered 85 the hours, a new e. Allan was Johnson and Blatch-Oliver.

RIGHT IN BRITAIN

Foot to put a stop future so far as of The Sporting

much-discussed Langford-McVey suggestion in a let- that any doubts the verdict will be as, is a most curi- known fact that ceptive and mis- tures. We have and viewed the participants shed with interest and amazement on (and an easy one give round after counts of the best by are a very bad me, as they are a with conclusions g up a show; this witness, which is of any sport, and they admit of any films. A really the prohibiting of, and the success or the game."

GENERAL BOOTH NEARS ANOTHER MILESTONE

Head of Salvation Army Will Be Eighty-three on Wednesday Next—His Interesting Career

Next Wednesday, April the tenth, will be the eighty-third birthday of the venerable white-haired man who for so many years has been known to thousands of people by the endearing title of "The General." The name of General William Booth is a household word and it is one that English people of all classes of society and all shades of religious opinion hold in the highest reverence. It is fitting that they should do so, for he has given the world one of the finest examples of practical Christianity embodied in the form of a working organization that is well known. Born in Nottingham, the eldest son of a builder, the General received his education in that city from a private theological tutor of the Methodist New Connexion Church, London. He was converted at the early age of 16, and without loss of time commenced to preach in the open air in his native town. He entered the ministry at the age of 23, and three years later married Miss Catherine Mumford, who for 35 years was his loyal and devoted helpmeet, and whose death in 1890 left a blank not easily filled even in an organization which has afforded the world many shining examples of heroic and devoted womanhood. He acted for some time as a traveling evangelist, and then settled down to ordinary circuit work. In 1837, however, he resigned in order to devote himself entirely to evangelistic efforts. While traveling through the country near London, and the awful conditions of poverty and crime, then so prevalent in the East End, struck at his heart, and on the fifth of July in the year 1838 he commenced special efforts of behalf of the people there. This effort was at first known by the simple title of the Christian Mission, and it was not until the year 1878 that it was given the far more distinctive title of the Salvation Army. At the time of its inception, the organization was scoffed at, ridiculed and sneered at by the man in the street, and even derided by the press of the day, the Salvation Army, from a mere handful of men and women, has grown into an organization which has won the whole-souled respect and admiration of masses and classes alike. Today the red and blue flag which the General Booth unfurled in London's streets over thirty years ago covers the earth. It has followed the Union Jack around the globe, and beneath its fluttering folds are little bands of devoted men and women, many of whom (not all the Army's officers are of humble birth) have given up wealth and position to hasten the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. Not content with organizing corps and battalions at home and abroad the General, stinging everywhere at practical evils, organized a great system for the relief of the submerged, starting, violent and criminal classes, a work which is now represented by thousands of social institutions all over the world. The arms of the Army are very wide. They take in the common drunkard, the so-called "fallen woman," the drug fiend, the down-and-out, and beggars who are merely temporarily down on their luck, and need but the cheer of a helping hand to set them on their feet again and restore to them the confidence in twelve months in England alone it supplied over six million dollars worth of clothing; the same period took over eleven millions. Of late years the Army has interested itself in emigration, and many a man and woman have had "The General" to thank for the chance of making a fresh start in a new country, and his schemes have already included thousands of poor but respectable people to leave the dreary confines of the Old Country and seek their fortunes in one or another of His Majesty's dominions across the sea. If it had done nothing more than this the Salvation Army would have done a great work, for in putting fresh courage and self-respect into the hearts of men and sending them out to face the world afresh under new and happy auspices, it renders the dynast service to humanity, and one that cannot but prove to be far-reaching in its results. Many periodicals are published under the auspices of the Army, the best known of which is the famous War Cry, which has a large circulation in almost every country under the sun. A great traveler even to the most remote parts of the world, the General sets an example to many of our younger officers in energy and enterprise. It is only a few months since he returned from a campaign in Denmark. He has visited the United States and Canada five times, Australia and South Africa three times, India twice, Japan once, and almost every country in Europe several times. The General has had three sons and four daughters, the best known of the former being Herbert Booth, youngest son of the General, who has identified with the Army in any way, but has earned himself some distinction as an evangelist lecturer, and visited the coast only a year ago on a lecturing tour. Of the daughters of General Booth, the best known is Eva Booth, Comrade of the United States Branch of the Salvation Army, which is not in any wise to be confounded with the Volunteers of America, organized there some sixteen years ago by Ballington Booth. For over a year now the General has been almost stone blind, just able, in fact, to distinguish light from darkness. But the many reports of his activities both at home and abroad prove that the gallant spirit is still unbroken, his confidence in the redeeming qualities of human nature as strong as ever, and that the desire of his life is that when the evening shadows lengthen into the

HEAD OF SALVATION ARMY WILL BE EIGHTY-THREE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT—HIS INTERESTING CAREER

Next Wednesday, April the tenth, will be the eighty-third birthday of the venerable white-haired man who for so many years has been known to thousands of people by the endearing title of "The General." The name of General William Booth is a household word and it is one that English people of all classes of society and all shades of religious opinion hold in the highest reverence. It is fitting that they should do so, for he has given the world one of the finest examples of practical Christianity embodied in the form of a working organization that is well known. Born in Nottingham, the eldest son of a builder, the General received his education in that city from a private theological tutor of the Methodist New Connexion Church, London. He was converted at the early age of 16, and without loss of time commenced to preach in the open air in his native town. He entered the ministry at the age of 23, and three years later married Miss Catherine Mumford, who for 35 years was his loyal and devoted helpmeet, and whose death in 1890 left a blank not easily filled even in an organization which has afforded the world many shining examples of heroic and devoted womanhood. He acted for some time as a traveling evangelist, and then settled down to ordinary circuit work. In 1837, however, he resigned in order to devote himself entirely to evangelistic efforts. While traveling through the country near London, and the awful conditions of poverty and crime, then so prevalent in the East End, struck at his heart, and on the fifth of July in the year 1838 he commenced special efforts of behalf of the people there. This effort was at first known by the simple title of the Christian Mission, and it was not until the year 1878 that it was given the far more distinctive title of the Salvation Army. 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VETERAN RETIRES FROM H. B. CO.'S SERVICE

Mr. W. J. Anderson, who has been in the service of the Hudson Bay Company in various capacities during the past thirty years, both in Winnipeg and in this city, recently retired from the company's land department. Mr. J. A. Thomson, in behalf of the land department staff, signalled the retirement of the veteran official by presenting him with a handsome silver tray and coffee service, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Anderson by the Winnipeg office staff upon the occasion of Mr. Anderson's retirement from the Hudson Bay Company's service, 31st March, 1912." The presentation was made in a happy and felicitous little speech in the course of which Mr. Thomson made appropriate reference to Mr. Anderson's long service with the company, while wishing Mrs. Anderson and himself long life, health and prosperity. In his acknowledgments, Mr. Anderson expressed his cordial appreciation and hearty thanks and also his regret at severing his connection with the old company, and also his pleasant relations with so many kind friends. Mr. Anderson, who had been connected with the company for thirty years in all, will in future devote his energies to his private interests. He receives the usual retiring pension from the company.

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SAVED FROM DEATH BY BARK OF DOG

British M. P. and Family Save, Narrow Escape—Three Historic Mansions Are Now to Flames

LONDON, April 5.—Three destructive fires in historic country mansions occurred last night. The first was in Lake House in Whitehall, a fine Elizabethan edifice full of priceless Jacobean furniture. Lake House was occupied by Mr. Percy Holder-Hillingsworth, member of parliament who with his children was saved from death only by the bark of a dog. The family escaped in their night clothes. The other fires were in Rosedown House on Lamb Lane, belonging to the Hon. Sir James Colquhoun, and in the castle, near Navin, County Merch, Ireland, where the damage aggregated \$200,000.

Bank of Montreal Money—Mr. W. H. G. Phipps, accountant of the New Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal, visited Victoria last week and while here received (according to the "British Columbian") \$4,750 in five dollar bills that had been stolen from the bank at the Royal City on the fifteenth of last September. This was part of the money that was found in Winnipeg some time ago by Chinese boys. Some \$4,000 was turned over to the bank by Chinese in New Westminster, and of this sum only \$125 was in gold, although it is understood that there was a considerable amount of gold in the sack which contained the money in the Chinese found. At the time the boys located the money one of them turned his portion of it over to his father, but the children could not say how much money they had located, though they indicated by the size of the bundles that it was more than the \$4,000 turned over to the bank. Investigations have been made by the Pinkerton officers who have charge of the bank robbery case, and they traced some of the money to Victoria. It was due to the pressure that they brought to bear on the Chinese here that the additional sum of \$4,750 was recovered. This makes a total of about \$15,000 that has been recovered of the total of \$71,721 taken from the bank on the morning of September 15, last.

Building Permits—Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to Messrs. Smart & Work for a five-story, six-story building to be erected by the Pinkerton Canadian Builders' Limited, dwelling on Flanagan street, 2222; to Mr. E. Bourgat, two dwellings on Clarke street, 1810; each to Messrs. Smith & Murphy, dwelling on Beachwood avenue, 2240.

LAND NOTICES

Sawyard Land District—District of Colfax Range One—Land District. Take notice that Martha Carson, of Victoria, occupation housekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "M. M. S. W. corner," thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the south-east corner of Lot 117, thence south 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 150 acres more or less. M. M. S. W. corner. J. F. Tait, Agent. Dated, February 15th, 1912.

Range One—Land District. Take notice that Charles F. Miles, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation salmon canner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "M. M. S. W. corner," thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the south-east corner of Lot 117, thence south 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 150 acres more or less. CHARLES FRANCIS MILES, Agent for Gilford Fish Company, Limited. Dated March 13, 1912.

Sawyard Land District—District of Colfax Range One—Land District. Take notice that Alice Ida Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 15 chains north of the north-east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "A. I. M. S. W. corner," thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the south-east corner of Lot 117, thence south 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing two hundred and eighty (280) acres more or less. ALICE IDA MATHER, Agent. J. F. Maloney, Agent. Dated, February 15th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Range 1. Take notice that Frederick Henry Byers, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "F. H. B. N. W. corner," thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the south-east corner of Lot 117, thence south 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing two hundred and eighty (280) acres more or less. FREDERICK HENRY BYERS, Agent. J. F. Maloney, Agent. Dated, February 15th, 1912.

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Victoria Land District—District of the Island

Take notice that L. S. Higgs of South Pender Island, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted fifty feet north of the foot of the Public Wharf, New Harbour, South Pender; and including fifty feet of foreshore on either side of the said wharf. LEWIS LEONARD HIGGS, Agent. Dated March 23, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of the Island. Take notice that L. S. Higgs of South Pender Island, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the west end of an island at the east end of South Pender Island, and known as Risper Island, including the whole of the said island, being four acres, more or less. LEWIS LEONARD HIGGS, Agent. March 23, 1912.

The Laurin, Rockland ave., Victoria. B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Mackay, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollitt, Esq., Esq., Oxford. Three and a half acre extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, playground, etc. Terms commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

Meetings will be held at the following points under the joint auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Branch and the Provincial Department of Agriculture with a view to stimulating greater interest in the Sheep Industry in this Province: Metchosin, April 15th; Sandwick, April 16th; Duncan, April 17th; Ganges, April 18th; Ladner, April 22nd; Chilliwack, April 23rd, commencing at 3 o'clock. The above meetings will be addressed by Mr. W. T. Ritch, Dominion Sheep Commissioner and Mr. C. M. MacRae, of the Dominion Live Stock Branch on topics of interest to sheep men. All are cordially invited to attend.

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ERNA'S SEEDS

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For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. H. H.

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The Colonist

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00, Six Months \$0.60, Three Months \$0.30. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE TRADE COMMISSION

The British government has appointed the Imperial Trade Commission recommended by the last Imperial Conference.

The members are: Lord Inchcape, chairman; Sir Rider Haggard, Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Charles Owens, L. T. Garnett, of Manchester and Wm. Lorimer, Glasgow; Geo. E. Foster, of Canada; Donald Campbell, Australia; Brewster, Newfoundland; Sir David Craaf, South Africa; Sir J. Ward, New Zealand; W. A. Robinson, Cioff, secretary of the commission.

The chairman of the commission was formerly known as James Lyle Mackay. He is the first Baron Inchcape. He is a partner in two large commercial houses doing business in London, Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, a director of the Suez Canal, and a member of the Council of India. He was minister plenipotentiary in negotiating the last commercial treaty with China, and has been a prominent member of other Royal commissions and boards of inquiry.

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

The coal strike is substantially at an end. The men are returning to work. The end of the period of dire distress is in sight. No one can estimate the privation and suffering caused by the strike. The money loss can be estimated, but that is the smallest part of it. "Peace with honor" is what the labor leaders say they have attained; the mine owners have not put their sentiments into words. But now that work is being resumed and the wheels of industry are beginning to turn again, it is worth while considering if there may not be some other way of determining differences of opinion between employers and employed than one which causes widespread misery.

The weakness of the situation lies in the indifference displayed by the eastern press in regard to the West. When the Liberal party were in power the Colonist frequently felt called upon to point out that the newspapers supporting the government did not take even a passing interest in the projects and problems with which the people of the West felt their welfare was bound up.

of a gravity which it is dreadful to contemplate. There is no use of attempting, as some do, to dispose of these questions between employers and employed by hard words. To us it seems as if the greatest aim of statesmanship at the present time ought to be to discover how it may be possible to prevent the necessity of strikes or lockouts.

A THIRD PARTY

A report comes from the Prairies that a Third Party is to be organized. We have heard of third parties before. They have come up and been cut down; they have fled like shadows, and when after a time we looked to see where they had been, behold there was not even a stain left on the political carpet to testify of their existence.

Hence though the proposed new party is to be a western party, and although the West certainly has ideas of its own, with which the East does not fully sympathize, the new organization will meet one of two fates. It will either be absorbed by the Conservatives, or it will absorb the Liberals.

In the new provinces we are apt to divide upon policies as they find expression in works of material development. Thousands of British Columbians, who were Liberals in the East, support the Conservative provincial administration because it stands for a policy of development. The Liberal governments in Saskatchewan and Alberta have public support only for a similar reason. In other words the West stands by the administration that gives it what it wants.

The talk of a Third Party on the Prairies is only a symptom that among a certain portion of the progressive and possibly impatient population of that part of Canada there is a feeling that they are not getting what they ought to have. It is the easiest thing in the world to make light of such a movement, and it may be possible to laugh a party out of existence, as happened in the case of the Canada Firsts a good many years ago; but if there is any real basis for the movement, it cannot be safely ignored.

We suggest however, to all those persons west of the Great Lakes who may feel dissatisfied with existing conditions, that instead of talking about a new political organization they would be wiser to await the action of the present ministry. Mr. Borden has only been about six months in power and inspection of the estimates will show that he has been very prompt to recognize the requirements of Western Canada. It will be time enough to talk of organizing a new party when the present ministry has failed to meet the reasonable wishes of the western constituencies.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The reported intention of Japan to secure from Mexico the session of Magdalena Bay, in Southern California, has been declared to be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Of course, it is not. All that President Monroe laid down was the principle that the effort of any European power to impose its rule upon any country in America against the will of the people would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act. But it does not make much difference how the Monroe Doctrine is construed. It is not binding upon any one, not even upon the United States. What is meant by the statement that such action by Japan would be construed to be a violation of that doctrine only means that the United States government will protest against Japan obtaining a foothold on the American continent. We think the sympathy of the Canadian people would be with the United States on such an issue.

Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, proposes to abolish treating Mr. Rowell, leader of the opposition, proposes to abandon bars. Comes to the same thing, good friends. Abolish treating and there will be no bars. Abolish bars and there will be no treating.

The proposal that the Prince of Wales shall visit Canada in 1914 is very timely and interesting. At that time His Royal Highness will be twenty years of age, and will be able to appreciate the conditions and possibilities of this part of the great realm over which, in the Providence of God, he may one day be called upon to reign. The dispatch says that the Prince will make a complete tour of the Dominion, going even to the Yukon. The Canada which he will see will be very different from that which his lamented grandfather visited in his young manhood.

WHAT THE WORLD'S PRESS IS SAYING

Foreign Integrity. But a Russo-Turkish understanding wipes out the last hope of a fight for Persian integrity. Nothing can save that ancient kingdom now, except a genuine and whole-hearted "entente" between Britain and Germany, and that is about as likely to happen as Russia is to lose her appetite for nice, juicy, Asiatic territory. As some one has pointed out, this Anglo-German jealousy is resulting in everybody getting a slice of the various "melons" which are being cut all round the world, except the power with the greatest army and the power with the greatest navy.

Problems of Traffic. Already the south side of the Strand between Charing-cross Station and Northumberland-avenue is almost impassable at certain hours of the day, and there are many other such points of chronic congestion. The truth is that the motor-omnibus has brought with it almost everywhere the high court litigation has been settled in the county courts since the jurisdiction of these tribunals was increased to \$500 in damages and \$500 in contracts. N. W. Rowell, K. C., is right and Sir James Whitney is wrong in their respective attitudes of opponent and creator of the legislation to appoint two high court judges as addition to the present almost one-half the high court litigation has been settled in the county courts since the jurisdiction of these tribunals was increased to \$500 in damages and \$500 in contracts.

Ontario does not need two more High Court judges to the same extent that some party favorites need two high court judgeships. It is estimated that almost one-half the high court litigation has been settled in the county courts since the jurisdiction of these tribunals was increased to \$500 in damages and \$500 in contracts. N. W. Rowell, K. C., is right and Sir James Whitney is wrong in their respective attitudes of opponent and creator of the legislation to appoint two high court judges as addition to the present almost one-half the high court litigation has been settled in the county courts since the jurisdiction of these tribunals was increased to \$500 in damages and \$500 in contracts.

German Naval Expansion. An interesting despatch from the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" exposes the methods of the renewed campaign in favour of German naval expansion. Britain is described as "the inveterate foe"; the old legend of an intended sudden attack last summer is blamed upon the people's ears, and so on. We are not greatly perturbed. All these incursions are reduced to the simple phrase, "Two to Three." To which, for our part, we answer shortly, sharply, and politely, "Two to One." We do not intend ever here to give more power to the elbow of the Flottenverein by quotable bickerings. We look to Mr. Churchill to reply on behalf of Britain in his estimates.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Our brave sailors are only too willing to face the grave perils inherent to operations below the surface, and indeed are inclined to resent precautions for safety that are in any way calculated to diminish the efficiency of the submarine as an engine of war. But it is quite intolerable that they should be deprived of the means of speedy and effective assistance in the event of disaster. The kindness with which crew will render the best of assistance too often unavailing to save life but in some cases at least prompt salvage may be effective, and the conscience of the nation will not be appeased until we are at least on an equality with the German navy in regard to this kind of equipment.—London Standard.

Thus the slum system facilitates the spreading of disease. Toronto is not built, like many other cities, with its poorer quarters separated from the other districts by a river, or with slums pushed away to one end. Slum areas are to be found within the business section of the city, and slum dwellings and overcrowded houses exist in all districts. Therefore, every one in the city is running the risk of disease and death from the practice which segregates people of small incomes to any sort of accommodation they can secure. There is not a man or woman in Toronto who is not directly affected by the housing problem. We have no need to grope for some solution to the question. We know exactly what is needed: rapid transportation to outlying districts, and plenty of good houses at low rentals.—Toronto News.

Money in Water. A bill introduced in the house of commons by Hon. Mr. Rogers declares that the use of the water in water-courses within the railway belt of British Columbia is vested in the crown as represented by the Government of Canada. It is further provided that as property it will be administered in the interests of Canada. Water in the landscape has become valuable as well as picturesque. The Dominion's share in this case should be worth much.—Montreal Gazette.

The Trouble. "By Jove, I left my purse under my pillow!" "Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she?" "That's just it. She'll take it to my wife."—Boston Post.

Real Help. "I think a trip to Europe would help your wife, but, perhaps, I'd better hold a consultation. What other doctors of dressmakers would be more helpful, doc?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Home Market. Canada, it is true, is not wholly an agricultural country. It has minerals, forests, water powers, which mark it out for industrial progress. But manufacturers must have markets; and the bulk of the products of Canadian factories are sold in Canada. Some five years ago the products of Canadian factories were estimated at more than \$700,000,000; and today they must be nearer the billion mark. Of this huge total, only \$35,583,118 are exported. Therefore the hope of expanding markets for the manufacturer lies mainly in an expanding agriculture. That will help the workman in two ways: by creating new markets for what he makes, and by producing a more abundant supply of food. The more people settle on the land, the better for the dweller in cities.—Toronto Star.

Third Term Candidates. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 4.—Siring severely at his political opponents here, Colonel Roosevelt charged them in a speech tonight with using an unfair method of electing him at the convention effort to defeat him in this city. The Colonel appealed to the people to do all that lay within their power to make the convention a fair expression of the popular will. Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered at the close of the second day of his campaign in West Virginia, and Kentucky. He remained in Parkersburg five hours, during which time he made two speeches. The Colonel left late tonight for Martinsburg.

Outlaws Still at Large. HILLSVILLE, W. Va., April 4.—Another day's pursuit of the court house assassins, still at large, had brought no news of success from the posse late tonight. Jordan Edwards, one of the alleged kidnappers arrested yesterday charged with giving aid to Sidney Allen and Wesley Edwards, the only two members of the band who have not been taken, was given a grilling at the hands of the detectives today in the hope he might tell the whereabouts of his kindred. The mountain man was firm and did not betray them. He accepted an offer of \$1,500 for the man should he give them up.

Society's Tower of Strength. The Humane society may well rejoice in the tower of strength their cause enjoys in the moral and practical support of His Royal Highness, the Governor-General. Seidman has the custom of docking horses' tails received stronger commendation than was bestowed by the Duke in addressing the Ottawa society last week. The power of a good example is always beyond exact computation, but the impetus lent by those in high position, especially by royalty, goes without question.—Ottawa Journal.

A Duel of Shipbuilding. On thing is fairly clear. Either Germany must now decide to limit her naval construction or embark freely and manifestly upon a naval programme which will seek to equal the British. A duel in shipbuilding of unprecedented magnitude must inevitably result from such a policy.—New York Sun.

Winnipeg's Street Railways. WINNIPEG, April 4.—The law amendments committee of the legislature yesterday conceded the city of Winnipeg the power to construct street railway lines within its limits when construction of such lines had been refused by the Winnipeg Electric railway.

Modern Regard. "Oh, you naughty child, to throw stones at the little girl!" "It's all right, missus. She's me sister."—Sidney Bulletin.

Call of the American Dollar. Mrs. Langley has heard the call of the American dollar more, and a special cable to the Herald from London this morning tells us, has contracted to appear in a few years ago he who would presume to predict that actresses like Mme. Bernhardt or Mrs. Langley would ever be seen here or that they would have invited to a vaudville show would have invited to a vaudville show would have invited to a vaudville show.

Ten thousand officials, whose salaries amount to \$280,000 a year, manage the trade union affairs of the United Kingdom.

Complaint From Hollywood.—Mr. C. F. Swain, Hollywood, has complained to the city council that many residents of that section are living in tents and shacks for which no proper drainage facilities have been provided. As this condition of affairs is contrary to the law and a nuisance, he has been laid on practically every street in the city, and authorities to take immediate action in forcing all residents to secure connection with the drainage system. Mr. Swain's complaint will be referred to the city solicitor and sanitary inspector for action.

Increased Accommodation.—Pointing out the necessity of added stable accommodation for the public market premises Mr. William Dalby, market superintendent, has requested the city to build twenty additional stalls and remove the weigh scales to the street line on Fisgard street. With the approach of the fruit season the demand for stable accommodation on the part of rural patrons will largely increase. Last year 10,839 horses were given ac-

commodation in the stalls and for the first quarter this year the number was 9,475. An estimate of cost of the suggested alterations will be furnished by the building inspector and market superintendent.

Nicola Mines Disaster.—In consequence of the absence from the city of Chief Inspector Graham, who has been called to Cumberland, consideration of the matter of the recent disaster at the mines of the Diamond Vale Coal Company is temporarily held in abeyance. The decision of the minister as to the action warranted by the facts disclosed in evidence will be announced prior to Hon. Mr. McBride's departure for London on Sunday next.

March Timber Revenues.—Total receipts of \$163,619.10 for the month of March are reported by the timber branch of the provincial department of lands, the details of the monthly transactions for lands west of the Cascade Mountains, 715, producing receipts of \$109,539.10; for lands east of the Cascades, \$25, with revenue of \$41,455; penalties, \$2,250; timber license transfer fees, \$688; coal prospecting licenses, \$5, 39,700; and coal prospecting license transfer fee \$40.

New Companies.—Among the companies which have received certificates of incorporation under the provincial act during the last past week are the British Columbia Marble Co., Ltd., Close & Brown Company, Ltd., Cobble Hill Park Hall Co., Ltd., Draney Fisheries, Ltd., Eastern Townships Investment Co., Ltd., Fraser & Ross, Ltd., Fraser River Improvement Co., Ltd., Gardens, Ltd., G. E. Frith Co., Ltd., Grandview Athletic Club, Great Western Transportation Co., Ltd., Interlocking Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., Marine Transportation Co., Ltd., H. J. Knight & Co., Ltd., National Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Peoples Drug Stores, Ltd., Wilson & Co., Ltd., H. J. Nott Co., Ltd., H. S. Crabb Lumber Co., Ltd., Scotch Stomach Remedy Co., Ltd., Smith & Sherborne, Ltd., Spencer's Bridge Light & Power Company, Ltd., Standard Coal Co., Ltd., and Western Land & Dairy Co., Ltd. The recently licensed or registered extra-provincial companies include the Gateway Orchard Co., Ltd., Lantry Shovel & Tool Co., Ltd., Inland Mining Co., Ltd., Kootenay River Land Co., Ltd., Lumber Company and Thos. G. Murphy Co.

Will Erect Garage.—A three-story reinforced concrete garage will be erected by Messrs. Moore & Scott on Fort street, on a portion of the site formerly occupied by the old Assembly Hall. A permit for the structure was issued yesterday by the building inspector. The latest idea for buildings of the kind will be installed. Mr. H. S. Griffiths prepared the plans. The contract for construction has been awarded to Messrs. Adkinson & Hill. Permits were also issued to Mr. Thomas Barton for a garage on Superior street to cost \$150; to Miss M. King, dwelling on Cedar Hill road to cost \$2,000, and to Mr. F. J. Miller, dwelling on Mount Stephen avenue, to cost \$300.

Deposit Is Lost in Lillooet.—Telegrams received yesterday from Lillooet, including one from Mr. Archie McDonald, M. P. P.-elect, give the news that the final returns show Mr. McDonald's opponent in the late election, Mr. Stuart Henderson of this city, to have lost his deposit. The Lillooet vote, which was the last to arrive, showed Mr. Henderson to have received less than half the total number of votes polled for his successful antagonist. Rumors are rife of possible action in the direction of protesting the election. Mr. J. H. Place, the Socialist member-elect for Nanaimo city, on the ground among others that his nomination papers are not his name otherwise than it appears upon the provincial voters' list.

On Strike Situation.—The Attorney-General yesterday received the following telegram from Yale from Mr. Colin S. Campbell, superintendent of provincial police: "Everything quiet here. No work being done on construction. About fifty hundred men here and about that many gone Vancouver way. Going to Lytton tonight. I. W. W. have appointed committee to look after their drink and disorderly and send some five dollars which goes to their soup kitchen."

New Notaries.—Thomas A. Wheelidon, of Slokan Junction, has been appointed a Justice of the peace. The following have been appointed notaries public: R. E. Brett, of Victoria, Chas. W. St. John of Vancouver, Alexander MacNeill, of Fernie, John B. Radcliffe, of Merritt, W. H. Dickie, of Duncan, and George W. Black, of Vernon. The following have been appointed commissioners for taxation in British Columbia: Mabel P. French, W. A. Cawton, John Emmer and Reginald Synnes of Vancouver, George W. Black of Vernon, and Leonard C. Mills of Victoria.

Investments in Province.—Arrangements are being made for Dr. E. B. Froeman, editor of the British Columbia Magazine, to give a lecture on the general subject of "Investments in British Columbia" before the London Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Froeman recently read a paper on British Columbia before the Royal Colonial Institute and this second lecture will be delivered before one of the most powerful financial and commercial organizations in Europe.

Provincial Appointments.—Among recent announcements in connection with the provincial civil service is that of the appointment of Mr. P. H. De Gray, of New Westminster, as assistant to Dr. Davis in the inspection of camps, etc., for sanitation and otherwise. Mr. J. R. Terry has been promoted to the post of chief poultry instructor for the province, and Mr. A. E. Craddock will in future exercise dual functions as secretary and statistician of the department of agriculture.

New Residential Suburb.—It is understood that the Jane property at Cadboro bay has recently been acquired by the B. C. Electric Railway company for residential development as a high class residential park on the lines of the Uplands estate and Meadlands. The property lies on the left hand side of the road which leads to the powder works and contains some two hundred acres.

Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, in addition to his visit to the northern terminal of the E. C. Electric railway at Deep Cove this week, was also taken over the Cadboro bay property as the company wished to avail themselves of his advice in regard to the best methods of utilizing and developing it.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA

Prince of Wales May Come Here in 1914 to Take Part in Earlier Centennial Celebration. OTTAWA, April 4.—If the plans now being completed for the Centennial celebration are carried out the Prince of Wales will visit Canada in the fall of 1914, as the guest of the Dominion government. The proposal for the visit of the Prince came officially from Prime Minister Borden, and has the enthusiastic endorsement of the Duke of Connaught. The formal invitation will be prepared immediately and forwarded by the Duke to England.

It is proposed that the Prince make a complete tour of Canada, including the Yukon.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL IS NOW IN NEW BUILDING

Extensive Premises on Fort Street Completed and Have Been Taken Possession of.

St. Margaret's school for girls has now moved from its old quarters on Cook street into the new buildings prepared for it on Fort street, just beyond Oak Bay junction, and Miss M. Barton, the principal, hopes to begin the new term on Tuesday, April 16, with some seventy pupils, of whom twenty will be boarders. These last come from all over the province and will be accommodated in the school residence behind the main building. Miss Barton, already regrets that this particular part of the premises was not constructed to accommodate a greater number than twenty-five, but there is plenty of room in the grounds for further extension when that is found necessary.

The main school building, which fronts on Fort street, has been designed to hold between one hundred and fifty and two hundred pupils in school hours. In the basement is a long, lofty room which will be fitted up as a gymnasium; on the main floor are the principal schoolroom and the classrooms, while upstairs again is a large, well-lighted room which will be used this summer as a studio and next winter for cooking classes.

A tennis lawn is being laid out on the west side and a cricket and basketball ground at the back. Later on the gardens of the pupils will add to the beauty of the grounds.

Miss Goodwin Barton, who has studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London, Eng., will undertake the musical classes and Miss Barton states that the whole of her staff are certificated mistresses from England.

ADVERTISING ISLAND

Victoria's Claims to Be Liverpool of the Pacific Being Placed Before the World.

The secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League has made arrangements to bring the advantages of Vancouver Island and especially Victoria before the many big capitalists who will be assembling at Edmonton on the occasion of the Business Men's Convention and the sale of Hudson's Bay lands in the middle of this month. Advertisements will be inserted in the Edmonton Bulletin and Journal for the four days from April 15 to April 18 and six hundred illustrated guides to this city will be sent there for distribution.

The Victoria branch of the League has been called by the British Empire Publishing company of Toronto that all its orders for advertising throughout the British Isles have been renewed for the next six months.

A very attractive leaflet is in the press, prepared by the league, supporting Victoria's claim to be the "Liverpool of the Pacific." One page reiterates the many facts which so clearly point to the necessity of the Seymour Narrows being bridged, the number of vessels that have berthed at its outer and inner harbors during the past twelve months have reached the grand total of 5,500 and the freight and passenger traffic has doubled in the last three years—with the conclusion that Victoria is "the logical Panama canal port on Canada's west coast."

Other pages show illustrations of the outer harbor and the huge four-masted barque Elginshire loading two million feet of timber in the inner harbor, while on the sea spaces of the back runs the magnificent panorama of the city and harbor that is to be seen from the steps of the parliament buildings, to which Mr. Leonard Frank's photographs do full justice.

Decides to Stay

With the real estate instinct very strongly developed Mr. Fred Thomas arrived in the capital yesterday and at once began a systematic canvass for profitable acreage. After spending the day in this way he strolled into the Prince George Hotel and exclaimed that he had seen more property with "possibilities" than he had ever seen before, but he was no better off because he had no sense of discrimination in local values. Being a man of sound business common sense he dismissed his scouts, who had been plotting him round the country, and calmly announced that he would extend his visit so as to become better acquainted with the situation.

Mr. Thomas stated unequivocally that the prices quoted to him appear reasonable enough in view of what his knowledge tells him in regard to the development of the country. For a city with the chances of development which Victoria possesses he considers that there is a great deal of room to work in before there is any danger of boom prices being struck. His particular hobby, and the one he has come to Victoria to cultivate, is acreage for subdivision. He admits that he has no corner on the idea, but he is disappointed in the plurality of its devotees by pointing out that it is circular and consequently cannot be cornered.

FIVE CASUALTIES

Discharged Employee of Missouri Pacific Railway Shops Exacts Heavy Revenge

HOISINGTON, Kas., April 4.—Two men were killed and three others injured, one fatally, at the Missouri Pacific Railway shops here tonight, when "Bud" Smith, a discharged negro, engaged in a revolver battle with shop employees. Mortally wounded, Smith was rescued by officers from a crowd which intended to lynch him. Smith was discharged yesterday. Tonight he appeared at the shops and announced he was going to kill somebody. Watchman warned him to remain away. In reply Smith shot and killed the watchman and wounded Layman, who was standing nearby. Shop employees rushed to the aid of their fellows, shooting at the negro, who returned their fires as he retreated.

Two bystanders were wounded by stray bullets. Smith himself was shot several times and fell mortally wounded. Despite his condition leaders of a crowd that gathered helped him to his feet amid cries of "lynch him!" They were hurrying away when officers arrived and assuring the crowd the negro would be given a speedy trial if he recovered, took him in charge. The negro died a few minutes later.

SHIPPING COMBINES

Bill Before U. S. Congress Is Aimed at Foreign Companies

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A bill designed to break up foreign shipping pools and combinations and to give to this government greater control over such alleged restraint of trade, which originate outside the United States was introduced today by Representative Humphrey of Washington. The government now has several anti-trust suits pending against foreign steamship combinations.

The bill will provide that any vessels not under United States ownership or controlled by any corporation adjudged to have violated the Sherman law, and which might be used to carry out the purposes adjudged unlawful, be prohibited from entering any port of the United States, or clearing therefrom under penalty of \$25,000 for each offense.

The bill also would provide that the postmaster general cancel the mail carrying contract of any vessel owned or controlled by persons adjudged violators of the law.

The bill was referred to the committee on merchant marine which is preparing to investigate the alleged shipping combine.

I. W. W. ANARCHISTS

Californian Agitators Forced to Pay \$2000 to American Flag

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 4.—Nearly one hundred Industrial Workers of the World, almost all of whom admitted they were anarchists, knelt and kissed the American flag at dawn today near San Onofre, a small settlement near the Orange county boundary. The ceremony, which was most unwillingly performed, was witnessed by 45 deputies, constables and a large body of armed citizens of San Diego. The men composed the party that left Santana last night. The deputies and armed citizens had gone out in motor cars to drive them back. The I. W. W. men stopped at San Onofre and detained there until this morning, after the flag kissing, the Industrial Workers were driven in squads of five and placed in command of details of deputies. Then the march to the line was started and the procession moved to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner," which the Industrial Workers were compelled at least to make a show of joining.

GOVERNMENTS WILL TAKE JOINT ACTION

British Columbia Invited to Conference With Washington State on Questions of Fisheries Conservation

The government of the neighbor state of Washington, through its chief executive, Governor Day, has extended to Premier McBride, on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, a cordial invitation to be represented at a conference to be held toward the close of the present month or early in May for the discussion of all matters relating to the fisheries industry in adjacent waters. This invitation received consideration at a meeting of the Provincial Executive that was held yesterday, the matter being left in the hands of the Attorney General, who will deal with it in his capacity as commissioner of fisheries. It is the intention of the provincial authorities to communicate without delay with the federal government, and to protect our own fishery interests so far as may be rightly possible.

THE SUN AND THE SHOW

The sun and a show? Fell in love with a fow'r. The first awed fow'r of the May; And the sun look'd down, And the golden crown He placed on her brow one day.

The sun and the show? Fell in love with a fow'r. But it raged with the May; And rough winds blew Till its petals flew. With the springtime far away.

Then with tender love From the clouds above, When the sun had gone to rest, Bright dewdrops fell With magic spell Upon that young fow'r's breast. But the sun and the show? That fair summer hour Kissed each other and grief was gone And the world grew bright With a diamond light. For, behold, a rainbow shone.

The spread cle, Co only w her ed With t being o be the taries, Gondel brother mother Rhone the yo to wha monster little n ness of should messen The Bu and he the you him, an might several give the shortly assume the day A R the desire o was she as a me willingt ions in safe en in rags, the cus be seat she ben pered: nounce audience venture vate me lian gav the sam in token with gre to prese himself, messeng she said counsels from Co mission, marriage his way two tra robbed h Fortuna and he the thie is said, then set. Pleas Clovis a Clothid ing the on, and Clovis, i in a clo ure. Sh journey, already that saf her carr riding h proved t turned t had done to Clovis prompt h for his brothers spatched troop wa but she burn and as te m she rode Her cha clamatio from the God Om beginning my brett. The i riage wa Christian but Gon ally were to induc steadily b horn, she little-boy reproach child had fathers it says the was born this child and seem earnestly Clovis w after his tain bath seriously. Eye great rel nothing b come a C

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COMBINES

Congress Is Aimed

April 4.—A bill de- April foreign shipping ations and to give greater control over limit of trade, which the United States day by Representa- Washington. The as several anti-trust ant foreign steam-

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NARCHISTS

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l, April 4.—Nearly 4000 Industrial Workers of all of whom ad- narchists, knelt and in flag at dawn to- fre, a small settle- ge county boundary y which was most ned was witnessed stables and a large eds of San Diego, ned the party that ight. The deputies had gone out in e them back. The pped at San Onofre until this morning. using, the Industrial en in squads of five and of details of a march to the line e procession moved the Star Spangled ch the Industrial pelled at least to joining. At the e the men were the railroad track.

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JOINT ACTION

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THE STORY OF FRANCE

The fame of the beauty of Clothilde was spread far and wide from the court of her uncle, Gondebaud, King of the Burgundians. Not only was she reported to be beautiful, but her education and her talents were great. With these qualities she combined youth, and being of royal descent, she was well fitted to be the bride of any one of the highest dignitaries. Her father was Chilperic, brother of Gondebaud, who had put him and her two brothers to death, and he had also caused her mother, Agrippina, to be thrown into the Rhone with a stone tied to her neck. Thus the young girl stood friendless, uncertain as to what her fate would be, for Gondebaud, though professedly a Christian, was a cruel monster. When Clovis, who was then only a little more than twenty, heard of the loveliness of Clothilde, he determined that she should be his bride. He accordingly sent a messenger to Gondebaud, asking for her hand. The Burgundian king did not desire to assent and he was afraid to refuse, for the fame of the young monarch of the Franks had reached him, and he dreaded the revenge his hot spirit might take, if he were thwarted. There are several accounts of what followed, but we will give that of Gregory of Tours, who lived very shortly after the event took place, and may be assumed to have received the story current in the days of Clovis himself.

A Roman named Aurelian was chosen as the messenger to acquaint Clothilde of the desire of her suitor; but so carefully guarded was she, that Aurelian had to disguise himself as a mendicant. The young girl received him willingly enough, and there were no objections from her guardians, for it seemed to be safe enough to permit her to see a poor man in rags, who came asking for alms. As was the custom of those days, she caused him to be seated and proceeded to wash his feet. As she bent before him, he leaned over and whispered: "Lady, I have great matter to announce to thee if thou wilt grant me secret audience." Clothilde was ready for an adventure, and she readily arranged for a private meeting. When they were alone, Aurelian gave her the message sent by Clovis, at the same time handing her that king's ring in token of good faith. She heard the request with great joy, and giving Aurelian her ring to present to Clovis, and a present of gold for himself, bade him tell her suitor to come with messengers quickly and demand her hand, for she said that "Auridius, who was high in the counsels of Gondebaud, might any day return from Constantinople, where he had gone on a mission, and would undoubtedly prevent the marriage. Aurelian returned as he came. On his way he fell in with a mendicant, and the two traveled in company until the latter robbed him of his wallet and all it contained. Fortunately Aurelian was not far from home, and he sent out his servants, who soon found the thief and brought him to Aurelian, who, it is said, pummeled him for three days and then set him free.

Pleased with the success of his messenger, Clovis at once despatched an escort to bring Clothilde to him. Gondebaud was for delaying the nuptials, but Clothilde hastened them on, and she was duly espoused in the name of Clovis, whereupon she set out on her journey in a closed carriage, wherein was much treasure. She had not proceeded far upon her journey, when she learned that Aridius had already returned, and she said to her escort that safety lay only in her descending from her carriage and mounting on horseback and riding forward with all speed. Her course proved wise, for Aridius was no sooner returned than he persuaded Gondebaud that he had done a very foolish thing in giving his niece to Clovis. He said that Clothilde would be prompt to urge Clovis to take revenge upon him for the murder of her father, mother and brothers, and urged that a force might be despatched at once to bring the maiden back. A troop was accordingly sent out to fetch her, but she commanded her escort to disperse and burn and destroy everything near at hand, so as to mislead and delay her pursuers, while she rode forward to meet her future husband. Her character may be judged from her exclamation, when she saw the smoke arising from the burning villages: "I thank Thee, God Omnipotent," she said, "for that I see the beginning of my vengeance for my parents and my brethren."

The first effort of Clothilde after her marriage was to induce her husband to embrace Christianity. She herself was an Athanasian, but Gondebaud and the Burgundians generally were Arians. She argued long with Clovis to induce him to abandon Paganism, but he steadily refused. When their first child was born, she caused him to be baptized, but the little boy died soon after the ceremony. Clovis reproached her bitterly, saying that if their child had been dedicated to the gods of his fathers it would have lived. Clothilde prayed, says the narrative, for another son, and one was born to her. Steadfast in her faith, she had this child baptized also, whereupon it sickened and seemed at the point of death. She prayed earnestly, and the child was restored to health. Clovis was yet unconvinced, and it was only after his promise made in the heat of an uncertain battle, as related in the last article, that he seriously contemplated embracing Christianity. Even then he was baptized only with great reluctance. Clovis was a man who did nothing by halves. Having determined to become a Christian, he had no patience with any

one who did not believe as he, or rather as his wife did, and he not only brought all his own people to embrace Christianity, but set himself to work very successfully to exterminate Arianism. Thus we see upon what seemingly minor matters the course of history seems to turn.

The conversion of Clovis was regarded by the authorities of the Church as a great achievement. Pope Anastasius wrote to him: "The Church, our common mother, rejoiceth to have borne unto our God so great a king. Continuous, glorious and illustrious son, to cheer the heart of this tender mother. Be a column of iron to support her; and she in her turn will give thee victory over all thine enemies." Clovis read this blessing in a way that chimed with his ambition. He forthwith arranged for the invasion of Burgundy, where Gondebaud had recently failed in an effort to reconcile the Arians and Athanasians. Gondebaud recognizing his inability to cope with the young king, sent Aridius to him making overtures of peace, which Clovis accepted on the conditions that Burgundy should become tributary to him. To this Gondebaud agreed, and Clovis was at liberty to extend his conquests and Christianity in another direction. In all his plans as well as in the execution of them he had the assistance of Clothilde, who was undoubtedly one of the most influential women of our Era, for it was due to her that the Franks became a Christian nation.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The Story of Croesus

You have all heard the expression "as rich as Croesus," and most of you know that Croesus was a king who lived a great many hundred years ago. Let us see if we cannot find out something more about him; his story ought to be an interesting one.

Croesus lived about twenty-five hundred years ago, and he was the king of a country called Lydia, a country greatly famed in those days for its gold and silver mines, and for its beautiful horses, and the king's cavalry. Some weeks ago we read of Gyges, and of how he came to rule in Lydia, by murdering the reigning monarch on his wedding night, and taking to wife the widowed queen, with whom he had been in love ever since he had gone to woo her by proxy. Croesus was a direct descendant of Gyges, and his father was Alyattes, who had been a brave and virtuous monarch, as virtuous monarchs went in those days. In his early youth Croesus had been very extravagant, and very fond of a good time; he had hundreds of friends to whom he gave money and rich gifts, and he spent his days traveling about the country in the pursuit of pleasure, hunting for weeks at a time, and passing months at the palaces of his different princely friends. When he came to the throne of Lydia he was thirty-five years old, and had had his eyes opened to the folly of idleness, so he set about his kingly duties with the firm determination of winning the people's favor, and this he was soon able to do, for under his gay and handsome exterior, the Lydian king masked a strong will and high ambitions. Behold him then shortly after his succession, and when he had killed or banished all those who had plotted to overthrow him and who had laid false claim to the Lydian throne, making war against all the Greek cities in Asia Minor, which surrendered to him one after the other. Croesus treated these little republics with the greatest generosity, bestowing gifts to all the temples. Like his ancestor Gyges, he wished to propitiate the Apollo of Delphi, and the following quotation will give an idea of his prodigality in respect to his offerings to the gods: "On one occasion he is said to have sacrificed three thousand animals, and burnt, moreover, on the pyre the costly contents of a palace—couches covered with silver and gold, coverlets and robes of purple, and golden vials. His subjects were commanded to contribute to the offering, and he caused one hundred and seventeen hollow half-bricks to be cast of the gold which they brought him for that purpose. These bricks were placed in regular layers within the treasury at Delphi and the top of the pile was surmounted by a lion of fine gold of such a size that the pedestal and statue together were worth £1,200,000 of our present money. These, however, formed only a tithe of his gifts. Many of the objects dedicated by him were dispersed half a century later when the temple was burnt, and found their way into the treasuries of the Greek states . . . among them being an enormous gold cup and four barrels of silver, and two bowls, one of silver and one of gold."

In return for this the whole of Greece united to do honor to Croesus. He and his subjects were granted all the rights of citizenship of Greece in perpetuity, "the privilege of priority in consulting the oracle before all-comers; precedence for his legates over other foreign embassies, and a place of honor at the games and all religious exercises."

Croesus brought about his own downfall after a reign of almost unprecedented splendor, when he went to war against Cyrus, and invaded Cappadocia. The oracles had given him warning, but he had not interpreted their prophecies aright, and Cyrus defeated him on the battlefield, and then when Croesus had retreated to Sardis, his own capital, and, relying on the cold weather to keep his enemy at bay, and had dispersed his troops, even dismissing for the winter his splendid cavalry,

the finest in the world, Cyrus besieged him in his stronghold, and after many days his army succeeded in scaling the wall and entering the city, but, according to one story, he was not to witness the humiliation of his rival.

"When the day of despair arrived, the king could not resign himself to tears and servitude. Within the brazen-walled court he erected a funeral pyre, on which, together with his chaste spouse, and his bitterly lamented daughters of beautiful locks, he mounted; he raised his hands to the depths of the ether and cried: "Proud fate, where is the gratitude of the gods, where is the prince, the child of Leto? Where is now the house of Alyattes? The ancient citadel of Sardis has fallen, the Pactolus of golden waves runs red with blood; ignominiously are the women driven from their well-decked chambers. That which was once my hated foe, is now my friend, and the sweetest thing is to die."

"Thus he spoke, and ordered the softly moving eunuch to set fire to the wooden structure. The maidens shrieked and threw their arms around their mother, for the death before them was that most hated by mortals. But just when the sparkling fury of the cruel fire had spread around; Zeus, calling up a black-flanked cloud, extinguished the yellow flame.

Apollo of Delos, seizing the old king, bore him, together with his daughters of tender feet, into the Hyperborean land, as a reward for his piety, for no mortal had sent richer offerings to the illustrious Pytho."

There are other endings to the story, one of which states that Cyrus found Croesus on the funeral pyre, and, overcome with pity that so great a monarch should meet so cruel a death, he caused the flames to be extinguished, and rescued Croesus and his queen and their daughters, that he treated the Lydian king with all respect, bestowed honors and gifts upon him, and made him his dearest friend and his most valued adviser.

So after all we cannot know exactly what became of the great Lydian king, and the mystery adds to the dignity of his memory.

THE QUEST OF TRUTH

A letter from a correspondent, whose occupation takes him into remote parts of this province, speaks of this page of the Colonist being preserved, and of the articles thereon, and especially those on topics akin to religion, being read over and over again. "While it is gratifying to know that the feeble efforts here made to turn the thoughts of readers in what seem to be the right direction are so much appreciated, the knowledge brings with it a sense of deep responsibility. When we reflect that pioneers on the outer skirmish line of civilization, surrounded by nature in her ruggedest aspects and face to face with loneliness and hardship, look to what may be written here for help and comfort, we confess to feeling as if every thought that is here expressed, and indeed every word that is employed should be well considered.

But what our correspondent says suggests another thing, namely that the quest for truth is confined to no one set of men, but is going on almost in every place and often in places where its existence would not be suspected. Pilate's question: What is truth? is being asked by thousands who do not hear a sermon in years, who rarely enter a church and to whom the Bible is only a name. To all inquirers we would say that absolutely fundamental truth is probably not attainable. Much has been said and written to prove the origin of evil, the nature of sin, the reconciliation of wrong with a universe ruled by an Omnipotent God and problems of a like character, but all such discussions leave the questions where they find them. And the reason of this is plain enough. Granting the existence of an omnipotent and omniscient Creator, we find ourselves at once confronted with the fact that there must be limits to our capacity to understand all that may be in the Divine Mind. Human intelligence has found this hard to admit. Hence we have systems of theology that begin and end in mystery, a growing cult of agnosticism and an expanding circle of indifference. When men are asked to accept teachings which their reason rejects they are very likely to become indifferent to the subject to which such teachings are applied. Agnosticism, which is not a belief, or a creed, or a philosophy, but simply a state of mind, may be a very proper attitude towards the higher truths, the unexplainable truths of God.

Nevertheless it may be taken as certain that all truth necessary to human welfare is within the range of human intelligence, and as all human intelligence is not of a high order, it seems to follow that necessary truth is simple. Now simple truth must be something that can be demonstrated beyond a question. It is an elementary truth, upon which the whole science of mathematics in all its various branches is based, that two are more than one. This is a simple, self-evident fact. It does not require proof. Have we anything like this in the domain of spiritual truth? If we accept the teachings of the New Testament, we are compelled to admit that the reality of spiritual life may be as apparent as is the fact that two are more than one. The fact is discernible by each individual for himself. There may be secondary evidence of it in the lives of others, but the primary evidence is in our own consciousness. This is what St. Paul meant when he said that certain things are spiritually discerned. For there is a spirit-

ual discernment as well as physical discernment, and in both cases the action is voluntary. We may close our physical eyes and the universe will appear dark; we may open our spiritual eyes and all will appear light. In either case the process is simple and voluntary. If the New Testament teaches one thing more than another, it is that faith is a voluntary act. After the truth has been discerned by any one he may not be able to describe it to another; but there are so many things that cannot be described and yet we know are real, that inability to tell to others what is the great spiritual truth or even to define it to ourselves, is of no importance. We all know what cold is, but we cannot describe it. We all know that the perfume of a flower is real, but we cannot prove to one who has no sense of smell that there is such a thing as perfume. We cannot tell in words what we mean by sympathy. And so why need we doubt that there is such a thing as spiritual life because we cannot tell what it is like? It is "the peace of God that passeth understanding."

THE GLACIAL PERIOD

Dr. Mawson, who headed an Australian expedition to the Antarctic continent, or Antarctica, as Sir Ernest Shackleton calls it, says there is evidence to show that at a recent period, geologically speaking, the Arctic Zone was occupied by an extensive land area, which reached as far north as New Zealand and South America, and that it was submerged for the greater part, after which a period of intense cold caused the formation of glaciers, which obliterated all traces of habitation or habitableness. It is only upon some such theory as this that the mammoth statues of Easter Island can be satisfactorily explained. It may be that the sculptors, who carved these monuments, and the aboriginal New Zealand race, which the Maories supplanted, may have been survivors of the people of Antarctica. While it is unsafe to draw conclusions from a few premises, it seems as if the great Ice Barrier of the South could not have been formed under the conditions now existing there, but rather that we must assume that it was the product of a much colder period in the earth's history than the present.

It is very clear that if mankind lived before the Glacial Period in the North Temperate Zone, the action of the ice would have obliterated all evidence of any progress to which he may have attained, and yet even admitting the annihilating power of moving continental ice-sheets, the fact that the Drift is not fossiliferous is hard to explain. Indeed it may be frankly conceded that some of the phenomena assigned to the action of the ice hardly seem compatible with such an explanation. Among these may be mentioned the occurrence of deep deposits of clay, which in some instances are found to contain wood in a perfect state of preservation. The fact that existing glaciers do not produce true "till," that is, what is ordinarily known as hard pan, seems to establish prima facie that former glaciers did not. It may also be mentioned that some of the characteristics of the drift are not found in the moraines of such glaciers as have been examined. To explain these differences, geologists suppose that the ice period was followed by a period when there was a rapid and continuous flow of water over the surfaces which had previously been glaciated; but Professor Nicholson has pointed out that in order that glacial detritus might be sorted out and stratified, it is necessary to suppose changes in the direction of these water currents; otherwise there would be a complete denudation of some areas, and a heaping up of sand, clay and gravel in others. Altogether it may be said that the best authorities upon the results of glacial action in by-gone times are not very well agreed upon them, and that most of them find it convenient to avoid pushing their theories to a conclusion in every respect.

Here mention may be made of those interesting phenomena known as pot-holes, of which there are some small illustrations in the rocks near Constance Cove farm. The writer of this article was able some years ago to make a study of the great pot-holes found in the canyon of the St. John, in New Brunswick, below Grand Falls. In some respects this is a very remarkable canyon. It is about a mile long. In places its perpendicular walls are more than 200 feet high. At its head the river plunges over a precipice 75 feet high, and in the canyon, locally known as the Gorge, it descends 50 feet more in a succession of cataraacts with intervening whirlpools and swiftly moving stretches of smooth water. The canyon varies in width from a hundred to three hundred feet. The rocks are of the Upper Silurian series, the strata standing vertically, or nearly so, and being bent in sharp curves. Strata fully a foot in thickness, are bent, as sharply as one can bend his elbow, in a succession of curves. In one place the surface had been worn quite smooth and looked like weird mosaic.

About mid-way of this canyon occur the pot-holes, known locally as the Wells in the Rocks. They are three in number. One of them, the highest above the normal level of the river but overflowed at freshest, is about five feet in diameter, almost perfectly circular; it is about five feet deep and the bottom is curved like that of an old-fashioned iron pot. This "well" is always full of water. The top of the Great Well is a little lower than that just mentioned. This is circular but has an irregular outline. It is at least eight feet in

its shortest diameter, and between fifteen and twenty feet deep. Its sides are perfectly smooth although somewhat irregular. There is always a little water in one place, where the bottom reaches the normal level of the river, but about two-thirds of the bottom is composed of stones of varying sizes, none of them being as large as a cocoa-nut. The third "well" has its lower side partly broken away. It is about as deep as the "Great Well." The part now remaining complete is slightly spiral and is about three feet in diameter. At the bottom, which is a little below the normal river level, there is a boulder a little smaller than the "well"; it is nearly round. At the point where these "wells" are the river is narrowest. One can with no great difficulty throw a fair-sized stone across it. There is a cataract which at low water has a height of about eight feet. The opposite side of the canyon presents the appearance of a huge fracture, and the general appearance of the canyon indicates that at one time the main fall was situated just above the wells, so that the torrent would pour directly into them. The theory of the formation of these great pot-holes is that the falling water acting upon the stones in the case of two of them and upon the boulder in the case of the other ground out these great cavities.

The holes near Constance Farm may have had a similar origin. There is it is true not very much evidence apparent on the face of the land that a river formerly flowed over it; but very great surface changes have doubtless taken place since holes were formed. Possibly a very close examination might disclose evidence of a former river not now apparent. It is possible that it may have been a sub-glacial river. The description given in a previous article of the glacial rivers of Greenland may cast some light upon the possible origin of these holes. We can imagine a glacier covering the land and arrested sufficiently in its motion by the rocks in which these holes are found, to cause a crevasse into which a surface glacial river has plunged; the falling water causing the formation of these holes just as the great holes above referred to seemed to have been formed. We do not say that this is the explanation of them, but it is a possible explanation.

ENGLAND! DEAR ENGLAND!

A Song of Victory Poetry and music by Charles Mackay. Written on the occasion of the Fall of Sebastopol.

Where is the slave, who of England despairing, Aids not her cause when she summons her sons? Where is the knave, who when foemen are daring, Parleys for safety, or crouches and runs? England ne'er knew them, Her soil never grew them; Wholesome our earth in our isle of the sea! Maidens would flout them, Our children would scout them; We'd hoot them with scorn from the land of the free.

Foemen may dare us with haughty defiance, Low as Sebastopol's towers shall they fall; Strong in the right of immortal alliance, England and France shall o'ermaster them all.

Shame and perdition Shall track their ambition, Justice shall gleam in the glave that we bear, And nations benighted To victory lighted, Shall learn from our greatness what free men can dare.

England! Dear England! our fathers before us Bled for thy freedom and left us their fame, England, our darling! the mothers who bore us Gave us their blessing entwined with thy name.

Ours be the glory To better thy story, Lofty and pure be thy banner unfurled! If great we receive them, Still greater we'll leave thee, England! Dear England! the queen of the world!

A POET PASSES

"The Dream goes with the Dreamer." Nay, not so. Passes the Rose when mortal vision dies? Shall we decree no tender breezes blow Beneath wide alien skies Because none feels their lingering caress? The whispering music is low breathed in vain, With no wind-harp within the wilderness To catch the wild, sweet refrain.

O Poet, O Interpreter, the dream Remains with us who may not understand; Across vast spaces may some radiant gleam Reach us from that far land Where thou hast gone, and make the darkness glow That we may follow where thy feet have led. "The Dream goes with the Dreamer?" Nay, not so; The Dream is with us, uninterpreted. —M. E. Buhler, in The Century.



## Exceptional Quality Cannot Help But Satisfy In Every Particular

THIS STORE IS READY—SPLENDIDLY READY—WITH THIS SEASON'S SHOWINGS OF THE SEASONABLE, THE NEEDED ARTICLES THAT JUST FIT THIS, SEASON!

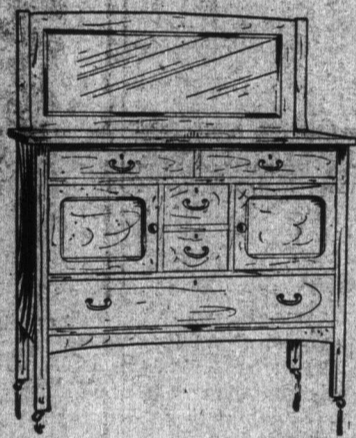
### Many Different Styles in Buffets

REMEMBER! Although these Buffets are low in price, yet they receive the same careful attention in the matter of workmanship and finish as our highest priced goods do. We firmly believe that "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement," hence our first aim is to please and satisfy our customers and to give the very best possible value for the money asked.



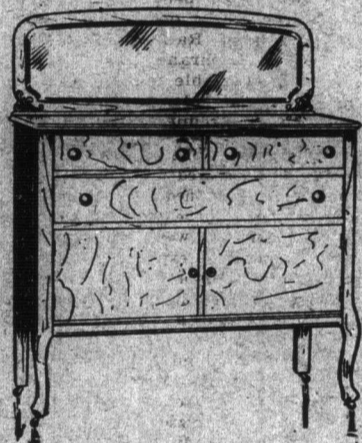
Buffet - - \$26.00

We thoroughly recommend this design as one of exceptional merit. Royal Oak, Early English finish, fitted with British Bevel Mirror, size 8 x 36 inches. Lined cutlery drawer. Brass trimmings throughout.



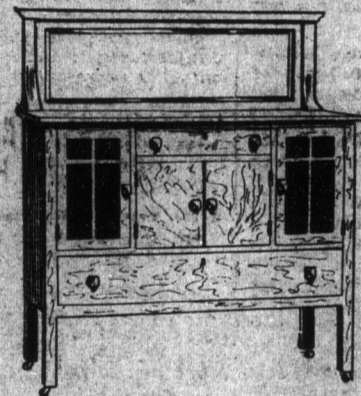
Buffet - - \$30.00

For an easy priced Buffet this is certainly a wonder, expressing perfect taste throughout. Built of Elm, Early English finish, plain British Mirror 14 x 28. Trimmings solid brass, copper finish.



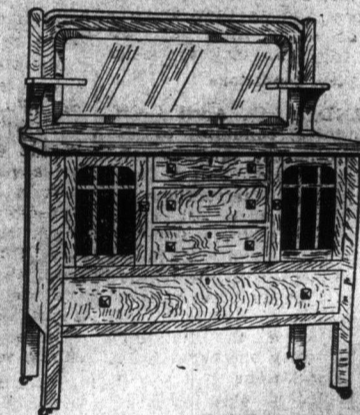
Buffet - - \$40.00

Quarter Cut Oak, Golden finish, same as illustration. Two drawers at top, full sized linen drawer, two doors to cupboard, 55 inches high, 44 inches wide, 21 inches deep. British Bevel Mirror, 12 x 40 inches.



Buffet - - \$42.00

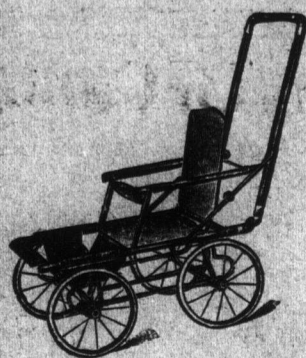
This is a distinctly new design this season. Specially selected Quartered White Oak, Early English or Fumed finish. Lined cutlery drawer. Trimmed square wood knobs. Plain British Bevel Mirror 12 x 40 inches.



Buffet - - \$52.00

Early English or Fumed finish, same as above picture. Glass door to cupboard at either side. Three drawers in centre, large linen drawer. 60 inches high, 50 inches wide, 22 inches deep. British Bevel Mirror 16 x 40 inches.

### Our Entire Line of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages at Exceptionally Reasonable Prices



Folding Go-Cart \$3.75 WITH HOOD, \$4.75.

This one is splendid value at this price. Come tomorrow morning and see these on our balcony, first floor. Folds in one motion. Same as picture.



Folding Go-Cart \$7.50

With upholstered blue or green leather seat and back with hood. Steel frame folds very compactly. Splendidly made and beautifully finished. \$7.50



Pullman Sleeper - \$20.00

Body—Reed, oak finished, upholstered plain repp.  
Hood—Tan leather cloth, enameled joints.  
Gear—All steel, four 14in. rubber wire wheels, "Whitney" patent anti-friction wheel fastener foot-brake. Enamel finish.



Pullman Sleeper - \$25.00

Body—Reed varnished, upholstering plain repp with mattress cushion.  
Sliding Hood—Reed, varnished, upholstered like body.  
Gear—All steel, tubing handles, four 16in. rubber tire wheels. "Whitney" patent anti-friction wheel fasteners, foot brake, enamel finish.

Similar to Illustration



English Carriage - \$30.00

Body—Wood painted dark blue, upholstering leather cloth.  
Hood—Leather cloth lined, reversible and removable brass joints.  
Gear—English, 14 x 20 x 1/2 inch. Rubber tire wheels. "Whitney" patent anti-friction wheel fastener, foot brake, enamel finish to match body. Enamel push bar.  
The above is fitted with ratchet attached so that Hood can be held in any position.



Pullman Sleeper - \$40.00

Body—Wood painted dark blue, varnished, with side lamps. Upholstering English leather cloth with mattress cushion.  
Hood—With removable side curtains, English leather cloth, lined brass joints.  
Gear—Steel tubular, four 14in. artillery cushion rubber tire wheels. "Whitney" patent anti-friction wheel fasteners, foot brake. Enamel finish to match body. Enamel push bar.

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SITUATION IN RAILWAY STRIKE

Men, Through Suffering, Becoming Dissatisfied Because Agitators Force Them to Quit Work on C. N. P.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4.—Many threatening letters have been received by railway contractors at work in connection with the line of the C. N. P. at Yale. One of the letters asserts that one contractor will be blown to pieces if the demands of the I. W. W. are not granted speedily.

The provincial government today shipped a consignment of rifles and ammunition to Yale, where the provincial police are making their headquarters. The arms will be used for the emergency force which will be organized there to preserve order.

The strikers are maintaining a vigorous patrol at the suspension bridge across the Fraser river at Ashcroft and stopping contractors' teams from delivering supplies.

The weather was cold and wet yesterday at Yale, and the men who have been sleeping in the open on the river bank found it necessary to find shelter. Their tents and headquarters building would hold but a quarter of them, but they erected close by a rude shed built of lumber from an old building on the river front—a relic of the days when Yale was an important mining town.

A large oven built of stone and earth and lined with brick was also put up for the commissary department. The best men—the men who make money and have it—have gone to find work elsewhere, and there are indications that those who remain are already dissatisfied with the way things are going. They are beginning to complain of the food and lodging; they are beginning to fall at their leaders for having forced them to quit their jobs. Some, too, who have been heavily fined by the strike committee are beginning to wonder what right the committee has to take their money. The Austrian element, who form a large proportion of those left in town, are feeling very glum, and are inclined to form a faction of their own and to resist the rule of the committee.

With the commissary fund running low, a large number of the men dissatisfied and factions forming, predictions are being freely made that the strike cannot last long. A week or so seems the longest period that the men can hold out unless they get help from somewhere, and as they are afflicted with no union they have no one to whom they can look for help.

Sanitary Conditions NORTH BEND, B. C., April 4.—H. R. Wyatt, provincial constable of this place said regarding the sanitary conditions of construction camps:

"Acting under the instructions of the department to inspect all camps between Spuzzum and North Bend, I have enforced compliance with the regulations prescribed. All temporary camps have been used a year or so and I understand the cost of the buildings averaged \$2. Only one camp failed to meet the regulations which was immediately remedied and put in a hydraulic ram toilet at a cost of \$1,000. Dr. Cairns, medical officer of the C. N. P., accompanied me on the trip. In six camps of George Chews, with eight hundred men, there was not one case of sickness and only one man had a piece of rock in his eyes. "At another camp I found the men had dumped cast off clothing and refuse near the door during the winter which was ordered burned. An agent of the I. W. W. named Miller made only one complaint regarding sanitary conditions all winter, and this was regarding the lack of bathing facilities in one camp which was rectified. At a construction camp near here about sixty men at work were threatened that a big bunch of I. W. W. men were coming to rout them out by a man yearling a I. W. W. badge, but the interference has not taken place."

POLITICS IN U. S. A.

Events Which Led Up to Movement Against Col. Roosevelt Headed by Senator La Follette

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 4.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson gave out a statement today explaining the action of the La Follette league of California in withdrawing support from Senator La Follette in Roosevelt's re-election. The statement is a summary of the events in that state that led up to that action. Accompanying the statement were copies of a number of telegrams, including one signed by Gifford Pinchot, Chairman of the California, Medical McCormick and Ames Pinchot, which were read at a meeting of the league in the evening. Walter L. Houser, manager of Senator La Follette's campaign, and private leaders, which it is said stated Houser was one of the first to urge that in the interest of the progressive movement Senator La Follette should withdraw in favor of Col. Roosevelt. "It was not until after La Follette's friends had been assured by Mr. Houser, that in his opinion, Senator La Follette was entirely out of the race and that Roosevelt was the only candidate who could advance the progressive cause that they joined in the movement for his nomination and election of Colonel Roosevelt," said the signers. Telegrams confirming Governor Johnson's statements from George L. Record of New Jersey and John D. Fackler, president of the Progressive Republican League of Ohio, are also attached. In concluding his statement, Governor Johnson related that "the position of vice presidency."

ELEVATOR MAP

Valuable Publication Just Issued by Department of Interior for Public Distribution

The fourth edition of the "Elevator" map, which has just been issued by the Department of the Interior, shows some exceedingly interesting and useful information with regard to the elevators and the grain production of the three prairie provinces. The map shows in a detailed manner the elevator capacity at each station on the several different railways. The figures and name of each station appear in a different color for each railway system (C. P. R., red; C. N. R., green; G. T. P., blue; G. N. R., brown), and on that account the exact location of any station can be ascertained quite readily.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE INNER HARBOR

Mr. Thomas Sorby Impresses Upon City Council the Necessity of Action in Vicinity of Mill District

Urging upon the city council the necessity of taking steps to improve the inner harbor in the vicinity of the mill district, in order that Victoria may become the headquarters of an increasing lumber and industrial industry, Mr. Thomas Sorby, secretary of the inner harbor association, appeared before the city fathers last evening and impressed upon them the urgency of the work.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the council a communication from Mr. Sorby was read wherein he expressed his opinion of the nature of the steps to be taken to attain the desired end. The matter was left over until last night's meeting in order that it might be presented.

In his communication Mr. Sorby stated that in view of the proposed repairs to the Rock Bay bridge it would be better to remove the present structure and by the dredging of the harbor at that point about four and one-half acres could be added to the area of the navigable waters. The development of Rock Bay and Sealgie water as a portion of the upper harbor would mean much to the industries now there or to be located in the district. The present bridge could be removed and a movable span placed in the Point Ellice bridge, or the erection of a single span bridge across Rock Bay undertaken. In view of the proposed harbor improvements to be carried out by the federal government Mr. Sorby impressed upon the council the necessity of improving the upper waters of the inner harbor. He pointed out that as the harbor is now it is costing the lumber mills seventy-five cents per thousand feet of logs to be floated to the terminal to the mills. The city could secure valuable water frontage for which a handsome rental could be secured, and its own property at the head of Rock Bay would be rendered very much more valuable.

On the recommendation of Alderman Cuthbert, who supported Mr. Sorby's suggestions, it was decided to appoint a committee of three members of the council with the city solicitor and city engineer to meet with committees of three from the board of trade, inner harbor association, Trades and Labor Council and Victoria Real Estate Exchange. Alderman Cuthbert's suggestion being that the question is one of too extensive a nature to be handled without the cooperation of all public bodies and city officials.

Mayor Beckwith appointed Alderman Cuthbert, Beard and Porter as the committee to represent the city.

ASKS RULING ON FAN-TAN

While sixteen Chinese captured in a raid on the Empire club, 588 Esplanade street, which the police allege is a gambling house where fan tan was played, stood in the corner without understanding it, a forensic struggle took place in the city police court yesterday morning in which Mr. W. C. Moresby, for their defence, argued that fan tan was not a gambling game.

Mr. Moresby held that Judge Wilson, a county court judge, in the case of See Wu, had held that under a judgment by the late Chief Justice Eggle, in the case of Ah Pow, fan tan was not a gambling game. Mr. Moresby said that in these cases similar seizures of the defendants for playing fan tan had taken place, and he held that in the case Yep Wing, the interpreter, in his description of the game had shown that the chances of all who played were equal, and a banker could only profit when a percentage was taken from winnings, which was the custom.

Mr. Harrison, for the prosecution, urged that under the clauses in the code relating to gambling a prima facie case had been made out, and he was upheld by Magistrate Jay, who considered that the evidence warranted the placing of the accused on their defence.

Mr. Moresby then applied for a stated case in order that he might appeal to a higher court, and the matter was remanded for a week until a case is prepared.

Fire Hydrants Damaged—Complaining of the misuse of fire hydrants by employees of the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company in cases where water for paving purposes has been required, Fire Chief Davis has recommended to the city council that the city engineer be instructed to order the company to instruct its employees in the proper handling of such hydrants and hold the company responsible in all cases where damage to hydrants has been done. The chief states that since January 1 there have been eight hydrants put out of commission by improper handling, in some instances the cast iron base having been split, and in points to the serious situation which might arise in case of fire should a hydrant be found to be damaged. A monthly inspection of all hydrants is made by the department. This means that perhaps a hydrant might be damaged in a month, but out of commission for a month. The chief's recommendation will be adopted by the council.

Judge Kernochan of New York sent a 17-year-old girl to the workhouse for fifteen days because she called another girl, who had taken her place while she was out on strike, a "scab." He said he wanted to make an example of her. The 800 striking caulkers and shipwrights of the bay cities are standing firm in their demand for a daily wage of \$5 and closed-shop conditions, which the Master Shipwrights' association, backed up by the steel trust, are just as determined not to grant.

The Missouri state federation of labor is working to obtain a pardon for John T. Fitzpatrick of Kansas City, who killed a non-union hack driver during a strike several years ago and is serving a life sentence.

The union sailors of the Great Lakes are preparing a lengthy report on the conditions of their craft, to be submitted to congress, in support of the bill to be introduced at an early date by the Sailors' union during the next session of congress.

Granting practically the full demands of their 3200 allied-union workmen for an increased wage scale, the brewers of Milwaukee signed three-year agreements with the unions, which, in effect, gives to every worker an increase of \$2 weekly. The settlement followed a series of conferences for three weeks, which came to a crisis in returns from a referendum vote of the union men authorizing a strike.

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Urging upon the city council the necessity of taking steps to improve the inner harbor in the vicinity of the mill district, in order that Victoria may become the headquarters of an increasing lumber and industrial industry, Mr. Thomas Sorby, secretary of the inner harbor association, appeared before the city fathers last evening and impressed upon them the urgency of the work.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the council a communication from Mr. Sorby was read wherein he expressed his opinion of the nature of the steps to be taken to attain the desired end. The matter was left over until last night's meeting in order that it might be presented.

In his communication Mr. Sorby stated that in view of the proposed repairs to the Rock Bay bridge it would be better to remove the present structure and by the dredging of the harbor at that point about four and one-half acres could be added to the area of the navigable waters. The development of Rock Bay and Sealgie water as a portion of the upper harbor would mean much to the industries now there or to be located in the district. The present bridge could be removed and a movable span placed in the Point Ellice bridge, or the erection of a single span bridge across Rock Bay undertaken. In view of the proposed harbor improvements to be carried out by the federal government Mr. Sorby impressed upon the council the necessity of improving the upper waters of the inner harbor. He pointed out that as the harbor is now it is costing the lumber mills seventy-five cents per thousand feet of logs to be floated to the terminal to the mills. The city could secure valuable water frontage for which a handsome rental could be secured, and its own property at the head of Rock Bay would be rendered very much more valuable.

On the recommendation of Alderman Cuthbert, who supported Mr. Sorby's suggestions, it was decided to appoint a committee of three members of the council with the city solicitor and city engineer to meet with committees of three from the board of trade, inner harbor association, Trades and Labor Council and Victoria Real Estate Exchange. Alderman Cuthbert's suggestion being that the question is one of too extensive a nature to be handled without the cooperation of all public bodies and city officials.

Mayor Beckwith appointed Alderman Cuthbert, Beard and Porter as the committee to represent the city.

VICTORIANS HAVE PERILOUS HONEYMOON

After Being Submerged for Hours Mr. and Mrs. Sadsa are Caught in Train Wreck Near Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash., April 4.—Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Sadsa (nee Miss Minnie Lee), of 377 Yates street, Victoria, B.C., narrowly escaped injury in a wreck on the Northern Pacific near Hauser, Idaho, 18 miles east of here shortly after 11 o'clock last night when Burlington train No. 41, en route from Kansas City to Seattle, was wrecked, all but the baggage car being derailed and all the cars badly damaged. Mr. and Mrs. Sadsa, as well as others, had to be taken from the window of a tourist car, which was on its side, in their night clothes, and the bride of three weeks was carried to the standard sleeper where she was soon given her clothes. The couple were married in Victoria then made a trip to Oklahoma to visit the parents of the bridegroom and when en route east were snowbound in Wyoming for six hours. They left Kansas City last Monday morning and met with accident and difficulties near St. Joe, Mo., Edgemont, S.D., Newcastle, Wyo., Deer Lodge, Mont., Hauser, Idaho, and near Yards, Wash. Three times engines or cars left the tracks, and once a bridge swayed under the train and on another occasion they had to back around a washout.

They left here for Seattle shortly after six o'clock this morning bound for Victoria.

Mr. E. B. Sampson of Kansas City, Mo., was the only person injured in the wreck.

NEW TRAM LINE FOR MAINLAND

Proposal to Connect Mission With Vancouver Along the North Shore of Fraser River—New Company's Plan

With a view to placing a new tram line proposition, involving the building of a bridge across the Pitt river, before Premier McBride, Mr. William McNeill, of the Canada West Power company, visited Victoria yesterday, and before he left for Vancouver last night he stated confidently to a Colonist representative that he had every reason to believe that the proposition would rapidly materialize. The connecting points of the proposed line are Mission and Vancouver; the company to construct the line and the provincial government to supply the bridge. The distance between the points proposed is about forty miles, and it is estimated that both the line and the bridge could be put up for less than \$4,000,000.

Mr. McNeill stated that the name of the company behind the project is the Derrard, New Westminster and Boun-

INQUIRY INTO EMPIRE TRADE

Personnel of Imperial Commission is Announced—Hon. George E. Foster Will Represent Canada

LONDON, April 4.—The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt has announced the completion of an imperial trade commission, the representatives to be Lord Inchcape, chairman; Sir Rider Haggard, Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Charles Owens, L. T. Garnett, a cotton manufacturer of Manchester, and Wm. Lorrimer, Glasgow Member of parliament, had been deliberately excluded in order to avoid a question of party politics. The commission also include Messrs. Geo. E. Foster, of Canada; Donald Campbell, Australia; Mr. Browning, Newfoundland; Sir David Crauf, South Africa; Sir J. Ward, New Zealand; and W. A. Robinson, secretary of the commission.

Mr. Harcourt defending the government against the charge of distortions in respect to resolutions of the imperial conference, enumerated a dozen matters which has been given effect to.

The proposed route of the line lies all along the north side of the Fraser, and with the Pitt river spanned in this way it is claimed that the agricultural and other interests of the part of the country would be greatly stimulated. Why, in the last few years Mission and the surrounding country has come into great demand, and Mr. McNeill states that the proposed tram connection with the city of Vancouver would fill a long-felt want.

Before coming over to the capital, Mr. McNeill had been in Ottawa submitting the route map of the line to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane, whose approval of them he was able to bring back with him and place before Premier McBride yesterday afternoon. The chairman of the government, signing a minute, was to build the bridge the work of constructing the tram line would be completed. In a few days he expects to be in possession of the report of his surveyors who are at present in the field, and that that point on, active operations will be commenced.

"The money to build the road is lying waiting," said Mr. McNeill. "There is no question here of waiting till the company is organized. Our company is organized and ready to start in on its contract as soon as the government consent to build that it will build the bridge across the Pitt river."

"You may say," he continued, "that from my conversation with Premier McBride this afternoon, I don't anticipate any very great opposition to the scheme. No one can attempt to deny that the road is required for the development of that part of the country, and no one can deny that our proposition to the government is a fair one. If we build the road and agree to pay a rental for the bridge sufficient to keep it in maintenance and repair I think we are doing all that can reasonably be expected of us. And more than that we are prepared to do it at once. In fact we are anxious to get a start. The field is there and we want to get in and develop it without delay. When I come back next week to interview the government I will be able to bring with me my plans of the proposed route, etc., so that Premier McBride and his cabinet see at a glance what our proposition is and what it means to that section of B. C. and I am fairly confident after that inspection that any opposition to the scheme will be overdone."

In Melbourne, Australia, facing the public garden, and immediately in front of the legislative hall, there stands a gigantic memorial pillar erected by the working people in commemoration of the adoption of the eight-hour law. Seven helms in the garbage collection department of the city have petitioned the council for a minimum wage of \$3 per day. The application was considered at Monday's meeting of the city council the plea made being that all the petitioners are British born subjects and consider themselves as worthy of that honor. They point out that they are married men, with dependents and they refer to the increasing cost of living and high rents, together with the fact that they must perform their duties in all conditions of weather.

Alderman Dilworth urged that the request for the increase be granted, but the petition was referred to the finance committee.

On charges of inciting to riot as the result of speeches and agitation during the last few days, four alleged leaders of the present I. W. W. mill strike in Hecimus, including Dr. H. E. Titus, were arrested last week and lodged in jail. No bail had been fixed up to a late hour.

In England, when the present plans are fully completed, \$50,000,000 a year will be expended on government labor camps in 241 places throughout the country, within an area as large as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with about twice the population of those states.

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Copas & Young Will ALWAYS SAVE YOU MONEY FIRST QUALITY ALWAYS NO SECONDS McLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE, per jar, 50c and .25c FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20lb sack \$1.35 GALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.80 FURNELL'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large quart jar .25c QUEEN CITY TOMATO CATSUP, per bottle .20c BLUE LABEL TOMATO CATSUP, per bottle .30c FINE MEALY POTATOES, per sack \$2.00 FRESH GINGER SNAPS, per lb. 10c ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb. 15c FRESH RHUBARB, 4 lbs. for .25c MORRELL'S MILD COOKED HAM, sliced, per lb .40c CORNED BEEF, sliced, per lb .25c NICE SWEET NAWEL ORANGES, per dozen, 35c, 25c, and 15c FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb. 15c Patronize the Store of the People COPAS & YOUNG Anti-Combine Grocers Quick Delivery Corner Fort and Broad Sts. Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

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help E SEA- lieve that 52.00 same as aboard at centre, large 50 inches vel Mirror prices blue, var- pholster- with mat- side cur- ned brass lin. art- wheels, on wheel mel finish sh bar.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN MINES

Executive Committee of Miners Federation will Recommend That Coal Strike be Brought to an End

DECISION REACHED BY NARROW MAJORITY

In Total Vote of 445,000 Only 200,000 Men Favored Terminating of the National Crisis

LONDON, April 4.—The executive committee of the miners' federation decided today to recommend a resumption of work by the miners throughout the country.

This recommendation will be taken under consideration at a conference of the whole federation on Saturday. The decision was reached notwithstanding that in a total vote of 445,000 on the question of terminating the strike, 200,000 were against resumption, and 245,000 for it.

Contents in various districts, are to hold demonstrations in protest against the executive committee's action, but taken on the whole, the decision to resume has been well received. In Scotland indications are that there will be a general return to the collieries at an early date. The North Wales miners' delegates have decided to order the men to resume at once, without waiting for the action of the national conference. The Cumberland miners have been ordered to return on Tuesday. Apparently the only real trouble remaining has to do with the still unsatisfied grievances of the surface men in South Wales, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

It appears that the executive committee's decision was reached by only a narrow majority, and it is not certain whether the miners will be notified officially of the resumption by the national conference.

IMMIGRANTS FOR B. C.

Large Numbers of Britaners Pass Through Winnipeg Bound To Coast

WINNIPEG, April 4.—Tonight six hundred Britaners from the Royal George, Dunstan and Empress of Britain arrived and are being followed by another party of 500 steerage passengers from the Empress of Britain. The greater portion of these parties are ticketed through to the coast.

TO THE SOUTH POLE

British Explorer Never Intended To Race With Captain Amundsen

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., April 4.—The Central News authorities made public today extracts of a private letter written by Captain Scott dated October 23, the eve of his departure south. It indicates clearly Captain Scott never had any intention of racing with Amundsen for the South Pole.

WRECK OFF CAPE HORN

Warship Gone To Assistance of British Bark Indian Empire

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, April 4.—The British bark Indian Empire, which sailed from Cardiff, Wales, on December 7 for Moillan, has been wrecked off Cape Horn, according to a report received here today. The government has ordered a warship to go to her assistance. The Indian Empire is a vessel of 1620 tons.

GRAY'S HARBOR STRIKE

Members of I. W. W. Indict Terrible Beating on Camp Foreman

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 4.—With a posse of eight men scouring the woods near Hoquiam for nine industrial workers of the world who yesterday gave George Hulet, camp foreman on the Humptulps river district, a terrible beating, the scene in the Grays Harbor strike situation shifted from Grays Harbor to this county.

The American mill scheduled to resume work today did not start owing to lack of men. No further effort will be made to resume work until next Monday when it is expected practically every mill in Aberdeen and Hoquiam will again be in operation.

Members of the I. W. W. are riding the brakemen of freight trains into town. It is reported that sixty came from Portland and other points last night. Whether this is true was not definitely learned by the police today, nor is it known that Dr. H. F. Titus, released on an alleged criminal charge by Federal Judge Hanford of Tacoma yesterday, returned, though it was reported last night he had not. William D. Hayward is expected here tomorrow, but police say they have no information on that point. American workmen are being brought from other cities and given employment in mills.

Ornamented in Their Homes

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 4.—In the ruins of the home of W. M. Dunn, treasurer of Lee County, Alabama, today were found the charred bodies of Mr. Amanda Dunn, aged 50, Cleveland Dunn, aged 23, and a little son of four years. Mrs. Annie Dunn, wife of the treasurer, was probably fatally burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Dunn was found from home at the time.

Drowns While at Play

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—Laura Andrews, aged 13, was playing on the

Brookly creek at Hull with other young people when the ice gave way, and, with George Brading, went into the water. The young lad clung to the ice, but the girl, crying for help, was swept away. George saved himself. They had been repeatedly warned not to go out on the ice.

FISHING CRAFT DISABLED

Norman Sunde Lost Propeller in the Strait on Way Back From West Coast Fishing Grounds

While bound up the strait from the halibut banks off Vancouver Island yesterday morning, the fishing schooner Norman Sunde lost her propeller wheel and at 9 a. m. was sighted by the steamer Bellingham, Capt. C. E. Kalstrom, anchored at the west end of Freshwater Bay, about three miles east of Fort Crescent. The Bellingham requested to report the mishap to the United States life saving tug Snohomish at Port Angeles. The Snohomish was sent to the aid of the Norman Sunde and last night the disabled vessel was on her way to Seattle.

ALGERINE CREW LEAVING FOR HOME

Commander Jones, Officers and Men of British Ship—Left Keave Esquimaux Today

Commander Jones and the officers and crew of H. M. S. Algerine will leave Esquimaux today on the way back to the United Kingdom after completing their term of service on the Esquimaux station. Commander Brooker and the crew of the H. M. S. Shearwater will be released in January on their return from the Algerine was to have been recommissioned in January on her return from the south Pacific, but owing to the accident to H. M. S. Shearwater off the Mexican coast she was ordered to Acapulco to tow that vessel to San Francisco, and the departure of the crew was delayed in consequence.

REBELS LAY SIEGE TO PARRAL

Reinforcements Reach General Orozco Who Anticipates Speedy Surrender of Federal Troops Cooped Up in City

JIMINEZ, Mex., April 4.—The federal defenders of Parral again are within its walls sustaining the fire of the rebel forces.

Throughout yesterday there was fighting near Pasa, 20 miles distant, between the rebel rear guard under Major Quetada and the federal troops who pursued Campa from Parral on Tuesday to that point. During the night General Salazar's reinforcements and the federal troops returned to their base. Today General Fernandez, another rebel leader, arrived, and preparations to take the town began in earnest, Salazar embarking on a flanking movement, while Major Quetada, and General Fernandez engaged the enemy in front.

General Orozco declared that within 24 hours the city would be his. Until this has been accomplished, however, it would be impossible to move against Torreon.

The region south of Escalon, which marks the southern limit of rebel control is being watched closely by scouts. General Orozco declares that the movements of General Huerta, the field marshal of the federal northern army, are known and that when he approaches Escalon the rebels will attack. While he remains south of there the rebels will direct their main efforts to the capture of Parral.

With the rebel army in front of Parral, April 2, by courier to El Paso, April 4.—When Campa had planned his rapid flanking movement he called up the mayor of Parral by telephone and demanded the surrender of the city. The latter refused.

The roots of two churches, the bull ring and one of the city's plazas could be seen plainly towering with men from the elevated position occupied by the Liberals. Sam Devlin, of Philadelphia, adventurer in many revolutions, and now a captain of artillery, opened up with his rapid rifles and the crowds melted as if by magic from their exposed positions. There was no response from the federals for an hour.

PALATIAL LINER FOR COASTING TRADE

Contract Awarded to Camden Firm For Steamer to Cost \$1,200,000 For San Francisco Service

The Pacific Coast Steamship company has awarded a contract for the first of two freight and passenger liners, each to cost \$1,200,000, for the coasting service of the company between Seattle and San Diego to the New York Shipping company of Camden, N. J., which built the steamers President and Governor. The steamer just ordered is to be 440 feet 6 inches over all, length between perpendiculars moulded 33 feet, load draft 24 feet, displacement 10,000 tons, speed 16-1-2 knots, horse power 7,000. The vessel is to be built in accordance with the rules of the American bureau of shipping for its highest class, A1 for twenty years. It will have a double bottom, extending to the upper turn of the bilge and extending the full length and divided into sixteen water-tight compartments.

There will be four complete steel decks. There will be accommodations for 400 first-class passengers, 100 second-class and 160 third-class.

Beginning at the highest part of the structure there is the navigating bridge 62 feet 6 inches above the keel; the bridge extends beyond the beam of the ship 3 feet on each side, so that the officer on the bridge can see along the side of the ship when making a

landing. The searchlights on each end of the bridge can also illuminate the side of the ship when working at night. There is no pilot house, but the center of the bridge for 26 feet is 10 feet wide and covered, the side also being inclosed, serving to house the steering instruments.

After the after hatch is the recreation and ball room, 24 by 40 feet. This room has an arched roof, there being no pillars to obstruct the space for dancing; it is entirely enclosed, with plenty of light and ventilation, and will be a splendid and safe playhouse for children in the day time as well as for dancing parties in the evening.

On the bridge and forecastle deck aft of No. 2 hatch, is the first-class lounge and observation room, 48 by 36 feet, with two bay windows on each side; this room is to be finished in mahogany. The six luminous electric heaters will be set in manteles, giving the room a homelike glow. The ship's library will be at the fore end, with a handsome clock surmounting it and a grand piano at the after end.

The lobby, aft of the lounge, containing the grand stairway, will be finished in oak. From this art to within about 60 feet of the stern, there will be a line of staterooms on each side for first-class passengers. These will all be large, handsome rooms, with electric heaters and running water in each room. The vessel will have two sets of propeller engines with a collective power of 7,000 horse power on boilers 15 feet diameter, three electric generating sets of 75 horse power each. All rooms will be electrically heated. There will be over 1,000 electric lights, a refrigerating plant and everything that can be devised to render sea travel popular.

A name for the new liner has not been selected. Her keel will be laid at once and she will be ready for service on the Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego route a year from this summer.

SINGLE TAX IN THE NEW CHINA

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Says Future Policy of Republic Will be in the Direction of Socialistic Legislation

PROPAGANDA TO BE STARTED AT ONCE

Proposal is to Have Railroads, Mines and Similar Industries All Controlled by the Government

LONDON, April 4.—"I have finished the political revolution and now will commence the greatest social revolution in the world's history," said Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the ex-president of China, in an interview at Shanghai today, according to a despatch from that city to the Daily Telegraph.

"The abdication of the Manchus is the only means to greater development and the future policy of the republic will be in the direction of Socialism.

"I am an ardent follower of Henry George, whose ideas are practicable on the virgin soil of China, as compared with their impracticability in Europe or the United States, where money is controlled by the capitalists.

"Dr. Sun said he has the full consent of the government to start his propaganda immediately whereby the railroads, mines and similar industries would be controlled by the government. The single tax system and, as far as possible, free trade will be adopted.

RUIN FROM FLOODS MORE WIDESPREAD

Mississippi Still Rising and Many Other Levees May Give Way—Death List Now Numbers Ten

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—No sign of abatement of the flood that has dealt its threatened disaster along the banks of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to Kansas points was apparent last night. Instead the water came from the north in ever increasing volume along with predictions that more would follow.

The river has within two lengths of a foot of what the Memphis weather forecaster has termed the red line—44 feet in height. The levees will go when the pressure represented by that much water is reached. A stage of 45 feet, one foot above the red line, is predicted. Weak spots have developed at Mound City, and at the Rehfuss levee west of Hickman, Mo.

All along the river shifts of men engaged in reinforcing the levees were heard. Doubled efforts behind the dikes and those who had not obeyed the warning fled, gathered up or secured their movable property and hastened to the hills. Numerous reports of break levees not designed to withstand an unheard of flood, increased.

The day brought relief in the shape of provisions and tents to the 3,500 refugees from Hickman, Mo., who are crowded in the levee camp. The number including the 2,000 driven from their homes in the history districts there and the 1,500 gathered from the suburbs near Mound City, Missouri. Governor Harmod has ordered the Missouri National Guard to be sent to the Missouri levees.

At Memphis where no less than a dozen first class steamboats are tied up, the loading of the whole of the low land, it is health authorities have warned, will be a den of disease in the event of a boll weevil infestation, preventive measures.

The death list has reached the warrenton, Ky. Miss A. Alexander was drowned when her vessel capsized in the overflowed section of Red river. A negro was drowned at New Madrid, Mo.

One of the phases of the flood is the tying up of practically all traffic on the Mississippi and Ohio. Usually a "bit river" sign for an unusual amount of traffic. Especially in the case of the "bit river" from Pittsburg, down the Ohio whenever possible on a rise. However, hundreds of barges and boats are now waiting until the Mississippi is open for tow-boats again.

High water, too, on most of the streams kept the levees and the "bit river" system is being watched constantly.

A vast inland sea. GLASGOW, Mont., April 4.—Northern and eastern Montana resembles tonight a vast inland sea. The Missouri and river having reached flood stages heretofore unknown.

An immediate relief is in sight and two lands train service on the main line of the Great Northern has practically suspended. The loss of live stock will be heavy. Many farmers and ranchers have been forced to leave their homes in the valleys and seek safety on the higher ground.

The Milk river and all its tributaries continues to rise. The Yellow River and its tributary creeks are bank full and still rising. Northern Pacific trains are belated on account of the tracks being under water.

Enormous Loss. CAIRO, Ill., April 4.—The Cairo levees were standing firm tonight, with the water at 53.2. This is one and seven-tenths feet above the previous record. The levees that protect the city were raised and strengthened today and every foot of the levee system is being watched constantly.

The city is safe, but an enormous loss has resulted from the flooding of the drainage district north of here. The Illinois Central annulled its trains due to Cairo tonight and the big tow continuing service out of the city only by the use of rail connections with trains at Mound City.

U. S. Coal Strike. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Active recruiting for members among the unemployed by organizers of the United Mine Workers, and the announcement by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad that workers in the shops of the company would be put on short time during the mine suspension were today's developments in the anthracite coal regions. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway today laid off all except four of the men employed at the Scranton yards.

Stowaways in Zealandsia. VANCOUVER, April 4.—Five stowaways, four white men and a colored man, were landed from the steamer Zealandia, which arrived this morning from Honolulu and Australia, and lodged in the police station for deportation to Honolulu, where they boarded. Just as the motor car was crossing the car tracks enroute to the station two of the men made a dash for liberty. They were quickly recaptured and are considerably hampered by handcuffs.

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Dr. Sun Yat Sen Says Future Policy of Republic Will be in the Direction of Socialistic Legislation

PROPAGANDA TO BE STARTED AT ONCE

Proposal is to Have Railroads, Mines and Similar Industries All Controlled by the Government

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"Dr. Sun said he has the full consent of the government to start his propaganda immediately whereby the railroads, mines and similar industries would be controlled by the government. The single tax system and, as far as possible, free trade will be adopted.

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# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## ANGLING WAYS AND BYWAYS

The phrase "It is not all of fishing to fish" is so true that it has become trite; again and again the angler employs it perforce in defense or explanation of his favorite sport as the one way of conveying to the non-angler person some vague idea of the viewpoint of the enthusiastic fisherman. Intrinsicly the mere killing of a few trout or bass is a pretty simple matter; it may be neatly and efficiently done with an alder switch, a few feet of string, and a fishhook, but it goes without saying that the genuine angler does not go about it in quite that way. Why not? Simply because the essential sport derived from angling does not wholly consist in catching fish.

Among the many underlying factors which collectively spell the sport of fishing for the sportsman-angler comes first of all—at least it would so appear, in all probability, in the preponderance of cases—the mere joy of getting outdoors. The angler is essentially an outdoor man, and his sport takes him into the open—the real, rough open, moreover, not the sleek, artificial expanse of the golf links or the bleacher-bound diamond or gridiron. It is worthy of note also that angling, and the best of angling, calls the sportsman to his favorite streams at the very finest seasons of the year, the earlier days of autumn, while still the golden and russet foliage gleams in the misty Indian-summer afternoon, and in the spring when first the trees along the trout streams begin to show pale green and the water grows warm in the sunshine.

The trout fisherman, particularly, is peculiarly fortunate in the environment of his sport; in any given region, almost without exception, the most picturesque and charming surroundings may be found along the trout streams; the typical trout stream, ever changing in character, alternating riffs with rapid, still pools with waterfalls, is a thing of undoubted beauty, which the true blue fly fisherman would willingly follow forever. But trout fishing is not wholly a mere matter of the easy enjoyment of the beauties of nature; practically, it's hard work.

After all, the thing we "go fishing" for is largely the outdoor exercise; the healthy tramp to and from the stream; the long day passed in wading the river and breaking through the brush along its banks; or a day at the paddle on a good black bass lake;—it's "good medicine." The fly-caster's tackle—mud-fly to butt-cap must be well tested and his clothes—and his legs—serviceable.

The sport to be derived from a day on stream or lake immeasurably depends upon the employment of good tackle; the genuine angler, as distinguished from the chance and casual fisherman, makes it his business to study and know fishing tackle—one of the most interesting of angling by-ways. Intelligent selection of tackle is imperative in every branch of angling but particularly necessary for casting the fly; the fly-caster who uses poorly adapted tackle, either by ignorant choice or chance necessity, is hopelessly handicapped. Fly-casting is a game of skill, and even an expert caster cannot do good work with an unsuitable rod and line.

The angler should be familiar with the characteristics and the good and bad qualities of the various materials employed in rod-making, split-bamboo, degama, bethabara, lancewood, and so on; he should know how split-bamboo rods are made and the practical and theoretical difference between the hexagonal and octagonal split-cane rods, those with steel centres and also the double-built rods. Also it pays to experiment with rods of various lengths and weights and degrees of pliancy.

The production of a fine split-bamboo fly-rod is a matter of the utmost manual and professional skill, but some very good rods are made by amateurs; as an angling by-way perhaps none is more fascinating or of more practical value than amateur rod-making. The amateur rod-maker may "fish" all winter if he chooses, and when the ice goes out may practically continue his sport with tools of his own making, which, in itself, is decidedly an added pleasure, even though the rod may lack in finish as compared with the professionally made article.

But the study and amateur making of tackle is by no means confined to the rod alone; every angler must possess a practical familiarity with artificial flies, and if he knows how to tie flies so much the better. The study of artificial flies and fly-making for trout, bass or salmon affords unending interest and occupation to the angler both in the open and close seasons; moreover, the fly-fisherman well educated in the matter of artificial flies, the best of the many well known patterns and the best times and places to use them, the sizes most apt to prove taking under various circumstances and conditions, and matters of like nature, is certain to be far more successful on the stream than the man who neglects this phase of his angling education.

Study of the artificial fly question at once develops the fact that flies differ materially in construction as well as in shape, pattern, and size. Concisely, we find the hackles, palmers, reversed wing flies, matched wing flies, dry or floating flies, and other less common forms; concerning all these it is well for the angler to experiment for himself and not to take any man's say-so, as final regarding their merits. Additionally there remains the question of what hook is the best, Sprout, Pennell,

O'Shaughnessy, Kirby, etc., a matter every angler, it would seem, must decide for himself for the reason that individual methods of striking a rising fish differ greatly, and, in the matter of hooks, what is one man's meat is another's poison.

Then, too, there is the question of the eyed-fly vs. the fly whipped to gut, and as regards eyed-flies the turned-down eye vs. the turned up. In fact, the field for experimentation and study along these lines is practically endless and really so wide as to prove somewhat disconcerting if not positively discouraging to the beginner; but it may be truly said that no one knows all about fly-fishing, and the only thing to do is to keep everlastingly at it with the knowledge that whatever points you may pick up will prove of distinct advantage, if not immediately, surely at some future time.

Aside from the matter of tackle, which has been merely approached herein, numerous by paths from the main travelled angling road suggest themselves, among them practice or tournament fly and bait casting. The value of practice casting, whether competitive or otherwise can hardly be overestimated. In this connection it should be emphasized that the acquirement of accuracy and delicacy is of far more importance to the practical fisher-

tackle, and tackle-handling, is of inestimable value to the angler. A few years ago the title "sportsman-naturalist" was rather more common in our outdoor literature than at present; it is true, however, that every angler and every hunter who would get the most out of his days on the stream or in the woods must become a natural historian in a small way. Success where game and game fish are plentiful is somewhat a matter of course; but success in much-hunted covers and hard-fished lakes and streams is a matter of skill plus familiarity with the habits of the quarry.

Directly in line with the study of game fish, another angling by way of a somewhat similar nature presents itself, that is, the science of entomology so far as the insect life of stream and stream side concerns the angler. This phase of angling is, of course, of interest or value to none but the enthusiastic fly fisherman; indeed since fly casting for salmon or black bass is not founded upon imitation of the natural fly by the artificial, the observation and study of the natural fly with a view to close imitation in color, size and motion by the artificial is of advantage only to the trout fly fisherman. That, in fact, it is of great value to the fly-caster for trout can hardly be controverted.

The study of the insect life of our streams

George Street, W., before the members of the Marylebone Camera Club, and, with the aid of some splendid lantern slides of his own taking, Dr. Ward showed that the title of his lecture was no empty phrase.

Dr. Ward has studied fish most minutely, and has a profound respect for them and their intelligence. He knows their "state of soul," as the French novelists have it, to the bottom; and the fiercest and most bullying pike, the mildest dace, or the most lackadaisical blenny that ever wagged a fin, cannot conceal from him the true state of their feelings. "If you observe a fish closely, you can tell what he is thinking," he said, and proceeded to prove it.

On the screen was shown the photograph of a mighty pike, basking peacefully at the bottom of the water. Everything about him shown that he is at peace with the world; the fins flabby and the muscles relaxed so that the back forms a curve. But, sh-h-h! something has happened! The back fin of the pike has shot up rigid and spiny. He is in a state of great mental agitation. What has happened? A foolish silver dace has swum into his neighborhood, and the most predatory instincts of the pike are aroused. Now the fin quivers; the agitation has increased; the back is straight as a ramrod; the pike is ready to attack. Slowly the pike is moving through the water



Fishing for Steelhead - Koksilah River, B. C.

man than distance; distance, while sometimes imperative and at all times an advantage, is not strictly necessary for resultful casting with either fly or bait.

Of all angling by-ways tournament casting receives the most publicity, and interest in the game continually increases; it is purely a game of skill, a clean game, and the best man who wins indeed knows fishing tackle and how to use it. The records attained in the distance fly and bait events are sources of amazement to the average stream fisherman, although the fact that these records are made with special tackle, differing considerably from that used in actual fishing, tends to lessen the interest of the majority of anglers.

Proficiency in casting, other things being equal, brings its sure reward on stream or lake however, a good working knowledge of the habits and habitats of game fish is rather more important. A little knowledge, reputedly, is a dangerous thing, but every experienced angler knows that at least some small degree of familiarity with the ichthyology of the game species is of great value to the fisherman. The study of the science of fishes, so far as it is practically related to sport with rod and reel, affords an interesting and particularly resultful angling by-way; in fact it would almost seem that the genuine angler is rather more interested in fish than in the sport of fishing.

The literature of angling, apart from more or less technical books about tackle and less or more accurate works of a descriptive and picturesque nature, deals almost exclusively with the game fish and their habits; the careful reading and study of the most authoritative of these works, those dealing with the natural history of game fish, as well as the books on

and lakes with a view to the exact imitation by the fly-maker of the flies upon which trout feed at times, is an angling by-path which has been little followed in this country; the greater part of our favorite flies originated in England, and those which have been first tried on this side are, in the majority of instances, in no sense simulations of any particular natural fly. In rare instances, nature has been followed after a fashion, but generally the man who uses that fly is blissfully ignorant of the fact. A great many favorite American patterns of trout flies are imitations of insects common to English trout streams; others are frankly "fancy" flies which originated both in this country and in England.

It is in dry-fly fishing that the theory of exact imitation of nature is most closely followed. In this connection it is worthy of note that Mr. F. M. Halford, a leading English writer upon angling topics and dry-fly fishing in particular, while formerly advocating a somewhat formidable catalogue of one hundred floating fly patterns, in his latest work, "The Modern Development of the Dry Fly," has reduced the number of artificials actually required, in his opinion, to thirty-three; these comprise, in some instances, exact imitations of both the male and female insects of certain species. Mr. Halford believes that he has had better success fishing these thirty-three patterns exclusively than formerly when using the longer list.—Samuel G. Camp in Outing.

## FISH THAT THINK

"The Marvels of Fish Life" was the subject of a particularly interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Francis Ward recently at 38 Upper

towards its prey, every fin aggressive, its whole body taut as piano wire. But the dace has become suspicious, and the pike knows that his only chance of successful attack is by surprise. So his whole body relaxes, and the pike hangs relaxed in the water. Then there is a sudden rush, and the pike misses. The silver dace has slipped by, and there the pike floats a picture of the greatest dejection. There is a downward curve from his mouth, every fin lies loose, and the back is in the form of a bow. As the lecturer remarked, the pike has really and truly got the hump.

"If you know how to watch fish you can tell exactly what they are going to do," said the lecturer. He showed the picture of a cottus lying supinely at the bottom. The cottus becomes alarmed or suspicious, and instantly its bristles with terrific fins, which would cut the mouth of anything that tried to swallow it. The blenny takes a 'tip' directly from this. The blenny is really the most harmless fish in the world; soft and pliable as an earthworm. But, following the example of the cottus, it puts up its fins in the same way, although they would scratch nothing. But it "comes off." The blenny, in fact, is a perfect example in Nature of "putting up a bluff."

Dr. Ward's deductions are in the best style of Sherlock Holmes. He shows a perch suffering from indigestion. How do we know? Because of the arched back, the front fin drawn down, and the minnow sticking out of its mouth—"Perfectly simple, my dear Watson!" Once he fed a rainbow trout on 100 selected earthworms, and the trout ate the lot and blinked for more. On the screen it looked exactly like a very much distended Lebaudy airship. And then the airship opened at the

## WHAT'S DOING FOR THE SPORTSMAN?

April—Trout-fishing now open everywhere on the coast.

Shooting season has now closed for everything on the mainland. On Vancouver Island and adjacent islands you may still shoot geese, if you can get them.

Brant geese are plentiful on the shores of Vancouver Island. Decoys are almost an absolute necessity, also a special knowledge of their haunts. Comox and Denman Island, the best known resorts for brant-shooters. Sooke, Sidney, James Island, other well-known resorts. Discovey Island sometimes affords good sport in the migrating season, a little later, while Rocky Point and similar places in the time of migration. Honkers are to be had by the persevering and lucky sportsman, but, except in a few favored localities, the man who gets honkers on the coast certainly earns them and is a friend of fortune.

Grilse, a term used roughly here for immature salmon, are now to be caught in considerable numbers by trolling in salt water—estuaries and inlets. The best known place for this fishing is Saanich Inlet, reached most easily by E. & N. Railway, 17-Mile Post Station. Boats for hire are few and should be arranged for beforehand. Sport depends a good deal on tide, a long run-out in the day generally meaning poor sport. High and flooding tides better than low and ebb.

Tackle used commonly, ordinary trolling tackle, the finer the better for good sport, with any small spoon or minnow, the local favorite now in fashion being a small Stewart spoon.

Spring Salmon are now running and may be caught in similar places with similar tackle; usually it pays to fish rather deep for springs, especially at this time of year. A deadly bait is a herring rigged with a single hook at the tail so as to give it a "wobbling" motion when trailed behind a boat.

N.B.—The "winter" springs give far better sport when hooked than the summer variety, but are not quite so numerous, or if so, not so readily caught.

Saanich Arm, Cowichan Bay and Genoa Bay, some of the best places, being sheltered water, but "springs" are found now round the shores of almost any inlet and near the kelp-beds.

Steelheads now running to the rivers, may be caught with salmon fly (favorite patterns here, Jock Scott and Silver Doctor), fished deep. Spoons and Devon minnows give good results. Best-known places handy to Victoria—Sooke River, reached by stage; Cowichan and Koksilah Rivers, by E. & N. Railway.

end. This was the rainbow trout yawning, as it continued to do for two hours.

But in spite of its gluttony, the most triumphant proof of highly developed intelligence comes from a rainbow trout. With a camera acting at one five-hundredth of a second the lecturer showed two rainbow trout fighting in his private observation pool. The subject of dispute was a lady, and one of the rainbow trout got much the worst of it, floating up to the top of the water utterly exhausted, and faint to die. So Dr. Ward put it under the running tap for a time, and then gave it a drop of whiskey, at which the trout sat up immediately and was well again. Man could do no more.—London Standard.

## GONE NORTH

High up, where clouds in broken bars  
Drift slowly underneath the stars,  
And down the sky  
The moon behind the arras glides,  
Remote, through far, aerial tides  
The wild-geese fly.

Their tense triangle cuts the air  
While grating in the silence there,  
The leader's call,  
Harsh-heralded in honking floats  
And answering back, come gutteral notes  
That solemn fall.

Etched clean against the skye dome  
Yon phalanx seeks the northern home  
From whence it came;  
And that persistence of the flight  
Drawn like a knife-blade through the night  
Is instinct's aim.

So speed my spirit; in some Spring  
On loose-blown winds sent wandering  
As bleakly forth;  
Leaving mayhap for one to say,  
Dim-peering through the mystery grey,  
"Gone North!"

When acting as a guide last October on a moose hunt up the G. T. P., a resident of Fort William discovered two dead bull moose with horns interlocked. Their respective measurements are fifty and fifty-two and a half inches. The horns are so firmly locked together that it would be necessary to break them in order to separate them. The moose had evidently fought to the death. The point of one horn on the largest moose had penetrated to the brain through the eye socket of his less fortunate rival. The victor, unable to extricate himself from his dead opponent had miserably perished. The skulls and horns were in excellent condition but the scalps had been destroyed.

# Style and a Higher Quality Than Ever Are the Features Most Noticeable in Spencer's Ready-to-Wear Departments This Spring

## To the Man Who Takes a Pride in His Clothes



THERE has been a steady rise in the standard of quality of our clothing during the past year, and now it is at a pitch that we are proud of. You must profit as well as us when you purchase our clothing, otherwise we are both at a loss. Advertising is a heavy expense and you will readily see that the wise merchant will consider your interests. If he didn't, he'd have to advertise heavier than ever to pick up fresh customers.

All the leading brands that have a reputation for satisfactory wear are here to choose from. Tweeds, fancy worsteds, chevots and other popular materials are well represented, and the workmanship is much above the average.

Our leading lines are those that range from \$20 to \$35, and if we made you a suit specially to your order it would be impossible to give you the style and fine workmanship that are embodied in these lines, even if you were willing to pay double the price.

**MANY OTHER LOWER PRICED SUITS ARE HERE IF YOU DESIRE THEM AND THE QUALITIES ARE AS GOOD AS IS POSSIBLE TO GET**

## Why Not Wear a Night Dress That You'll Be Proud of?

We don't say that you will sleep any the better for wearing a garment that is a little better than it is necessary to have it, but you will enjoy the fact that it is beautiful as well as necessary. There's a satisfaction about wearing good clothes that will not rub off in a hurry and that is worth a lot in dollars and cents.

Here are a few that cost so little more than the plain garments that you will never miss the difference.

- Night Dresses**, made of strong English cotton. They have high necks and long sleeves. There are various styles to choose from at this price, and they are beauties. They are trimmed with eyelid embroidery in charming patterns. Per garment ..... **\$2.50**
- Fine Mull and Walscott Night Dresses**, made in the slip-over style. Some are hand embroidered and others have dainty trimmings of fine torchon lace. These are an extra special value at, per garment ..... **\$2.50**
- Hand Embroidered Night Dresses**—Here is a variety of very attractive styles, all hand sewn and elaborately trimmed with torchon or valenciennes lace and fine embroidery. These show a very high grade of skill on the part of the women who made them, and you will be pleased with the wonderful value they represent. Prices start at \$17.50 a garment, and range down to ..... **\$3.75**
- Princess Silks** in the newest and most artistic styles. Lace and embroidery are used with a great measure of taste and reflect credit on those who designed the garments. Prices start at \$3 a garment, but there are many styles of a more elaborate character that may interest you. Prices ranging up to ..... **\$12.50**

## Little Girls' Dresses That Will Make Mother Proud

The fact that we consider the Children's department an important one is well demonstrated by the extensive showing of dainty dresses for little girls that will be found here and the prices will interest all mothers.

Such charming styles have called for much care in their selection but we are well repaid for our trouble. The dresses are selling fast and there is not the slightest doubt that it is the charming styles and the excellent quality of the garments that is responsible for the quick sales.

Mother Hubbard and French styles predominate but there are many others to choose from. Many have beautiful embroidery heading threaded with ribbons, all-over embroidery skirts, round, square or pointed necks and a few have high necks.

- Infants' Shortening Dresses**, made of good muslin and trimmed with lace or embroidery, from \$3.75 down to as low as ..... **85¢**
- White Muslin Dresses for Girls** from 2 to 6 years old. Price \$1
- Girls' White Dresses**, in sizes from 3 to 6 years old, and made up in elaborate styles at prices ranging from \$5.75 down to ..... **\$2.50**
- Dresses for Girls**, made up in attractive styles. Sizes for girls from 8 to 16 years old. Prices ranging according to quality from \$12.75 down to ..... **\$2**

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR, NEAR THE WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENTS

## Plain Tailored or Fancy Costumes for Spring and Summer

THE WORLD'S NEW FASHIONS ARE HERE FOR YOUR INSPECTION

YOU want a costume that you will be proud of, never tire of and that will serve you well during the coming season. This is just the reason why you should see the rare display that is now in the Mantle Department before you make a purchase.

The fact that we have our buyers constantly visiting the fashion centres makes it easy for us to keep right up to date in fashion news, and our three-store buying powers gives us such a distinct advantage that it is little wonder that we are able to offer such excellent values.

We are especially proud of the reputation that our Plain Tailored Garments are making for themselves. They sell as fast as they come in, and the reason is most apparent to the woman who will examine the garments. The goods are their own best advertisement, and nothing that we can say here will flatter them in the least.

In fancy styles there are all the most elaborately trimmed New York and Parisian styles to be had, and a splendid assortment of the more moderately trimmed styles make our stock complete and exceptionally interesting to the woman who is looking for stylish garments at a moderate cost. Prices start at \$25.00 and range up to \$75.00...

**A FEW OF THE SAMPLE COSTUMES AT \$18.75 ARE STILL LEFT, BUT WE EXPECT TO CLEAN THEM OUT QUICKLY—SO SHOP EARLY, IF YOU WANT ONE.**



## New Marquessette Waists Expensive, But Excellent Value

IF looking for a smart waist that will give you exceptional pleasure and a style that will be somewhat exclusive, we have a choice assortment to select from. They are made of good marquessette, and some in such charming styles that they will please women who delight in refined garments. Here are just two examples:

**Marquessette Waist**—With a V-shaped neck. This garment has a wide band of Irish crochet lace insertion beautifully shaped, running up the right side, over the shoulder and partly down the back, and on the left side there is a wide tucked band with a row of lace insertion on either side running over the shoulder and joining the lace band in the centre of the back. The sleeves extend a little below the elbow, are set in at the shoulder with a band of lace insertion and are finished with a panel of Irish crochet lace, a row of insertion and tucked cuffs finished with lace. See the illustration. A very refined garment that costs only ..... **\$7.75**

**Another Handsome Style**—Made of marquessette and trimmed with a large band of Irish crochet across the front. Clusters of three fine tucks run from this band over the shoulders and meet at the centre of the back and forming a V. Nothing but a good illustration can give you an adequate idea of the beauty of this garment. We invite you to inspect them. A rare value at ..... **\$7.50**



## Aristocratic Low Shoes and Pumps for Women

**\$1.95 FOR MODELS THAT SHOULD BE SOLD FOR MUCH MORE—MONDAY MORNING'S SPECIALS**

Don't judge the quality and beauty of these models by the exceptionally low price. Give credit where credit is due, and you will be loud in your praise of these samples. You'd pay more for them if we asked a bigger price and consider that you had got value for your money.

- Patent Vamp Lace Shoes**—With turn soles and plain toes. Dainty and comfortable, with a degree of durability that will please you. Price ..... **\$1.95**
- Oxfords**—Cut Blucher style and made of chocolate kid. Your choice from high or low heels at, per pair ..... **\$1.95**
- Gibson Shoes**—Made of a fine glazed kid. They have a light turn sole and are wonderfully comfortable. If you see them you will not consider that we have over-estimated our opinion of them when we say that the values are unexcelled at the price. Per pair ..... **\$1.95**
- Ankle-Strap Pumps**—Made of patent leather. They have turn soles that give to every movement of the foot. For comfort these shoes are hard to beat. Fitted with Cuban heels. Price per pair on Monday morning ..... **\$1.95**

## New Spring Ties That Will Please the Most Exacting Man in Town

A large shipment has arrived, and although it is a pity that they didn't arrive in time for the holiday trade, they are sure to be appreciated by the man who is particular about his neckwear. They are smart, but not gaudy, and are distinctly new styles, and the prices are just what the average man likes to pay.

- Here are a few samples of what we are offering, but nothing short of a colored illustration can give you an idea of their appearance.
- String Ties**—Suitable for men or women. These are all in plain shades, all the newest shades of the season included. These are an extra fine value at, each ..... **25¢**
- Popular Ties for Men**, made up in the four-in-hand style in both narrow and medium widths, also plain and wide-end styles for those who prefer them. There are fancy checks, stripes, white broadened and many other styles to choose from. Price, each, \$1, 75c, 50c and ..... **25¢**

## Neat Purses for Women and Girls

- Fine Leather Purses**—In a choice assortment of colors and designs. We take a pride in this department and are now offering better values than ever before. Price each ..... **25¢**
- Velvet Purses**—These are made specially for girls and are exceptionally strong. Your choice from colors navy, brown, green and black. Price each ..... **25¢**
- Card Cases**—Made for service. They are made of carefully selected leathers and are cut in the newest styles. A large assortment to choose from. Prices from \$2.50 each down to ..... **75¢**

## White Invisible Suspenders for Men

JUST THE THING THAT MOST MEN HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR

Now that the warm weather is approaching you will be thinking of casting aside your vest, but you have a serious objection to your suspenders showing. Here is a clever invention that you will appreciate. It is strong and reliable, comfortable to a degree and, what will please you most, it is invisible. Let us show you how they are arranged. Per pair 50c.

## Let Us Give You an Estimate for Cleaning Your Home

WE CAN SAVE YOU LOTS OF TROUBLE AND HARD WORK

Sunshine shows up shabby furniture and carpets, and with the bright weather so close to hand many housewives are facing the unpleasant job of general house cleaning.

Of course, you will remove the winter curtains and hang lighter ones in their place, but you will want them clean before storing them away.

We employ expert men equipped with a modern vacuum cleaner, who can do the work rapidly and thoroughly without upsetting the whole house.

They clean one room at a time, and you get the work through without interfering with the routine of your home or the sacrifice of your comfort. Phone 1246 and you will receive prompt attention.

### NEW WINDOW SHADES

Perhaps you will require some, if not all, of your window shades replacing. If so, we will give you the lowest possible figure consistent with good service. Measurements taken and estimates furnished free.

## Baby Foods

WE CARRY ALL THE BEST KNOWN BABY FOODS, AND OUR PRICES WILL SHOW A CONSIDERABLE SAVING

- |                            |                                       |        |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Allen and Hanbury's Foods— | Sugar of Milk, best quality, 1lb. tin | 45¢    |
| No. 1 and 2, 90c and       |                                       | 45¢    |
| No. 3, 60c and             |                                       | 35¢    |
| Benger's Foods, 90c and    | Horlick's Malted Milk, 95c            | 50¢    |
| Nesve's Food               | Horlick's Malted Milk, hospital size  | \$3.45 |
| Robinson's Barley          | Frame Food                            | 45¢    |
| Robinson's Grains          | At Our Patent Medicine Dept.          | 45¢    |
| Mellin's Food, 75c and     |                                       | 50¢    |
| Nestle's Food, 45c, 6 for  |                                       | \$2.55 |

## Dresden and Taffeta Ribbons

SOME STRONG INDUCEMENTS FOR RIBBON BUYERS

Dresden and Fancy Striped Ribbons—6 to 8 inches wide, are here in many effective designs and colorings. No matter what your taste may be you will find something in this lot that will please you. Prices start at 25c a yard and will range as high as ..... **\$2.00**

Plain Taffeta Ribbon—In all the leading colors are here to choose from. Milliners and home dressmakers should find this showing exceptionally interesting. They are new goods and are 8 inches wide. Per yard 35c and ..... **50¢**

## You'll Be Comfortable in a Flannelette Night Shirt

AND HERE ARE SOME VALUES THAT WILL PLEASE YOU

A shipment of these garments has just arrived, and are worthy of your consideration. The fact is that it is wonderful how such splendid garments can be produced at such a slight cost. Quality is the strong point in these garments, and every man who wears them will have the full value of his money in comfort.

**Striped Flannelette Night Shirts for Men**—They are a light weight for Spring and Summer wear, are fitted with turn down collars, and are to be had in all sizes. Per garment, on Monday morning ..... **\$1.25**

**Flannelette Night Shirts for Boys**—These have turn down collars and trimmed fronts. They come in a variety of fancy stripes, and may be had in all sizes. Per garment, on Monday morning ..... **75¢**

## 35c Buys Seasonable Underwear for Women

MONDAY MORNING

**Women's Vests**, the Hygienic brand, fleeced lined and made of a soft cotton. They have high necks, long sleeves and button down the front. All sizes from 36 to 40, per pair fitting, and to be had in cream color only. Special value ..... **35¢**

**Women's Drawers**, ankle length, cream color and closed style, with a cotton band at the waist. They are fastened at the waist with buttons. Sizes 36 to 40. Special, per garment, on Monday morning ..... **35¢**

**Women's Drawers**, open style, finished with a cotton band and fasten at the waist with tapes. Sizes 36 to 40, at, per garment ..... **35¢**

**Children's Vests**—These are the Hygienic brand, have high necks, long sleeves, and are made of soft cotton. In sizes for children from 2 to 9 years old. Splendid values at, per garment ..... **35¢**

DAVID SPENCER, Limited

VOL. HOME D Premier Long-day be Th SECRET H Mr. Bor Spect Is Exp Weeks LONDON of the Brit ing touch bill which troduce in morrow. The mem the few have been have kept measure, b the clause excise and of the Irish tained at outline of known. The mea closely the William E. cently the opposition of Irish excise main under parliament. a strong mo of securing the Irish pe Among m suggests the retain contri cise of Irek of years aft to the Irish generally coming to of common we're mean While the quith's spee way with the Gladstone's attendance galleries will contingents land, includ will be sea strangers g are success in which me exception of now in Aus be present l The premi censation at ve less the case to the to fear the party, from fered. Ther members w nents of Thomas Ch erts and Sir bers from where the pr est. At the co Liberal and row the deb till Monday. house will a second read the committe pected to o The introd necessary. In clude within lists are det measure in a John Redd national ad tion in Ulst fected the the National as ever of a fought for s The order has been chi Carson, lead party, will John E. Red James Rams him. Mr. Bal Monday and of the opposi mond, John are the only With the det copy of whi under pledge copy was los This A among the n stituted a vic ing document in an envel demonstration lery in the row has been daughters of Vaco TORONTO. mor in conn the late A Bishop McNe number of t what truth h that his nam no one knew