

STORY OF GOLD STIRS KAMLOOPS

Placer Ground Said to Have Been Discovered Through Ducks Picking Up Pieces of Precious Metal

KAMLOOPS, B. C., Dec. 7.—All Kamloops is excited, following the discovery of placer gold in the Tilton ranch at Roseshill, a few miles from the city.

The discovery of the presence of the treasure was made in a remarkable manner. In November of last year Mrs. R. E. Smith of this city purchased a domestic duck.

INCENTIVE TO SEISMIC WORK

The distinguished scientists to whom the paper was submitted were impressed, and expressed a hope that Mr. Denison might be provided with the necessary instruments and assistance to prosecute the research.

ARE WILLING TO COMPROMISE

According to a special news dispatch from Tien Tsin, all the foreigners are safe.

HONGKONG, Dec. 9.—Bandits today looted the workshops of the Canton-Hankow railway, killing one foreman, a foreigner, and several workmen.

Proposed Constitution

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Further details of the draft of the constitution of the proposed Chinese republic, drawn up by the chiefs of the revolutionary movement during their conference at Wu Chang, are given in a special news dispatch received here today.

Reported Assassination

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 9.—Advices from Shanghai to the Chinese daily paper here reports the assassination of General Chang Hsuen, who helped conduct the imperial defence at Nanking.

FATE OF MINERS YET UNDECIDED

slate, earth, rock and coal in the main shaft of the mine, and also in an abandoned entry used for an air shaft about the mouth of a vertical ventilator, leading to the top of the mountain.

It is not yet possible to determine whether this blocking of the entry is extensive. Wood and trusses in the shaft have been blown outward, and this, miners state, is indicative of a serious explosion beyond. Brattices are now being constructed, by means of which air is forced into the channel as fast as it is possible to remove the debris.

There are different theories as to the cause of the explosion. One is that powder or dust exploded; the second is that an electric wire came in contact with explosives; and the third is that the explosion was caused by poor tamping of a drill.

The mine was thoroughly inspected a week ago by J. P. Hitzner, who has been inspector for eight years. He said that there was no gas in the mine. The mine also was recently inspected by an inspector under George E. Silvester, state mine inspector. A representative of a reedy company which carried insurance on the employees of the company is also said to have reported that it was in excellent condition.

Hugh Larke, a miner employed in the Cross Mountain mine, owes his life to a dream his wife had last night. When he arose this morning and prepared to go to work Mrs. Larke refused to prepare his lunch for him to carry to the mines. She didn't want him to work

OFFERS PLEAS FOR TREATIES

President Taft Addresses Peace Mass Meeting at Providence—Hopes for Favorable Senate Action

WINNIPEG COUNCIL

Controller Waugh is Elected Mayor and Other Controllers Are Returned to Office

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8.—Winnipeg re-elected its municipal ownership council today, headed by Controller R. H. Waugh as mayor, with a thousand majority.

Vancouver Old Timers

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 8.—The Vancouver old timers' association was brought into existence by 100 of the pioneers of the city at a meeting held in the board of trade rooms this evening.

MRS. CALLOW'S BODY FOUND IN WATER

Discovery Made on Beach Near Rifle Range Solves Mystery of Her Disappearance Three Weeks Ago

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Mrs. Henry Callow, wife of a prominent business man, was solved today when her body was discovered floating in the water on the beach opposite the rifle range.

PREMIER BORDEN ON RECIPROCIITY

In Speech at Dinner of Canadian Society in New York Defines Position of Canada on Trade Matters

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Hon. Robert L. Borden, the new prime minister of Canada, addressed the British Ambassador to the United States, Gov. John A. Dix, governor of New York, and Robert C. Smith, king's counsel, of Montreal, were speakers at the annual dinner of the Canadian society of New York tonight.

Spain and France Negotiate

MADRID, Dec. 8.—Negotiations between the governments of Spain and France regarding the Moroccan question were opened here yesterday. Great Britain through her ambassador to Spain, Sir Maurice DeBunsen, is participating in the conference.

Flour Mills and Bank Burned

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8.—Two flour mills in western Canada were destroyed by fire today. The Adamson & Scott mill and an elevator filled with wheat at Glenboro, Manitoba, was destroyed, with a loss of \$50,000, and the Union Supply company's mill at Rosthern, Sask., was damaged to the extent of \$20,000.

Princess Appeals

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—Princess Louise has decided to appeal against the judgment in the recent suit against her father's estate, thus re-opening the litigation at enormous expense. The amount claimed is \$15,000,000.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM NOW A CERTAINTY

The Dominion Government will establish an experimental farm in the Spanish peninsula, the location being that known as the Vetch property. Mr. A. T. Goward yesterday received the following telegram from the minister of agriculture:

TO RUSH WORK ON G. T. PACIFIC

Contractors Asked by Company to Complete Roadbed Between Tete Jaune Cache and Aldermere Speedily

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 8.—Railroad construction will be rushed on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway's Pacific division next year. Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart, who have the contract for the construction in British Columbia, have been asked to complete the roadbed between Tete Jaune Cache and Aldermere, a distance of 415 miles, with the least possible delay.

Passport Problem

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—For two hours today President Taft and his cabinet wrestled with the Russian passport question, and at the end of the session it was acknowledged that a solution that would satisfy American Jews and at the same time not embarrass either the United States or Russia had not been found.

TAX APPLIES TO CHILDREN TOO

Immigration Department Discontinues Former Custom and Will Not Refund Money Paid by Students

The immigration department has decided to discontinue the admittance of Chinese children under the age of 16 years. Hitherto it has been the custom to refund the tax on the showing that the children have been in attendance at schools for two and a half years.

SHOOTING CASE AT BRAMERTON

BRAMERTON, Wn., Dec. 8.—With a .32 calibre bullet lodged in the left foot of a point half an inch from the heart, physician tonight express no hope for the recovery of Robert Seal, who was shot early today by M. C. Patterson, son of former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, in a statement made to officers, Seal, who owns a livery stable, said he was attacked without provocation. Seal declared that Patterson was intoxicated.

AUSTRIAN TAXES

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—A number of proposed new taxes and increases in existing taxes which Dr. Mayer, the Austrian minister of finance, has proposed before the parliament, are required to meet a threatened deficit of about \$20,000,000.

FOR RAILROAD TO PEACE RIVER

Application for Incorporation of Company to Build from Vancouver to Rich Northern District

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Application is being made for legislation incorporating the Vancouver and Peace River railway company, the project being to build from Vancouver to the Fraser in the vicinities of the Northern Territories through the Fraser to Port George then through the Pine River pass to Dunvegan, and Vermilion Chutes.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

January the 11th is the date fixed for the Vancouver civic election campaign.

CONTRACTORS ASKED BY COMPANY TO COMPLETE ROADBED BETWEEN TETE JAUNE CACHE AND ALDERMERE SPEEDILY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 8.—Railroad construction will be rushed on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway's Pacific division next year. Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart, who have the contract for the construction in British Columbia, have been asked to complete the roadbed between Tete Jaune Cache and Aldermere, a distance of 415 miles, with the least possible delay.

DEATH OF ARTIST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Alphonse Legros, the painter, sculptor and etcher, died here today. He was born at Dijon, France, in 1837 but emigrated to England and became a British subject.

TELEPHONE RATES ARE INCREASED

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—Telephone rates on business telephones in Vancouver and Victoria will be increased 11 per cent, beginning March 1. This is the view of the directors of the B. C. Telephone Company, who yesterday discussed the recent decision of the board of conciliation which gives to the linemen of the company a raise of 25 cents per day in wages.

FOR RAILROAD TO PEACE RIVER

Application for Incorporation of Company to Build from Vancouver to Rich Northern District

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Application is being made for legislation incorporating the Vancouver and Peace River railway company, the project being to build from Vancouver to the Fraser in the vicinities of the Northern Territories through the Fraser to Port George then through the Pine River pass to Dunvegan, and Vermilion Chutes.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

CONTRACTORS ASKED BY COMPANY TO COMPLETE ROADBED BETWEEN TETE JAUNE CACHE AND ALDERMERE SPEEDILY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 8.—Railroad construction will be rushed on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway's Pacific division next year. Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart, who have the contract for the construction in British Columbia, have been asked to complete the roadbed between Tete Jaune Cache and Aldermere, a distance of 415 miles, with the least possible delay.

DEATH OF ARTIST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Alphonse Legros, the painter, sculptor and etcher, died here today. He was born at Dijon, France, in 1837 but emigrated to England and became a British subject.

TELEPHONE RATES ARE INCREASED

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—Telephone rates on business telephones in Vancouver and Victoria will be increased 11 per cent, beginning March 1. This is the view of the directors of the B. C. Telephone Company, who yesterday discussed the recent decision of the board of conciliation which gives to the linemen of the company a raise of 25 cents per day in wages.

FOR RAILROAD TO PEACE RIVER

Application for Incorporation of Company to Build from Vancouver to Rich Northern District

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Application is being made for legislation incorporating the Vancouver and Peace River railway company, the project being to build from Vancouver to the Fraser in the vicinities of the Northern Territories through the Fraser to Port George then through the Pine River pass to Dunvegan, and Vermilion Chutes.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT

Alfred Aronson said he obtained the Spokane agency by buying \$500 in stock. He was paid \$75 a month and given a commission of 20 per cent on stock sales. He sold stock to 50 persons at prices ranging from 10 cents a share to 50 cents a share. He said the price of stock was arbitrarily raised every month by the general offices at Port Townsend.

LEON'S INGENUITY

Counterfeiter Used Hair of Obedient Dog in Imitating Threaded Paper of Government Bills

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The fine silky hairs of a collie dog were used in counterfeiting the threaded paper of government bills by Albert Leon, who with Rudolf Swanson and Fred Marinet were arrested several weeks ago. The men were indicted for conspiracy by a federal jury today. They had been previously indicted for counterfeiting.

DEATH OF ARTIST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Alphonse Legros, the painter, sculptor and etcher, died here today. He was born at Dijon, France, in 1837 but emigrated to England and became a British subject.

TELEPHONE RATES ARE INCREASED

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—Telephone rates on business telephones in Vancouver and Victoria will be increased 11 per cent, beginning March 1. This is the view of the directors of the B. C. Telephone Company, who yesterday discussed the recent decision of the board of conciliation which gives to the linemen of the company a raise of 25 cents per day in wages.

FOR RAILROAD TO PEACE RIVER

Application for Incorporation of Company to Build from Vancouver to Rich Northern District

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Application is being made for legislation incorporating the Vancouver and Peace River railway company, the project being to build from Vancouver to the Fraser in the vicinities of the Northern Territories through the Fraser to Port George then through the Pine River pass to Dunvegan, and Vermilion Chutes.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

NEW ORDER IS FOUNDED HERE

Poor Clare Nuns Erecting Convent at the Willows on Lake Donated by Mr. Carlin—Plans Ready

The founding in this city of a new order of the Order of the Franciscan Poor Clare Nuns and the erection of a two-story convent at the Willows on Lake Donated by Mr. Carlin, is now well advanced. The plans for the building, which will be a two-story frame structure, costing in the neighborhood of \$6,000. Three of the four lots on which the convent is to be erected were kindly given over by Mr. Michael Carlin, and the fourth was purchased.

DEATH OF ARTIST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Alphonse Legros, the painter, sculptor and etcher, died here today. He was born at Dijon, France, in 1837 but emigrated to England and became a British subject.

TELEPHONE RATES ARE INCREASED

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—Telephone rates on business telephones in Vancouver and Victoria will be increased 11 per cent, beginning March 1. This is the view of the directors of the B. C. Telephone Company, who yesterday discussed the recent decision of the board of conciliation which gives to the linemen of the company a raise of 25 cents per day in wages.

FOR RAILROAD TO PEACE RIVER

Application for Incorporation of Company to Build from Vancouver to Rich Northern District

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Application is being made for legislation incorporating the Vancouver and Peace River railway company, the project being to build from Vancouver to the Fraser in the vicinities of the Northern Territories through the Fraser to Port George then through the Pine River pass to Dunvegan, and Vermilion Chutes.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

PROPOSED OPTUM REGULATIONS

TIE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—The international optum conference today adopted resolutions proposed by the British delegates that every country frame active laws for the production and distribution of raw opium. The governments represented at the conference shall restrict the number of localities at which the importation of raw opium shall be permitted, according to the resolutions.

LABOR UNREST

LONDON, Dec. 8.—This year remarkable developments in the industrial world will form the main topics of discussion at the twelfth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held at Birmingham in the month of January.

LEFT DESTITUTE

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Stories of the hardships endured by the 235 men and women taken to Nome, Alaska, in 1909 to work on the 10-mile ditch being dug from Alexander river by the Alaska Investment Development company were told today in the federal court in the trial of A. H. and C. A. Moore, promoters of the company, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

GENERAL FAIDHER WILL DISCHARGE

French Baiting Vessel Be Wharf-Crew Shot Seaman and Police In

The French bark Genie reached the Outer Wharf today of the tug Lorne to tow of cement, after charging at Vancouver. The crew was shot and a cargo of grain on the St. Union Kingdom. When vessel was lying in the wharf, a young boy named Ragout had approached the vessel. There was some difficulty from the gulls. Caught through an interpreter, it was found that there was no extent or any official court owing to the fact of Vancouver harbor. He knew whether he was a harbor or not?

AN ALL WHITE B. C.

Members Urge on Government Duty of Adopting Natal Act

Advices from Ottawa indicate that the British Columbia members of the Labor party are strongly urging upon the government the adoption of the Natal Act. This requires all immigrants to be able to read and write English and in that regard is calculated to serve as a material check on the influx of undesirable immigrants.

CRUSHED BY

John Hunter, Young Black and White, Almost Instantly Killed

NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—A day an accident occurred here resulting in the death of a young black and white. The victim met his death.

NEW STEAMSHIP

Boiler Steamship Line Takes Over T. S. Register New York

The Dollar Steamship Line is planning to construct an aerial tramway over the Columbia river to connect with the siding of the Revelstoke and Arrowhead branch of the C. P. R.

IRISH HOSPITAL

Lord Says and Hele Recount Incidents of His Recent Visit to the Emerald Isle

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Hele, at a meeting held at the Hotel, Windsor, today, recounted some amusing episodes of his recent visit to Ireland. He said that he had been invited to the Emerald Isle by Mr. Pat O'Brien, who had been invited to the Emerald Isle by Mr. Pat O'Brien, who had been invited to the

VICTORIA STEAMERS VERY FAVORABLY HERE Business of the Port Increasing Rapidly—Tonnage Higher Than at Most North Pacific Ports

How advantageously Victoria is situated to secure a great share of the traffic of the Pacific and that which is carried via the Panama canal which is completed is shown by comparisons with other ports of the North Pacific. There are now more steamers, both foreign and coastwise, calling at and departing from this port than from any port of Canada, and few other ports of the North Pacific have more vessels trading to them than has Victoria. At the port of Los Angeles there were 45,000 tons of cargo expended last year. Improvements, the trade is far in excess of that of Victoria. A comparison of the customs returns of Victoria and a special report issued at Los Angeles shows that whereas last year the total number of vessels in the port was 8475, with tonnage of 4,977,000, this year will be about 40 per cent in excess—the number at Los Angeles totalled 2387, with tonnage of 1,000,000. The customs returns of the port of Victoria for the year 1910 totalled \$5,386,000 at Los Angeles.

IRISH HOSPITALITY Lord Saye and Selie Recounts Amusing Incidents of His Recent Visit to the Emerald Isle LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Saye and Selie, at a meeting held at the Gladstone Club, Windsor, a few nights since recounted some amusing experiences during his recent visit to Ireland with members of the 18th Hussars. The first night they were in Dublin, he said, just as they were saying "Good-night" after being entertained by Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Pat O'Brien escorted him back to the smokeroom, and instead of the evening being over, he would not say "Good-night" until he had drunk enough to wash a single brougham.

At midnight, at Mr. Pat O'Brien's invitation, they adjourned to a club. When they got there Mr. O'Brien said they had just another hour before saying "Good-night." The deputation had massed bands and Irish pipes all the way to Galway. From Killauea they were going on to Limerick the next morning, and an Irish party said to him: "Will your lordship drive to Killauea to Limerick? I have a nice little horse, which will go seven or eight miles an hour." He accepted the invitation, and he found that the little horse could really only go one or two miles an hour, and they had to use the butt-end of the whip to get it into a trot. The little horse's name was Bill, and the priest exclaimed: "Go on, Bill; you won't get no oats if you don't go west, and you won't get no drink if you don't get on?" This went on for seven or eight miles, and when he got to his destination he was a little bit tired of this form of Home Rule.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE WILL DISCHARGE CEMENT French Sailing Vessel Reaches Outer Wharf—Crew Shot Scagulls at Vancouver and Pilot Interested. The French bark General Faidherbe reached the Outer Wharf last night in the tug Lorne to discharge 600 tons of cement. The crew were complaining of being starved, and the captain, Capt. Ragout, had to appear in the police court owing to the shooting of scagulls from his vessel. This is an offence punishable with a fine of \$50, and there is some difficulty in determining which of the Gallec tars was guilty of slaying the gulls. Captain Ragout, through an interpreter, took the position that there was no harbor rules against slaying gulls, and he was to know whether he was in Vancouver harbor or not? There being no contraband argument the court ordered the French shipmaster to pay the costs and the interpreter's fees and let it go at that.

CRUSHED BY WHEELS John Hunter, Young Brakeman Employed by Western Fuel Company, Meets Almost Instant Death. NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—About noon today an accident occurred near No. 1 shaft resulting in the death of John Hunter, a young brakeman in the employ of the Western Fuel company. He was 14 years of age, while carrying out his duties on a locomotive which fell on the rails, the wheels crushing him so severely that the victim met almost instant death.

NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd., Will Take Over Four Steamers—Will Register New Vessel Here. The Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd., a new steamship company with registered office at R. P. Rithet & Co.'s office on Wharf street, is being incorporated to take over the Stanley Dollar Steamship Co., Ltd., M. S. Dollar Steamship Co. and Hazel Dollar Steamship Co.,

which are being wound up. The meeting for this purpose will be held at the company's offices on December 21. The Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd., will take over the Hazel Dollar, M. S. Dollar and Stanley Dollar, which steamers are now registered at the port of Victoria, and will also include the new steamer Robert Dollar, recently built at Glasgow for the transpacific freight service of the Dollar line. The Robert Dollar, which is now registered at Glasgow, will probably have her register transferred to Victoria.

DECLINING BIRTH RATE Germany Now Concerned Over Problem That Has Long Been Source of Anxiety to France. BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The problem of a declining birth-rate, so long a source of anxiety in France, is becoming a cause of concern in Germany also. The estimates just completed by the German statistical office and published in the "Imperial Gazette," fully bear out previous statements as to the reality of this menace.

The total number of births in the empire has fallen from 2,076,660 in 1908 to 2,023,257 in 1909 and to 1,982,536 in 1910. For the first time in twenty-four years the number of births has again dropped below the 2,000,000 mark, while in proportion to total population it is lower than it has been at any time in sixty years. With a declining death-rate, there is still an annual increase of about 88,000 in the population, but, if conditions continue as they are, this rate of growth obviously cannot be much longer maintained.

MR. BALFOUR MUSICIAN Former Unionist Leader Develops Side of Character Not Generally Known to Public. LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, it may not be generally known, is a strenuous party in politics, but he has contrived to follow the art of music with enthusiasm and a fair amount of regularity. While attending the new school, as represented by Wagner, Tchaikovsky, and others, the right honorable gentleman's inclinations are more in favor of such old masters as Bach and Handel, and he is particularly interested in the less familiar works of the composer of the "Messiah." He is particularly interested in a special journey to Edinburgh to hear a revival of "Athaliah," and he once was a special journey to London for the performance of "Belshazzar's Feast."

MR. BALFOUR MUSICIAN (Continued) Mr. Balfour possesses a very fine collection of Handel's works. He is known as a visitor to the big Wagner Festivals at Bayreuth, and he is a regular subscriber to the celebrated Richter concerts in London from their inception.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA British People in South Africa Accuse Him of Failure to Fulfill Promises Made in Earlier Days. CAPE TOWN, Dec. 9.—Premier Botha is a good disappointment to British in South Africa. A few weeks ago members of the Union Legislature paid a visit to Pretoria and Johannesburg which afforded an opportunity to the members of both parties in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament. Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

would use his influence to obtain the general acceptance of a compromise on the racial issue in its educational aspect. The Unionists now know what they are doing. They will not support General Botha during the next session of parliament. The Prime Minister will learn what real opposition means.

It is quite obvious that General Botha does not like the prospect of meeting with real opposition. He spoke, for instance, a couple of days ago at Somerset East in the Cape Province, and attempted to defend himself against a charge that his speech in South Africa had been inconsistent with the brave professions which he made to audiences in England. The defence is, to say the least, almost cravenly quibbling. He criticises his own speech in London and the other in South Africa; that he said one thing to the townspeople and another to the barometer. He was careful never to vary his opinions in England or South Africa. To be misleading would do his party no good, and what object could he have in deceiving the opposition? He never deceives anybody, he would sooner get out of office than be false to any person. It was not a bed of roses being Prime Minister, and it would be worse than a crime to mislead people.

All this merely general denial. But General Botha attempted to disprove the charge of inconsistency on two particular points. First, on immigration, he declared that he had always been that before the war, and he was very much in favor of supporting immigration to South Africa. I want agriculturists, and for that class I am prepared to spend money. Nothing there about assisted immigration to South Africa being postponed until every South African "poor white" has been settled on the land. But while the Imperial conference was sitting in London, General Botha was disclaiming the policy of assisting immigration to South Africa. He said, "I am not in favor of immigration into this country."

Similarly with regard to education. In his speech at Somerset East, General Botha declared that he "publicly and privately did all in his power to induce the provincial councils to accept" the educational compromise which was arrived at during the last session of parliament. But during his absence in England he had been doing his utmost to prevent the acceptance of this compromise. And during the last few weeks, Mr. Fremantle has been touring the Eastern districts of the Cape Province, giving out that he spoke as the "accrued" representative of the Prime Minister, and declaring again and again that the educational compromise is dead. General Botha has done nothing to rebuke either General Botha or Mr. Fremantle. Yet he still attempts to do all in his power to induce the provincial councils to accept the educational compromise which was arrived at during the last session of parliament. But during his absence in England he had been doing his utmost to prevent the acceptance of this compromise. And during the last few weeks, Mr. Fremantle has been touring the Eastern districts of the Cape Province, giving out that he spoke as the "accrued" representative of the Prime Minister, and declaring again and again that the educational compromise is dead.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BOTHA (Continued) Men who are personal friends, though political opponents, when they journey into close contact on a train journey which lasts for two or three days, or when they are staying at the same hotel in a strange place, are apt to make confidences to each other. It is in the House of Assembly to talk quietly and informally over the trend of events since the close of last session. It will be easily understood that personal confidences between members of opposing parties are more as they are in the more electric atmosphere of the meeting place of parliament.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Demonstration Tomorrow of the Nemo Corset

By Miss Craig of New York

At this season of the year when many ladies will be wearing their evening gowns quite frequently, the corset question comes very much to the fore, and it is a very opportune time for Miss Craig to be with us demonstrating the famous NEMO Corsets. It is not enough to confine the figure to straight lines; you must also get that graceful in-slope at the bottom of your corset. This, however, can't be done except by using elastic, and no elastic except the new NEMO LASTIKOPES WEBBING is durable enough—this fabric will outwear the corset. Those two broad bands of webbing around the hips (see illustration No. 319) make the corset fit like a glove when you stand and turn the corset edge in, so that it does not show through a thin dress; but they are elastic enough to give you plenty of room and perfect ease when you sit down. THIS IS SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, and no other corset can do it.

Be sure and attend our demonstration and learn more about the NEMO Corsets than we could tell you in a page of print.

Welcome! Gift Seekers

Welcome to everyone within reach of "Campbell's"—welcome in the fullest sense of the word. To the ladies "Campbell's" store affords a scope for selection in gifts that are useful, rare and in every instance appreciable. Our Xmas showing represents a stock of merchandise that ladies and misses—and men as well—will delight in looking over.

Handkerchiefs

For the quick service of all customers we have arranged a special Handkerchief Booth. Talking about handkerchiefs, we certainly have a lovely lot awaiting your inspection. Here's a brief list of just a few handkerchiefs: Children's Handkerchiefs, in the prettiest of fancy boxes, three to six in a box. Price per box 50c, 35c and 25c. Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy wicker baskets, half-dozen to the box. Each box \$2.75 down to 1.00. Ladies' Best Lace Edged Handkerchiefs, in Armenian, Honiton and Brussels point lace. Each from \$1.50 to as low as 75c. Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, many of which are hand-embroidered. Each \$1.50 to 25c. Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, excellent quality, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 hem. Each 25c, 20c and 10c.

"Campbell's" Gloves

To those who may not be aware of the fact we would mention that we issue GLOVE SCRIP to any desired amount.

Space today will not permit of our detailing our EXCLUSIVE values in the Glove Section, but you may always take it for granted that in STREET AND EVENING GLOVES 'tis impossible to find a more comprehensive assortment than is shown here.

Neckwear

The very newest creations in Neckwear, as shown by "Campbell's," will afford you many pleasing suggestions for Xmas gifts.

Specially Reduced Prices on Bags and Umbrellas

See Yesterday's Colonist or Times

Campbell's

The Fashion Centre

See our north window for unusually pretty display of Children's wear.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Demonstration Tomorrow of the Nemo Corset

By Miss Craig of New York

At this season of the year when many ladies will be wearing their evening gowns quite frequently, the corset question comes very much to the fore, and it is a very opportune time for Miss Craig to be with us demonstrating the famous NEMO Corsets. It is not enough to confine the figure to straight lines; you must also get that graceful in-slope at the bottom of your corset. This, however, can't be done except by using elastic, and no elastic except the new NEMO LASTIKOPES WEBBING is durable enough—this fabric will outwear the corset. Those two broad bands of webbing around the hips (see illustration No. 319) make the corset fit like a glove when you stand and turn the corset edge in, so that it does not show through a thin dress; but they are elastic enough to give you plenty of room and perfect ease when you sit down. THIS IS SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, and no other corset can do it.

Be sure and attend our demonstration and learn more about the NEMO Corsets than we could tell you in a page of print.

Welcome! Gift Seekers

Welcome to everyone within reach of "Campbell's"—welcome in the fullest sense of the word. To the ladies "Campbell's" store affords a scope for selection in gifts that are useful, rare and in every instance appreciable. Our Xmas showing represents a stock of merchandise that ladies and misses—and men as well—will delight in looking over.

Handkerchiefs

For the quick service of all customers we have arranged a special Handkerchief Booth. Talking about handkerchiefs, we certainly have a lovely lot awaiting your inspection. Here's a brief list of just a few handkerchiefs: Children's Handkerchiefs, in the prettiest of fancy boxes, three to six in a box. Price per box 50c, 35c and 25c. Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy wicker baskets, half-dozen to the box. Each box \$2.75 down to 1.00. Ladies' Best Lace Edged Handkerchiefs, in Armenian, Honiton and Brussels point lace. Each from \$1.50 to as low as 75c. Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, many of which are hand-embroidered. Each \$1.50 to 25c. Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, excellent quality, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 hem. Each 25c, 20c and 10c.

"Campbell's" Gloves

To those who may not be aware of the fact we would mention that we issue GLOVE SCRIP to any desired amount.

Space today will not permit of our detailing our EXCLUSIVE values in the Glove Section, but you may always take it for granted that in STREET AND EVENING GLOVES 'tis impossible to find a more comprehensive assortment than is shown here.

Neckwear

The very newest creations in Neckwear, as shown by "Campbell's," will afford you many pleasing suggestions for Xmas gifts.

Specially Reduced Prices on Bags and Umbrellas

See Yesterday's Colonist or Times

Campbell's

The Fashion Centre

See our north window for unusually pretty display of Children's wear.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Demonstration Tomorrow of the Nemo Corset

By Miss Craig of New York

At this season of the year when many ladies will be wearing their evening gowns quite frequently, the corset question comes very much to the fore, and it is a very opportune time for Miss Craig to be with us demonstrating the famous NEMO Corsets. It is not enough to confine the figure to straight lines; you must also get that graceful in-slope at the bottom of your corset. This, however, can't be done except by using elastic, and no elastic except the new NEMO LASTIKOPES WEBBING is durable enough—this fabric will outwear the corset. Those two broad bands of webbing around the hips (see illustration No. 319) make the corset fit like a glove when you stand and turn the corset edge in, so that it does not show through a thin dress; but they are elastic enough to give you plenty of room and perfect ease when you sit down. THIS IS SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, and no other corset can do it.

Be sure and attend our demonstration and learn more about the NEMO Corsets than we could tell you in a page of print.

Welcome! Gift Seekers

Welcome to everyone within reach of "Campbell's"—welcome in the fullest sense of the word. To the ladies "Campbell's" store affords a scope for selection in gifts that are useful, rare and in every instance appreciable. Our Xmas showing represents a stock of merchandise that ladies and misses—and men as well—will delight in looking over.

Handkerchiefs

For the quick service of all customers we have arranged a special Handkerchief Booth. Talking about handkerchiefs, we certainly have a lovely lot awaiting your inspection. Here's a brief list of just a few handkerchiefs: Children's Handkerchiefs, in the prettiest of fancy boxes, three to six in a box. Price per box 50c, 35c and 25c. Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy wicker baskets, half-dozen to the box. Each box \$2.75 down to 1.00. Ladies' Best Lace Edged Handkerchiefs, in Armenian, Honiton and Brussels point lace. Each from \$1.50 to as low as 75c. Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, many of which are hand-embroidered. Each \$1.50 to 25c. Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, excellent quality, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 hem. Each 25c, 20c and 10c.

"Campbell's" Gloves

To those who may not be aware of the fact we would mention that we issue GLOVE SCRIP to any desired amount.

Space today will not permit of our detailing our EXCLUSIVE values in the Glove Section, but you may always take it for granted that in STREET AND EVENING GLOVES 'tis impossible to find a more comprehensive assortment than is shown here.

Neckwear

The very newest creations in Neckwear, as shown by "Campbell's," will afford you many pleasing suggestions for Xmas gifts.

Specially Reduced Prices on Bags and Umbrellas

See Yesterday's Colonist or Times

Campbell's

The Fashion Centre

See our north window for unusually pretty display of Children's wear.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE WILL DISCHARGE CEMENT French Sailing Vessel Reaches Outer Wharf—Crew Shot Scagulls at Vancouver and Pilot Interested. The French bark General Faidherbe reached the Outer Wharf last night in the tug Lorne to discharge 600 tons of cement. The crew were complaining of being starved, and the captain, Capt. Ragout, had to appear in the police court owing to the shooting of scagulls from his vessel. This is an offence punishable with a fine of \$50, and there is some difficulty in determining which of the Gallec tars was guilty of slaying the gulls. Captain Ragout, through an interpreter, took the position that there was no harbor rules against slaying gulls, and he was to know whether he was in Vancouver harbor or not? There being no contraband argument the court ordered the French shipmaster to pay the costs and the interpreter's fees and let it go at that.

CRUSHED BY WHEELS John Hunter, Young Brakeman Employed by Western Fuel Company, Meets Almost Instant Death. NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—About noon today an accident occurred

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

WINNING RESULTS

A telegram from Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, conveys the very gratifying information that the Vetch property in Saanich is to be the site of the Dominion government experimental farm. This is the property selected by the late government for the same purpose, but the transaction had not been completed up to the time of the late election. Mr. Barnard took the matter up vigorously on their arrival at Ottawa and found a responsive friend in the person of Mr. Burrell. The consequence is that a question, which has been kept in abeyance for a long time, has been promptly closed in a highly satisfactory manner.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that Mr. A. T. Goward, of the B. C. Electric Railway company, was instrumental in securing an offer of the land by the company at its cost price to the company. Mr. Sperting, the general manager, acceded to Mr. Goward's request, when the nature of the matter was explained to him. Doubtless the location of the farm along the line of the railway will be advantageous to the company, but it will be far more so to the public.

This is the third result which has been accomplished during the brief period that Mr. Barnard has been at Ottawa since the election. First was the assignment of Mr. Coste to the breakwater survey; the second was the mounting of the guns on Signal Hill, and the third is that above referred to. This is a very satisfactory showing indeed.

CLINTON HOTEL LICENSES

The cancellation of the licenses of the two hotels at Clinton was an act for which Mr. Bowser will receive the praise of all British Columbians. We believe we are right in saying there is no incident in the history of British Columbia analogous to that which resulted in the death of Mrs. Barlow. It is almost inconceivable that in a province where the inhabitants are noted for their open-handed hospitality and their generous sympathies that a woman, in the throes of a deadly disease, should have been refused the shelter of a roof on the grounds that every room was taken up and that the other guests objected to have a consumptive in their midst. The action of the proprietor of the hotel was inhuman. It is altogether probable that had Mrs. Barlow obtained shelter her life would have been prolonged. The weather was bitterly cold and to subject her to exposure under the circumstances was about the most callous treatment of which we have ever heard. Mr. Bowser, immediately upon learning of the circumstances ordered an investigation, the result of which supported the findings of the coroner's jury. His action was to cancel the license of the Clinton hotel. It subsequently came to his knowledge that the Dominion hotel in Clinton was controlled by the same man as owned the hostelry which had refused accommodation to Mrs. Barlow and the license of this was also cancelled. This was all the attorney general's department could do under the circumstances but it is interesting to note that action was prompt. We trust that it may never again be our duty to record a parallel instance of "man's inhumanity."

NAVAL PREPARATIONS

A London cablegram says: "The probability of a big naval loan in the near future is revived by the Pall Mall Gazette, which anticipates that \$150,000,000 and possibly more will be raised supplemental to the usual naval estimates. It is urged that in view of the campaign in Germany in favor of an increased navy for that country it is necessary for Great Britain to show that she is determined to preserve the '2 to 1' standard. The provision of adequate docks for the Dreadnought battleships also necessitates heavy expenditure."

The Gazette is not a quarter to which we would look for any authoritative statement of the plans of the Asquith government, but it may very well be that there is substantial foundation for this report. Another telegram gave a rumor that the plans of the new First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, contemplate joint action by the Mother Country and the overseas Dominions in providing for a programme of naval construction on a scale that would make Germany pause in her activity. The suggestion is that instead of a battle between ships, we are to see a war between purses. Whether or not there is any connection between this alleged programme and the somewhat sudden proposed departure of Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, to London we can only surmise. The atmosphere is full of possibilities.

A GREAT CANADIAN

It is proposed to erect a monument in Montreal to Sir George Cartier. The proposal is an excellent one, and we hope it will be carried into effect. The younger generation of Canadians knows very little of George Etienne Cartier, and yet he played a role in Canada scarcely second to that of Sir John Macdonald. The Montreal Herald says of him:

Cartier was before all a manager of events, a leader among his fellows. His task was not Lafontaine's task, and his strength, for he had strength, was of a different order. He was a master of the business of the hour. Without him Sir John Macdonald very likely would have had a great career, but it would have tended differently. Quebec had confidence in him, and at times he had to make heavy drafts upon the credit this gave him. Not once, but twice and thrice, and most of all at the time of Confederation, Quebec had to rely almost wholly upon his word in running what seemed to be some new risk. Men of his character and of his courage are rare. Men who serve so well and so long the political organization of their own fashioning are still more rare. It is from this the inspiration for a monument comes.

Those who remember that distinguished Canadian will endorse all that the Herald says. There was a time when his name was an inspiration and a strength to those who felt some doubt as to the success of the Confederation in the days when it was an experiment. Sir George died in 1873, and he was then only 69 years of age. He was a lawyer of great ability, a statesman of far-seeing judgment, a public man of rare adroitness, a scholar of no mean attainments, a poet with a fine fancy, and, above all, a courtly and honorable gentleman. Canada suffered a great loss when he was cut off in the very prime of his life.

CHEAPER CABLEGRAMS

The promised reduction on cable tolls has been received with great approval by the British press. We give the following extracts from leading newspapers:

The Times says it is hard to think of any other reform to more effectively unite our scattered Empire.

The Chronicle says it is a valuable addition to the pieces of sane, practical imperialism the present government has effected. Many will consider that cable rates might reasonably be long by reduced further. The alternative is the laying of a state-owned cable across the Atlantic, by which the United Kingdom and overseas Dominions would reap full advantage of the present Pacific cable. The postmaster-general further announces that he has made a condition of the transfer of landing licenses for cables that there shall be government control of cable rates.

The Daily Mail says that even now rates are none too low and Mr. Samuel must not rest on his oars. The News says the reductions do not of course end the matter, but are a long way towards the ideal penny a word spoken of by Mr. Lemieux.

For the purposes of newspapers on the Pacific Coast the reduction will be of no very great value, because the transcontinental rate added to the cable rate from the Mother Country brings the cost of special telegrams to so high a figure that they are practically out of the question as a daily feature of the news. Population is yet unequal to the support of newspapers in British Columbia that can afford to print special London telegrams. When Sir Edward Tennant was here not long ago, he expressed himself very strongly to the Colonist because the paper did not contain more London telegrams; but when he was told what they would cost, he withdrew what he had said. We mention this matter lest any one should suppose that a reduction in cable rates will enable the British Columbia papers to print more London telegrams. The cost is yet too great to permit such a service to be considered.

The comic papers in the United States have visions of Mr. Roosevelt getting ready for a campaign for a presidential nomination.

Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust have been dissolved; but let no man lay the flattering unction to his soul that oil will be cheaper or tobacco less expensive.

Mr. Horne-Payne has said that London is just now inundated with wild Canadian proposals, especially in land and town property. This may be so, but experience shows it to be pretty difficult to say in advance that any Canadian land proposal is "wild."

United Labor is endeavoring to shake itself free of the McNamara and all their works. In taking this course the officials are undoubtedly voicing the sentiments of practically all the members of unions; but it is idle for anyone to pretend that only one man was responsible for the Los Angeles outrage, as the McNamara ways, and means committee affirms. United Labor owes a duty to itself that will not be fully discharged until it has done everything in its power to have everyone responsible for that crime brought to justice.

It is reported in financial circles in the East that the Grand Trunk Pacific wants to borrow \$15,000,000 from the government. A previous loan of \$10,000,000 was made with very little opposition in the house.

MOTOR CAR STATISTICS

Motor car statistics unlike census returns belong to the category of those which do not pervert the truth. Hence it is that we feel safe in offering a few remarks on the figures dealing with these vehicles in British Columbia as printed in our news columns today. Victoria, that is Greater Victoria, which includes Oak Bay, Esquimalt and Saanich, has 604 motor cars. In Greater Vancouver the number is 1180. Estimating the population of the city and the immediately surrounding districts as 45,000 this gives us a motor car for every seventy-five persons. We have no means of gauging, but believe that this is an exceptionally high average, and furnishes a striking tribute to the wealth and prosperity of this city. Indeed it would seem that speaking proportionately the people of Victoria are much more wealthy than the inhabitants of Vancouver. The average at the mainland centre of population works out at a motor car to every 110 persons. All told in the province there are 2,365 motor cars in use, and Victoria is responsible for more than a quarter of the total. During the past month we are given to understand that some hundred new licenses have been issued throughout British Columbia, and of these Victorians were responsible for seventy.

It is interesting to have the recommendations, which the Tax Commission will make, claimed in advance for the Liberals. As no one outside of the commission knows anything about what the report when completed will be, the claimant is taking long chances.

A suggestion to the Canadian Pacific: Buy a good corner on Government street and build a fine office building. You will not be sorry. You may remember how you hesitated about the hotel. Take a tip from The Colonist and buy and build now.

It is proposed in California to open all state offices to women. A measure for that purpose has passed the lower branch of the legislature without a dissenting voice. Well, everyone always knew that when a California lady makes up her mind to get anything she gets it.

Toronto seems to have "done herself proud" on the occasion of the ball in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. A Victoria young lady, who was present, writes: "I have never been in the Armories before and was surprised at the vastness of the place. It was thronged with beautifully dressed women and men in evening dress, kilts and uniforms. It was a very brilliant sight. When we first slipped out on the balcony overlooking the ball room, we simply stood still in amazement. So many lovely women I never saw and such sweet, pretty girls." She adds: "The Duchess looked lovely—so dignified and graceful."

The few dismissals of offensive partisans, which have been made since the new government came in, are of course being adversely commented upon by our Liberal friends. We think it will be found, when the whole story is told, that no official who has confined himself to his public duties and left politics alone, will be interfered with. On the other hand, if any one chose to take his office in his hand and participate in an election, he has no reason to complain if he loses, when his friends lose. Politicians ought never to permit members of the civil service to engage in campaigns. It is unfair to them, and as candidates should give them to understand that they are to keep out of the fight.

There is not the slightest need for any one to remind the Colonist of the promised ferry connection between the Island and Mainland divisions of the Canadian Northern. That will be very valuable. We have spoken of its importance over and over again and expect to do so on future occasions. We are glad to be assured that "The Colonist should have no difficulty in securing the construction of a bridge across Seymour Narrows." We are told that "with governments at both Ottawa and Victoria in accord with its views," the task of this paper should be easy. We hope it will prove so, but we may say in passing that it is not rendered any easier by the indifferent and ever cynical attitude taken by the mouthpiece of the Victoria Liberals.

As everything relating to National ports is of direct interest to Victoria, we quote the Montreal Herald's report of what Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works, said in the House of Commons: "The most generous and progressive treatment of ports was furnished by Hon. Mr. Monk, who replied. The work should have been begun long ago, and following out the Transportation Commission's recommendation that the ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, the lake ports and those on the Pacific coast should be acquired by the government, nationalized and made free. If it cost twenty-five or thirty millions, or even twice the amount, it should have been done before this. A single port should not be selected, but all should be treated in a big general scheme and the thing undertaken at once if American competition was to be met."



Why Not Make Your Gifts Useful Gifts

Isn't it true that there are a thousand and one gifts given each year—that are just trifle gifts—that are of no use to those receiving them?

Why waste this way? Why not invest the gift giving money in lasting, satisfactory, useful things?

Such are the sort this big store offers and suggests to you—and the selection is so unlimited that the choosing is easy.

Little things, big things, things for everybody. Prices most reasonable, and if the Christmas allowance be a trifle limited, we have pieces priced so small that it will enable you to do all that you may wish to.

Reasons enough why you should make this store your buying headquarters.

Chocolate Sets

Many Designs to Select From—Make Useful Presents
Priced from \$3.00 Per Set



A Coffee Percolator or a Hot Water Kettle Will Make a Nice Gift

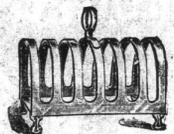
Surely you are not puzzling your brain wondering what to get for Mother this Christmas. Have you ever asked us to help you? Now, if you can't make up your mind what to get for Mother, or a lady friend, let us tell you that we have hundreds of different things that will be appreciated.

A Coffee Percolator would be a nice gift at a very reasonable price. Choose your style, from \$9.00.

Another useful gift at a very reasonable price is one of our Hot Water Kettles with stand, in silverplate, nickel, brass or copper. A big variety to select from. Prices start at \$3.50.



SHAVING MUGS 25¢
Shaving Mugs from 25¢ settles the gift question for some dainty decorated China.
Moustache Cups, excellent line at 25¢.



TOAST RACKS \$1.00
Silver Plated Toast Racks in a great variety of designs. Prices range from \$1.00. Hundreds of gifts in silver-plate here. Great values offered.



NUT CRACKERS 35¢
Nut Crackers are needed for Christmas—several styles here priced at 65¢ and 35¢.
Silver plated styles at \$1.00 and 75¢.
Lots of China Nut Bowls.

Don't miss the 10c, 25c, 35c and 50c Counters



Linens, Cushions,

Rugs, Down Quilts, Curtains, Carpet Sweepers

THESE ARE A FEW OF THE HUNDREDS OF GIFTS TO BE FOUND ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

Gifts for ladies in generous abundance on the Second Floor. Here you will find a host of articles dear to every woman's heart, and specially desirable as gift things to send the homekeeper. This department's offerings in Dainty Linens, Linen Drawn Work, Sofa Pillows, Cushion Tops, Cosy Corner Fittings, Hearth Rugs, Curtains, Down Quilts, etc., are bound to please.

It is impossible to adequately describe these many choice items and therefore useless to quote prices. The best and only satisfactory plan is to make a visit of inspection. You are welcome, and we promise that you won't be disappointed. A comfortable, convenient Rest Room for ladies on this floor. Make use of it during the holiday season. Welcome, whether a shopper at this store or not.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

The Right Store Because It Is Correct

THE ROMA

On the retirement of Constantius Augustus, as the state provided, the supremacy in the west of the Empire. These different molds. Constantius was severe and himself with all the East was the home. Gallus was a brave and came necessary to Constantius, either from avoid discord, assent of them by Gallus afterwards known as experience, and Severus somewhat humble position was given the Africa; the former Gallus retained as region between Italy either directly or indirectly, was suppressed the Empire. Constantius poor health, and arrangements for a successor, his ambitious the absolute master.

At this time the life of the Empire was an epoch in the history of the emperors, perhaps, of imperial powers and of history. He was born by some writers the place, but others land. There is doubt of his mother. His father was a British authority is to the keeper. When Constantius divorced Constantius youth—he was eight a position of great services to Diocletian with the train of his who had a keen eye gladly. At this time and athletic figure, expert in athletic games, gentle in his habits, and quite fresh. His popularity with Gallus, who had his rapid promotion news of this came to sent an urgent message to join him in the another Gallus died the young man finally of Nicomedia by reached the coast of leaving for Britain against the Picts. He was followed by Constantius, which occurred Augustus for fifteen death, and the soldier acclaimed Constantius. Gallus was an action of the army decided to Constantine's rank that of Caesar, and with the constitution Constantine had to mere matter of title progress, and he advanced rank without ceremony as the new actor of Constantine's treatment which he Constantius by his exalted instincts mother, but Constantius with every possibility though they never provided for them live in affluence and

The cost of money very burdensome. Previous to had been only one provinces contribute with great establishments many places, the to Rome by the of discontinued. They been free of taxes, that a census should one should make there was profound the greater, when resorted to in order a full statement of centuries the people nothing to the thought that an obstacle to set foot in Rome to compel them to tant province was the discontented and Maxentius, who was an elev Maximian, who from the assertion tired from office pilled to do so. Diocletian for his emergency again assumed the to be proclaimed

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

On the retirement of Diocletian and Maximian, Constantius and Galerius assumed the title of Augustus, as the new constitution of the state provided, the former retaining supremacy in the west and the latter in the east of the Empire. These men were cast in very different molds. Constantius was gentle and unassuming, living a life of simplicity; Galerius was severe and haughty, surrounding himself with all the magnificence of which the East was the home. Both men were personally courageous and excellent soldiers. It became necessary to select two Caesars and Constantius, either from indifference or a desire to avoid discord, assented to the selection of both of them by Galerius, who chose his nephew, afterwards known as Maximian, a youth of no experience, and Severus, who had occupied a somewhat humble position in his court. The latter was given the government of Italy and Africa; the former that of Egypt and Syria. Galerius retained as his own jurisdiction the region between Italy and Syria, and thus, either directly or indirectly, through his appointees, was supreme over three-fourths of the Empire. Constantius was at this time in poor health, and Galerius began to make arrangements for a successor to the throne of the west, his ambition being to make himself the absolute master of the whole realm.

At this time there appeared in the public life of the Empire a man, whose career marked an epoch in the history of the world. Constantine was not the greatest of the Roman emperors, perhaps, but he was a man of exceptional powers and certainly a Maker of History. He was born in the year 274. It is said by some writers that Britain was his birthplace, but others claim Greece as his native land. There is doubt also as to the family of his mother. It has been claimed that her father was a British king, but the weight of authority is to the effect that he was an innkeeper. When Constantine was made Caesar, he divorced Constantine's mother, and the youth—he was eighteen—was thus placed in a position of great humiliation. He offered his services to Diocletian, instead of going west with the train of his father, and that emperor, who had a keen eye for merit, accepted them gladly. At this time Constantine was of tall and athletic figure, handsome in countenance, expert in athletic games and in the use of arms, gentle in his manners, prudent in his habits, and quite free from the vices of his day. His popularity with the soldiers was great, and Galerius, who had become Augustus, viewed his rapid promotion with jealousy. When news of this came to the ears of Constantine, he sent an urgent message to his son, asking him to join him in the West. On one pretext or another Galerius delayed his departure, but the young man finally escaped from the palace of Nicomedia by night and by forced journeys reached the coast of Gaul as his father was leaving for Britain to head an expedition against the Picts. The expedition was successful, but was followed by the death of Constantius, which occurred in 306. He had been Augustus for fifteen months previous to his death, and the soldiers, after some deliberation, acclaimed Constantine as Emperor and Augustus. Galerius was at first minded to reject the action of the army in Britain, but on consideration decided to recognize it, but to reduce Constantine's rank from that of Augustus to that of Caesar, a decision quite in keeping with the constitution prescribed by Diocletian. Constantine had too large a mind to permit a mere matter of title to stand in the way of his progress, and he accepted the lessening of his rank without complaint, acknowledged Severus as the new Augustus, and set himself to the task of strengthening himself in the esteem of the people over whom he ruled. The character of Constantine was well displayed in the treatment which he accorded to the children of Constantius by his second wife. A man of less exalted instincts might have revenged upon them the indignity done by Constantine to his mother, but Constantine treated the children with every possible consideration, and although they never received princely honors, he provided for them so that they were able to live in affluence and dignity.

The cost of maintaining four courts was very burdensome to the people of the Empire. Previous to the time of Diocletian there had been only one imperial court, and all the provinces contributed to its maintenance; but with great establishments to maintain in so many places, the tribute that had been paid to Rome by the other parts of the Empire was discontinued. The people of Italy had long been free of taxes, and when Galerius ordered that a census should be taken and that every one should make a statement of his property, there was profound discontent, which was all the greater, when it was found that torture was resorted to in order to compel people to make a full statement of their possessions. For five centuries the people of Italy had contributed nothing to the Imperial exchequer, and the thought that an obscure peasant, who disdained to set foot in Rome, should assume the right to compel them to maintain his state in a distant province was more than they could bear. The discontent found expression in rebellion, and Maxentius, son of the Emperor Maximian, was elevated to the throne of Italy. Maximian, who never willingly abstained from the assertion of his power, and who retired from office only because he was compelled to do so by the overshadowing influence of Diocletian, thought the time was ripe for his emergence from retirement, and so he again assumed the purple and caused himself to be proclaimed Augustus. Thus Rome had

at one and the same time five rulers claiming imperial rank, namely, Galerius and Severus, who were constitutionally Augusti; Maximian, who had proclaimed himself Augustus; Constantine, who was Caesar, and Maxentius, who was also Caesar. Severus undertook the task of overthrowing Maximian, but he reckoned without that old yet able soldier. After a short but vigorous campaign, he was taken prisoner and conducted to Rome, where he was given his choice of death, and selected the painless one of opening his veins. Severus was a good administrator and a fairly able soldier. His weakness was a love of pleasure, which does not seem to have been marked by cruelty, as was usually the case in those days.

Maximian was not content with this success. He was a man of great vigor, and no sooner had order been restored in Italy than he set out for Gaul, his determination being to strengthen his position as Augustus by an alliance with Constantine. He found that prince very willing to enter into his plans, and perhaps the more so since Maximian offered him his beautiful daughter Fausta as his wife. The marriage took place at Arles in 307, when Constantine was thirty-three, and the fact that he had remained single to such an age shows his character in a notable light, for it was the custom of the princes of that time to marry early, and in most cases often. Constantine now began to prepare himself for the struggle that he had long anticipated. The innkeeper's grandson aimed at nothing less than the dominion of the world, and his alliance with the family of Maximian greatly strengthened his hands.

ORIGIN OF EVIL

Last Sunday an effort was made on this page to give some idea of the nature of wrongdoing considered from the standpoint of human relations. It was pointed out that the logical, or philosophical, deduction from the necessity of providing for self-preservation and racial preservation was that we should learn to do as we would be done by, and that in the Golden Rule, as laid down by Jesus, we have the very consummation of wisdom. It may not be amiss to consider for a little while the origin of wrong-doing. Many persons are sincerely of the opinion that men do wrong because they are influenced to do so by a being, who is omnipresent, omniscient and all but omnipotent, and is engaged in ceaseless warfare with the Creator. For this there is no warrant outside of poetry, although some of the poetry is doubtless very ancient. There is a disposition among men to believe that, as darkness is the opposite of light, silence the opposite of sound, weakness the opposite of strength, evil the opposite of good, there must be some being working for wrong in opposition to the Divine power which works for good. Hence the hypothesis of Satan, of whose existence so many people are so profoundly convinced, that it is surprising they do not add to their creed a statement that they believe in him. There is no need for such an hypothesis.

"Man is of the earth earthy," said the Apostle, although he prefaced the statement with the words "the first." In this fact we find the origin of evil. The source of evil is in ourselves. We do wrong because the actual or cultivated needs of our physical natures impel us to violate the rights of others. If man was ever perfect, he was content with what was his own. He fell the moment he began to desire what was some one else's, and we do no violence to the teachings of philosophy or religion if we suppose the first illustration of selfishness was prompted by the cravings of man's physical nature. Let your imagination carry you back to the early days of human history as disclosed by geology. Life was then a perpetual struggle to keep alive. If you choose to believe that previous to this period man lived in Edenic conditions, when there was no such thing as wrong-doing, you have not only sacred tradition to support your belief, but geology shows that such a state of things may easily have been possible. But let us confine ourselves to things of which there is incontrovertible evidence, evidence that every one must accept whatever his religious belief may be or if he has no religious belief at all. This evidence shows that there was a time in the history of mankind when every consideration had to give place to the all-important one of keeping alive. Then might became right; the weakest went to the wall; the fittest survived. The Cains slew the Abels. There was not enough for all, and the life of a man was as nothing to one who desired to have what the other possessed. This is no fancy picture. This is exactly how things must have been when men lived in caves and fought with the mammoth and the cave-bear. In this condition of life we find the foundation of human practices and of human society, and we may well believe that absolute disregard of the rights of others continued as long as the physical condition of the earth remained unameliorated. When it became easier to keep alive the incentive to deprive others of what kept them alive became less compelling, and the better nature of man began to assert itself. We must not lose sight of the fact that man's nature is dual, and that what we call wrong, that is, the things which the Ten Commandments prohibit, and against the doing of which we make laws, are physical acts, that is, they are things which are prompted by the actual or cultivated wants of our physical being.

But some may ask if this does not imply a denial of the idea that wrong-doing is a violation of Divine law. By no means. "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love

one another." It was new not in the sense that before it was uttered men were not under any obligation to obey the law of love, but in the sense that it drew attention to duties that were not merely negative, but positive. Everything that is dictated by selfish disregard of the rights of others is contrary to this law. You may ask how it was possible for men to observe this Divine law under the conditions described above. Perhaps it was impossible. Even in these days, when we are all free, theoretically at least, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and there is, or might be, abundance for us all, we know how the voice of our physical nature will drown that of conscience, and love for their children will prompt men to do what their consciences tell them is wrong and the law of man declares to be a crime. But the days of the cave-dwellers have passed; the privations of the Ice-Age have disappeared. The spiritual side of our natures has freer scope, and in the case of most of us absolutely free scope. Necessity, which is said to know no law, no longer has any real jurisdiction over most of us. We can do right if we wish to do right. Our wrong-doing is deliberate, and therefore we cannot complain if we find ourselves under condemnation. Human ideas of justice, of the distinction between right and wrong, are of no avail when we seek to characterize the conduct of those to whom Nature in bygone years made the burden of living almost too-heavy to be borne, and to whom the wrongs of our modern social system make life little else than a curse. This thought makes it seem that if there must of necessity be somewhere a Fountain of Divine Justice, as if there must be an era or a place, where all that seems humanly wrong will be made right, as if there must be somehow a means provided for salvation from the sins of the world.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION Egypt—VII.

Queen Hatshopsitu, and the Voyage to Find the "Ladders of Incense"

The old legend which relates to the miraculous birth of this long-ago queen tells of how her mother was visited once in the night by the great god Amon, who descended from heaven in a cloud of perfume and flowers, and the result of the god thus honoring his handmaiden was the birth of Hatshopsitu, a daughter, perfect in form and feature, and of a great courage and wisdom. The pictures on the queen's tomb, tell us the story of the child's birth into the world, of how her mother was attended by a troop of ministering heavenly spirits during her travail, and the child was born amid great rejoicing. They show also her earthly father presenting his infant to the nobles, declaring to them that she will reign over Egypt and the world. The Theban monuments represent the child grown to womanhood, retaining still the perfection of feature, but disguised as far as possible to look like a man, "with uncovered shoulders—wearing the short loin-cloth and the keffiyeh, while the diadem rests on her closely-cut hair, and the false beard depends from her chin." Whether in reality Hatshopsitu ever appeared in this guise or not is a matter of doubt; the monuments were made during her lifetime with the idea probably of deceiving posterity into believing that a true representation, for men were accorded higher honors than women, in death as well as in life.

However that may have been, Hatshopsitu was married while still very young to her brother Thutmosis, by whom she had several daughters. Thutmosis was her junior, and when his father died, though he inherited the kingly office, his wife was the real head of the state, and governed Egypt with a firm hand. Under her the country flourished, and building was done on a very large scale. One great monument in particular remains still a thing of wonderful beauty. It was that which she erected to her father Amon, and thus she describes it: "As I sat in the palace and thought upon him who created me, my heart prompted me to raise to him two obelisks of electrum, whose apices should pierce the firmaments, before the noble gateway which is between the two great pylons of the King Thutmosis I. . . . and the single block of granite has been cut without let or obstacle, at the desire of My Majesty, between the first of the second month of Pirit of the Vth year, and the 30th of the fourth moon of Shomu of the Vth year, which makes seven months from the day when they began to quarry it." One of these obelisks is standing today amid the ruins of Karnak, graceful in outline and covered with a variety of beautiful figures as perfect as it was in those long-gone years when the queen and her brother looked proudly upon it.

When Thutmosis II. died, Queen Hatshopsitu reigned alone, and it was after the completion of the great monument that Amon enjoined a difficult task to be done in his honor. For the services in the temple aromatic gums were used in the making of incense, and these gums were brought from a great distance by slow transport, and must of necessity pass through "impure" hands. The most highly-prized of the gums was that obtained from the incense sycamore, which was brought across Africa, and which was supposed to lose much of its virtue in transit. Hundreds of years before Hatshopsitu's time there had been friendly intercourse between the Egyptians and the people of those aromatic regions, but now "None climbed the ladders of incense," none of the Egyptians; they knew of them from hearsay, from the stories of people of ancient

times, for these products were brought to the kings of the Delta, thy fathers, to one or other of them, from the times of thy ancestors the kings of the Said, who lived of yore."

One day Hatshopsitu had gone to the temple to offer prayers; her supplications rose up before the throne of the Lord of Karnak, and a command was heard in the sanctuary, a behest of the god himself, that the ways which led to Puanit should be explored, and that the roads to the "Ladders of Incense" should be trodden. It should be explained that the word "Ladders" has not the meaning which we give it; it is employed in the text to signify "Khatiu," meaning a country laid out in terraces.

Nothing was known of Puanit except that it lay to the south or to the extreme east, "that from thence many of the gods had come into Egypt, while from out of it the sun rose every morning." Amon described it as a place of delight, and of his own creation. He commanded that ships should be at once despatched to this faraway coast and "laden joyfully with living incense trees and with all the products of the earth."

So the voyage of exploration was begun. Hatshopsitu chose five "well-built galleys, and manned them with picked crews." She caused them to be laden with such merchandise as would be most attractive to the barbarians, and placing the vessels under the command of a royal envoy, she sent them forth upon the Red Sea in quest of the incense.

The expedition was in every way successful, and after many weeks reached the Land of Perfumes on the Somali coast. Their meeting with the natives, their parleying, the giving of bright beads and ornaments covered with gold, of dyed linens and polished weapons, the natives' naive delight, their merry hospitality, all find a parallel in many stories of adventure. "Have you come down by way of the sky?" asked the simple people, "or have you sailed on the waters of the Tonutir Sea? You have followed the path of the sun, for as the king of the land of Egypt, it is not possible to elude him, and we live—ourselves by the breath he gives us."

The rest of the story must wait for another chapter.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM II.

In the previous article brief reference was made to the reproductive power of vegetation. This is a quality which absolutely differentiates that kingdom from the kingdom of minerals. A nugget of gold may exist for an indefinite period. The Sun may shine upon it for a million years, the rain may fall upon it, summer and winter may come and go, but it remains the same, except that it may be worn by the action of the rain and the winds. Plant a nugget of gold and it will never produce another of its kind. The smallest lichen can do what the mountain cannot do. It can grow; it can reproduce its kind. Here we are confronted with a barrier which Nature has placed in the pathway of Science, and on which She has inscribed: "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud steps be stayed." There is no use in your going to your books to discover the source of this power of reproduction. It is not told in any book of science. In these days, when Science has moved forward a little on timid feet, and free thought has gone romping on ahead of it towards all manner of conclusions, it may be well to mention that all the wisdom of all the learned men that ever lived has not progressed a hair's breadth beyond the writer of the First Chapter of Genesis, who wrote: "And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed after its kind, and the fruit tree yielding fruit, whose seed is in itself upon the earth, and it was so." If you do not accept this explanation of the origin of vegetable life, you will have to do without any, for there is no other.

No one seriously claims that plants have intelligence, although some of them do things, which seem to indicate the possession of a property akin to it. One of the most remarkable and at the same time most useful of these properties is in connection with reproduction. Take, for example, three very important articles of food, wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes. These plants are of tropical origin, but they reach perfection in the Temperate Zone and in a latitude, where there is always an element of doubt as to whether they will attain it. What is perfection in a plant? It is its ability to reproduce its kind. A plant has not fully performed its functions until it has provided for a new generation; and here is the remarkable fact to which reference is made above. When the conditions under which reproduction is easy and certain, the plant produces little seed; where they are difficult it produces more. Wheat will grow luxuriantly in Louisiana, but a stalk of wheat will carry more grains in the Peace River than in the Gulf State. The corn states of the American Union are not the natural habitat of that grain, but they produce it in its best type. Our northern potatoes are infinitely superior to those grown in lands where the potato is indigenous. So also is the case of the apple. Its origin was in southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia; but the finest apples produced in those mild latitudes cannot be compared with the product of British Columbia, grown where at times the winter temperature is very low. It is true that cultivation and selection has had much to do with the superior excellence of northern grain, tubers and fruits, but the fact remains that the impelling instinct of reproduction, which every plant possesses, is the dominating factor in

bringing about this increased fruitfulness.

A notable thing about plant life is its ability to overcome the laws of gravitation. Plants as a general rule build upwards. There are exceptions, it is true. The lower forms of vegetable life grow laterally. The little green growth which we see on water and is known as water slime is a plant, and it grows laterally; so do the lichens on the rocks; but nearly all vegetation raises itself above the ground. This tendency is so strong that it seems almost resistless. A mushroom is a very frail structure, but in its effort to get upward, if only for a short day's life, it will lift up and push aside clods of earth. There has been more than one instance in Victoria, where the ability of a frail plant to force concrete out of place has been demonstrated. The roots of a tree will throw great buildings out of perpendicular. What we call "the gnawing of time," the destroying factor in the case of ancient structures, is often vegetation. Plants demand room to grow, and while it is true that in their growth they follow the line of least resistance, the tendency is to grow away from the centre of the earth, although in order to do so, they send part of their growth deep into the soil to give themselves a secure foothold. The structure of some plants is so substantial that they retain their erect position even though their life principle has gone; in other instances it is the plant-life that seems to keep them erect. We all know this, although we all may not have thought much about it. A day or two ago two plants of the same kind were brought in from the garden. One stands erect; the other has drooped. Chemical analysis could not find in one anything that is not in the other. But something has gone out of one, and we say the plant is dead. What was that something? It could not be seen or weighed or measured; but it was as real as the mountain peaks across the Strait. This is one of Nature's insoluble riddles.

SMASH FOREIGN OFFICE SECRECY.

There is a growing feeling against the One Man control of the Foreign Office and the secrecy of that Man and his refusal to inform the House of Commons, whose servant he is, of what is going on behind the Foreign Office doors.

That great financial paper, the Economist, says that "Sir Edward Grey would do better for the country if he took it more into his confidence. His failures, we think, have been largely due to a well intentioned but ill-concealed reticence, and his good deeds would have borne more fruit if the House of Commons had been allowed, as it were, to participate. A one-man policy lacks strength, and secrecy is no guarantee of success. Moreover the penalty of secrecy is a constant leakage of secrets, along with mischievous whispers, rumors, and false reports."

"Both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary were questioned from the Liberal and Tory benches on the tragic events in Tripoli," says the Nation. "The tone of both Ministers was peremptory, and we greatly regret that perfectly proper and urgent questions concerning not merely foreign policy, but common humanity and the decent conduct of war, which the Government is pledged under the Hague Convention to uphold, should be answered in this fashion. It becomes the urgent duty of the Liberal Party to call for a prompt discussion of the foreign policy of the Government."

The Star makes a very vigorous protest. "The two Front Benches," it says, "work together in concert and complicity in order to remove the conduct of Foreign Affairs from the knowledge and control of the House of Commons. Far different was it in the days of Disraeli and Gladstone. Then the Commons were free. Then Gladstone, aflame with indignation over the Bulgarian horrors, was able not only to cross examine Disraeli but to move a series of resolutions which threw a blaze of publicity on the facts."

"Today the position is analogous, but Italy is in the dock, and the horrors in question are Italian horrors. Sir Edward Grey, however, is able to stifle all questions and all criticisms. Unlike Disraeli he has not to face the House of Commons, for the House of Commons as an effective organ of criticism no longer exists."

"The only watch dog that is not muzzled is the Press. It is the stern duty of the Liberal Press to do what ought to be done on the floor of the House, and to say plainly what ought to be said there. The secrecy of the Foreign Office must be smashed, and the House of Commons must regain its liberty. If it cannot regain its liberty without breaking its absurd rules of procedure, then let the rules be broken. Are there not ten or twenty Radicals who will do this? For it must be done sooner or later."

"Consider the pass to which this secrecy has brought us. Sir Francis Lascelles, who for thirteen years was our Ambassador at Berlin, declared yesterday (Nov. 2) at the Mansion House (where men can actually use their tongues) that never in his experience had England been more furiously hated throughout the length and breadth of Germany than she is at the present moment. This is the work of our secret Foreign policy. The Liberal Party are not going to stand it any longer. They must have the facts out about Germany, and they must take control and see whether the awful devilry which is leading us towards war with Germany cannot be exercised once and for all. There is no cause for enmity between Germany and England."

REBEL LEADERS FOR MONARCHY

Though in Favor of Republic, Will Accept Rule of Monarch Under Constitutional Form of Government

WU CHANG, Dec. 7.—While absolutely opposed to the Manchu dynasty, and personally favoring a republic, General Yuan Heng and the other revolutionary leaders have decided to accept a constitutional monarchy, with Yuan Shi Kai or some other satisfactory Chinese ruler under a constitution.

The rebel leaders have determined upon this course in order to prevent further bloodshed and the possible disruption of the country.

ARMISTICE EXTENDED PEKING, Dec. 7.—The armistice has been extended until December 31. Prince Tsai Tao and Prince Tsai Sun, brothers of Prince Chun, the ex-empereur, contributed one thousand taels expressly for the military.

AMERICAN CHINESE SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Local leaders in the Chinese revolutionary movement profess entire ignorance of any proposed election to record the choice of a ruler. Those who were interviewed today said that such an action at this time would be futile and ridiculous.

BANKERS REFUSE LOAN SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper. The sum named in the negotiations with the bankers was 30,000,000 taels.

According to the Chung Sai Yat Po's report, the Chinese government has offered to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper. The sum named in the negotiations with the bankers was 30,000,000 taels.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

WILSON'S POLICY SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The plan that Premier Yuan Shi Kai hoped to arrange for the imperial government has fallen through because of the unwillingness of the French and Belgian bankers to accept the risk, according to reports received from Shanghai today by the Chung Sai Yat Po, a Chinese paper.

SEEKS SUPPORT FROM FRANCE

Russian Foreign Minister's Visit to Paris Thought to Be Significant as Regards Entente

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The visit of the Russian foreign minister, Sergius Sazonoff, who arrived here today, is generally regarded by the press in a timely re-affirmation of the Russo-Franco entente.

The newspapers express the opinion that M. Sazonoff also wishes to sound France in regard to the Russian proposition to use their best endeavors to facilitate the passage of Russian warships.

The Temps also indicates that the Persian question was discussed at length by M. Sazonoff. They newspaper says the relations of Russia and Persia have been complicated by the intrusion of foreign advisers in Persia.

Blocked by Britain LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British government has blocked any intention that the Persian parliament requesting the representatives of the German people to use their best endeavors to facilitate the passage of Russian warships.

Appeal to Germany BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The president of the Reichstag received an appeal from the Persian parliament requesting the representatives of the German people to use their best endeavors to facilitate the passage of Russian warships.

Appealed to States Story Regarding Withdrawal of Credit from German Banks by British and French Banks

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Zeitungs says that during the height of the Anglo-German crisis, the French and English banks, having withdrawn their credits from the German banks, the latter appealed to American banks for aid.

Schooner Released SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 7.—The four-masted schooner Irene, which grounded on Ballast Point yesterday while trying to clear the harbor under full sail at high tide today. The vessel was not damaged.

WILD SCENES IN PARLIAMENT Speaker of New South Wales Causes Disorder by Tyrannical Treatment of Several Liberal Members

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7.—There were wild scenes of disorder and excitement enacted on the floor of the state parliament of New South Wales at Sydney today, due to the drastic methods employed by Speaker Willis towards a number of Liberal members.

Following this, the member for Namoi called the member for Waverley a "snob," with a strong prefix attached to it. The latter protested. "Remove him," cried the speaker, and straightaway the order was carried out.

Death of Sir George H. Lewis LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir George Henry Lewis, senior member of the firm of Lewis & Lewis, solicitors, died here today. He was born in 1833.

Mauretania Touches Bottom LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Cunard liner Mauretania, which went aground near Dingle during a storm last night, was floated this morning. The Mauretania apparently sustained no damage as a result of her grounding. The Cunard company has decided to have the Lusitania sail in place of the Mauretania on December 9, owing to the accident.

Survey Canal Entrance SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—Bound for Panama, where she will survey the entrance to the Panama canal, the United States Coast and Geodetic survey steamer Patterson left Seattle today. As the canal is to be opened for navigation in 1913, it has been recommended that the work of surveying the Panama roadstead and approaches be undertaken as soon as possible. The Patterson will spend the winter in the south and next summer will be re-assigned to duty in Alaska waters.

BOAST CAUSE OF CONFESSION

Utterance of James B. McManis Said to Have Angered McManigal and Led to Exposure of Plot

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—"I've got hundreds of thousands of dollars and the American Federation of Labor back of me. It only took \$30,000 to clear Vincent Altman of Chicago, and if they could not convict him they can't convict me."

Mr. Stead in London and throughout England is doing a great work. He has aroused the country to a sense of its responsibility. He has done it before and that is in favor of his success this time.

Japanese Liner Landed Large Amount of Cargo at Outer Wharf for Transhipment to Eastern Canada

With a cargo of 3,200 tons of general freight, of which over 1,300 tons was discharged here, the Japanese steamer Awa Maru, Capt. Iriyawa, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, reached the outer wharf yesterday.

Manager of Midland Railway WINNIPEG, Dec. 7.—G. E. Daffoe, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway and acting manager of the Midland Railway in Winnipeg. This is the Hill company that has just completed a \$7,000,000 freight terminal in the city.

Acquittal on Murder Charge SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Mary L. Sudall, who shot in the back and killed her divorced husband, Joseph Sudall, was acquitted on the charge of murder by a jury in the superior court today.

CANADIAN OUTLOOK ON ITALIAN AGGRESSION

Distance modifies the effect of an incident just as time modifies the effect of an idea. It is all a matter of color playing upon the background of the mind.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

Postmaster Dismissed MACLEOD, Alta., Dec. 7.—Postmaster A. F. Grady has been removed by the new Conservative government and J. B. McKay appointed to the position. The change goes into effect the first of the year. It is expected that Assistant Postmaster R. J. E. Gardiner and the whole office staff will leave. Mr. McKay is agent of the Dominion Express company here.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

AWA MARU FROM THE FAR EAST

Japanese Liner Landed Large Amount of Cargo at Outer Wharf for Transhipment to Eastern Canada

With a cargo of 3,200 tons of general freight, of which over 1,300 tons was discharged here, the Japanese steamer Awa Maru, Capt. Iriyawa, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, reached the outer wharf yesterday.

Manager of Midland Railway WINNIPEG, Dec. 7.—G. E. Daffoe, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway and acting manager of the Midland Railway in Winnipeg. This is the Hill company that has just completed a \$7,000,000 freight terminal in the city.

Acquittal on Murder Charge SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Mary L. Sudall, who shot in the back and killed her divorced husband, Joseph Sudall, was acquitted on the charge of murder by a jury in the superior court today.

CANADIAN OUTLOOK ON ITALIAN AGGRESSION

Distance modifies the effect of an incident just as time modifies the effect of an idea. It is all a matter of color playing upon the background of the mind.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

Postmaster Dismissed MACLEOD, Alta., Dec. 7.—Postmaster A. F. Grady has been removed by the new Conservative government and J. B. McKay appointed to the position. The change goes into effect the first of the year. It is expected that Assistant Postmaster R. J. E. Gardiner and the whole office staff will leave. Mr. McKay is agent of the Dominion Express company here.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

Infants' Deaths MADRID, Dec. 6.—Premier Canalejas has sent a reply to Infanta Enlille, in which he says the cabinet has not adopted any resolution concerning her in connection with the book which was the cause of the dispute between her and her nephew, King Alfonso. The cabinet, the premier adds, has limited its action to deploring the attitude she has taken toward the head of the royal family.

INTERESTING ITEMS

Copas & Young's Ads. Are full of them. We guarantee to save you money. Read them

GROUND ALMONDS, 60c Per pound. ALMOND PASTE, 60c Per pound. FANCY SHELLED ALMONDS, 40c Per pound. FANCY SHELLED WALNUTS, 50c Per pound. FINEST MIXED NUTS, 20c Per pound. FINE RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 10c Per pound. FANCY SEEDED RAISINS, Victoria Cross brand, 9 packets for \$1.00, 2 packets for. 25c. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S NEW MIXED PEEL, Lemon, orange and citron. One-pound box. 15c. FINE SULTANA RAISINS, 2 lbs. for. 25c. NEW SMYRNA TABLE FIGS, Per pound, 20c and. 15c. NEW TABLE RAISINS, Per pound 35c, 25c and. 15c.

Patronize the ONLY GENUINE INDEPENDENT STORE in the City

COPAS & YOUNG Anti-Combine Grocers The Store of the People Corner Fort and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EXMOOR A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies A SPECIALTY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

Crawford's Biscuits Have Arrived

Merrily we go around with the crowd to Dixie Ross' to inspect the new arrivals. They certainly have a variety. Have you seen those elaborate boxes of candy? The covers are handsome pictures that can be hung upon the wall as a memento of the giver. Never before such a variety of dainty articles to appeal to the public taste. We are caterers to the public and make a study of the general wants, and buy only goods that you can truly depend upon. We cordially invite an inspection.

SEASONABLE GOODS Crawford's Special Assorted Shortbread in tins, new varieties for Christmas. Maryland, Royal George and Standard. New Figs, Valencia Almonds, Jordan Almonds, Spanish, Cluster Table Raisins, Nuts of every description. Dixie Plum Pudding, Dixie Mince-meat, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Candles. Tree Ornaments and Tinsel, Novelties, etc. Now is the time to make your selection.

Dixie Ross & Co. Independent Grocers, 1817 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 18

PRINCESS MARY AND VENTURE IN Both Reached Port Yesterday from Northern Coast—Passenger Died When Landing at Vancouver. Two steamers arrived from the north yesterday, the Princess Mary Capt. Laska, of the C. P. R., from Queen Charlotte Island and northern British Columbia way ports and the steamer Venture.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

"ALL TO THE POINT"

Kathleen Mavourneen, the horn of the hunter, the amateur hunter, is heard on the hill, You'd better be doing a get-away stunt or Your person with buck-shot he's likely to fill;

For amateur hunters have somehow a habit Of shooting too soon, and, dear Kathleen, there may Mistake you, alas! for a quail or a rabbit, And leave you a mass of inanimate clay.

Kathleen Mavourneen, you'd think we were joking, If we should relate half the tales that are told Of Nimrod's half-baked that go aimlessly poking About through the forests and over the world, A farmer bobs up and they think he's a pheasant, Bang, bang, he is shot through the lung or the jaw, Now if you'd avoid such a prospect unpleasant, Dear Kathleen, you'd better stay home with your Ma.

Kathleen Mavourneen, O pray take this warning And don't take a chance when the hunter is loose, He keeps up his reckless performance from morning 'till night, so to venture abroad is no use, Don't try it, fair maid, or you're bound to be swatted, He'll think you're a turkey, a snipe or a swan; And, unless you desire to be foully pot-shotted, O Kathleen, stay home till the hunters are gone.

—From Life, Nov. 30, 1911.

HUNTING JAPANESE DEER IN ENGLAND.

The Ribblesdale Buckhounds.

On Saturday the Ribblesdale Buckhounds held the opening meet of the season—their sixth—at Gisburn. Some eight degrees of frost in the preceding night made the scent indifferent, and although the sun shone brilliantly the ground remained a trifle hard on the sheltered slopes and in the bottoms, where all day the grass and the lower branches of the trees stayed powdered white with frost. On such a morning there is a wonderful fascination about this country with its wide horizons, its sweeping reaches of grassland, through which the Ribble wanders, rising to wild stretches of broken moor and heather and the dark slopes of the fells; a grand hunting country in which stags have made straight points of 10 and 11 miles, going the whole way almost continuously over good grass, with fences (usually the characteristic bank flanked on one side or the other by a ditch and topped with posts and rails on a stone wall) which call for a strong jumping horse. On Saturday a stag was found immediately, having been harbored in the woods along the river within a mile of Gisburn village. He broke away at once on a line which would have taken him by Paythorne through some of the best country in the district, but was turned apparently by some of the followers, in motor cars, on bicycles, or on foot, who straggled along the road, and took to the woods again. Here he was rattled up and down for a couple of hours, but would not make for the open, till finally the scent becoming mixed with that of other deer, he was left for attention on another day. Though not productive of any long run, the day was enjoyable and interesting, the more so as being the first, since their establishment, on which the buckhounds have been hunted by any one except the joint master, Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Wyresdale Park, who, with the co-operation of Lord Ribblesdale, founded the hunt in 1906, and has since then devoted to it both his time and his private means ungrudgingly. The committee have not yet accepted Mr. Ormrod's resignation. Meanwhile the new huntsman, Charles Greenway, has for some years been Mr. Ormrod's first whip and kennel huntsman, and knows the pack and the country well. For other reasons also the opening meet of the Ribblesdale Buckhounds is one of the most interesting events in the hunting world.

Mr. Ormrod's Hounds.

The hound themselves are a cross, of Mr. Ormrod's making, between the best foxhound strains and the so-called Kerry beagles, which are not beagles at all, but hounds with the pace and drive of foxhounds, which stand 23 inches and upwards at the shoulder. Of the crossed strain, some of the 16½ couples which were on on Saturday stood over 24 inches. The Kerry hounds are black and tan in color, and their peculiar characteristics, which it was hoped to breed into the cross, are chiefly two—namely, first, their music, which is deeper and more sonorous, as well as much greater in volume, than is to be found in any foxhound pack; and, second, their keen scenting power. There are many who think that the modern foxhound is losing his nose. The Kerry hounds, on the other hand, having for generations lived hard, not seldom half-starved, with their sporting, but

generally very poor, peasant owners, have preserved the keenness of scent which once undoubtedly belonged to all hounds. When two or three couples of them were first introduced into the (otherwise foxhound) pack of the Ribblesdale, they seemed on more than one occasion to demonstrate beyond question their superiority in scenting power, being able to pick up a half-cold trail when the rest of the pack was at fault. Other details in which the Kerry hounds differ from the accepted type of foxhound are that they are less broad-chested, they have flat, instead of domed, foreheads, and the longer and more "hare's" foot instead of the short "cat's" foot of the modern foxhound. Mr. Ormrod's experiments in crossing seem to have been eminently successful and are not a little interesting from a Mendelian point of view.

The black and tan color has been clearly shown to be "dominant" over the tricolor of a foxhound, though whether it is dominant over the lemon and white is not so certain. The domed (foxhound) forehead is dominant but not with great positiveness over the flat; and the hare's foot, as might be expected, is dominant over the cat's foot. The result is far, then, is a pack of fine, upstanding hounds with black and tan coats, tending to the foxhound's breadth of chest and domed forehead, and with longish feet of the hare type. They have keen scent, the pace, dash, and drive of good foxhounds, and a music which must be almost unique—deep, bell-like, and of extraordinary volume, every hound, apparently, throwing his tongue with equal readiness.

An Ancient Hunting Country.

The country, a splendid green oasis beyond the smoke of the manufacturing district which runs up to Blackburn, Preston, and Chorley, has been a huntsman's country from time immemorial. Roughly, it may be said to reach, unbroken save by the higher hills which run up to 1400 feet, from a few miles from the sea at Scorton and Garstang, some 40 miles eastward by Bleasdale Moor and the Trough of Boland (or Bowland) over the Yorkshire border and the valley of the Ribble, by Waddington and Clitheroe, Pendle Hill, Easington Fell, Ribblesdale, and Gistowards Skipton. This is the country which Nicholas Assheton, of Downham, hunted, something immorally, perhaps, and in a roysing fashion, without much regard to seasons in the early 17th century. Here in 1617, too, King James I. came, and in Myerscough Forest, near Garstang, on August 12, "killed a buck" and on the following day "five bucks," taking occasion, (to the horror of the Puritans) to make a speech in favor of "piping and honest recreation." Not that his Majesty seems to have been a first class shot, for (we quote from Assheton's "Journal"):

August 16—Houghton—The King hunting: a great company: killed after dinner a brace of stags. Verie hott: soe hee went in to dinner. We attend he lord's table; and about 4 o'clock the King went downe to the allome (alum) mines which were near Houghton, and was ther an hower, and then went and shot at a stag, and missed. Then my Lord Compton had lodged two brace. The King shott gaine and brake the thigh bone. A dogg long in coing, and my Lo Compton shott again and killed him. Late in to supper.

The King, however, let it be noted in excuse, was shooting after dinner.

Seventeenth Century Spor.

Assheton's own sport seems to have been of an extraordinarily varied character. In the month of June, 1617, we find him (usually cum aliis) "trying for a fox" on nine different days, with, apparently, only one kill, and that of a bitch fox on June 25! But foxes then were vermin with one shilling bounty on their heads: which heads were subsequently nailed to the church door. Besides foxes, however, there were "bowson" (badger) to be "wrought out of" their earths and killed, and otter, and hares, and—

November 4 (1618)—Downe to the water. Dick killed a mallard and a duck at one shoote; Sherborne killed a water ouse, two pigeons and a thrush.

A fine mixed bag! And this same Bro. Sherborne ten days later "went to th' Arrope and Skelfshaw Fells with gunnes: shott at a morecock, struck feathers off, and missed." On the following day:

November 15—On hill above Wallaper Well shott two young hinds; presently comes the keeper and broke the other deere, had the skin and a shoulder and V. shillings, and said he would take no notice.

The penalties for illicit deer-killing were, we know, serious. In the regulations of this same Forest of Bolland we read elsewhere:

The several tenants, as well leaseholders as fee-farmers, are bound to suffer the deere to go unmolested into their several grounds; they are also fyned if anie, without lysens, keep anie dogg bigger than will go through a stirrups to hunt the deere out of he corne.

The Wild Japanese Deer.

There is not much corn in this grass country, however, now, and the "deer damage" is comparatively light. We have spoken of the pack of the Ribblesdale Buckhounds and of their country, but not yet of their quarry, which is perhaps the most interesting of them all. The mainstay of the hunt is not carred red deer nor fallow, but wild Japanese or sika deer (*Cervus sika*), which Mr. Ormrod has been systematically turning down

We call them "wild" because they are truly wild in nature, and (for the pack is hunted to kill) it is probable that of the original stags all, or nearly all, have by now been hunted out or have otherwise died. But the deer have multiplied naturally, till it is conjectured, there may be at present upwards of 300 in the district. But this conjecture only for being, as has been said, truly wild, the sika deer are extraordinarily shy. In the summer they go up into the hills and disappear, returning just as they are wanted in the autumn. But when returned they remain curiously invisible, never hanging round human habitations (as is the way of fallow deer) or invading gardens, but keeping well away and hiding so cleverly that they are seldom seen, and many a farmer does not know that he has a deer on his land. Even when hunted, a stag commonly manages to get away unseen, and the field probably never views him until, after an hour or two hours, or four, in which 20 miles and upwards may be covered, he is found at bay. Woe, then, to the hound which comes within reach of the wicked little four-tined horns, which, it is said small though he is, make the Japanese deer the master of even the tall red stag himself. If from a hunting point of view he has a fault it is his readiness to take to water; but when he does, as in the Ribble, it is always to cross direct and rarely, if ever, to go either up stream or down. For the rest he gives great sport, the best run so far recorded having covered 20 miles, with one straight-away point of 11 miles, or 15 miles between three points.

No Fox-Hunting Country

This is not a fox country. It could not well be, where every farmer allows his poultry to run at large about the grass. Before the buckhounds were established there were two packs of harriers (which still flourish) with which there has been some needless friction, for there is, and should be, no legitimate clashing between harriers and such a hunt as this. As elsewhere, also, the preserving of pheasants on some estates has limited both the range of the hunt and the hunting season. But the hunt which has everything ideal as yet, perhaps, to be created, in this or some better world, and meanwhile under the spur of Mr. Ormrod's keenness and liberality, the Ribblesdale Buckhounds are firmly established in the affections of the neighborhood. The pack, already very fine, should go on improving as the type evolved by the cross-breeding becomes more stable; and the limitations of the country, of which we have spoken will tend to disappear. Finally, whether from the sportsman's or the naturalist's point of view, the apparently already successful naturalization on so large a scale of the sika deer as a true wild breeding species in England is an immensely interesting thing. And no man who has once heard the full, ringing music of these hounds over the wide sweep of the fell region could well fail to fall in love either with them or with the country.

AMONGST THE SANDGROUSE NEAR KARACHI.

The country round about Karachi is not swarming with game, but one can get a certain amount of shooting there, such as curlew and whimbrel, in the mangrove swamps and along the banks in a dug-out, or walking a little if the mud does not happen to be too deep. There are also certain good places for small sandgrouse, the district near Muggar Pir being one of them, and a stretch of desert seven or eight miles northwest of the British infantry lines being another. Muggar Pir derives its name from a small tank there containing a lot of aligators, or muggar, as they are called in Hindustani. Those kept there are held to be sacred, and are regularly fed and looked after by a native. They are so numerous in this tank that it is said one could cross the tank by walking over them. I would not care to try the experiment myself, but I believe the native in charge of them will do so.

Sandgrouse shooting commences in Sind on Sept. 1. For shikar purposes in Sind most people use a camel, as they are extremely useful and not a bit gun shy—at least, that has been my experience of them. Some people, I know, dislike the motion when riding on a camel, and there have been cases of mal de mer, I believe, especially during the walking motion, which, without undue exaggeration, might be likened to the motion of a boat at certain times. Personally, I have always found them pretty comfortable if one arranges the stirrups properly and takes an extra pillow to sit on.

Well, three of us, having made all arrangements, started on the morning in question about five o'clock. There was nothing very exciting about the ride, though it was pleasant enough in the cool of the early morning. We got to the shooting ground about seven or half-past, and dismounted to stretch our legs. Then, coming to a good-sized patch of small scrub we decided to walk through it on the chance of getting a grey partridge or two and perhaps a black one; the former is not considered up to much for the table, but the black partridge is very good, and a much handsomer bird. We found, as we expected, a brace of grey partridges, but did not get a shot. Shortly afterwards we came across a flock of sandgrouse,

which however got up a long way off without giving us a chance. Then we made for a small tank, which could be seen a little way off, and took up our positions in readiness for the birds which would probably come there as usual to drink. After waiting about a quarter of an hour the familiar call of sandgrouse on the wing was heard—"Kur-r, kur-r," and a small flock came flying over, of which a couple were dropped. Another rather long wait and no more birds arriving, we thought there would probably be other tanks near; so decided to separate and walk the birds up, covering as much ground as possible. Each having agreed on his line of country, we moved on, and in a very short time right and left shots were heard, and the birds were beginning to get on the move more, till about ten or eleven o'clock we were in the thick of them and getting pretty good shooting, each helping the sport for the others by keeping the birds on the wing. By about noon everyone was pretty hot and thirsty, and we adjourned to a small group of trees giving a certain amount of shade for cool drinks and something to eat.

When everyone was ready for the fray again we resumed operations, and continued to have fairly good sport all the afternoon. Sometimes the proceedings would be varied by mounting one's cæl and getting a little shooting in that way. Birds coming on the left and fairly straight ahead were all right, but those coming on the right were difficult, as it necessitated slewing round in the saddle before being able to get a shot, thus losing time. Sometimes the sandgrouse would lie quite still till we came within five yards of them, and they were most difficult to see, so well did their color harmonize with their surroundings. About half-past four, when we were all pretty well tired, we called a halt, and after counting the bag, which totalled thirty-eight and a brace of sandgrouse and a brace of grey partridge, we mounted our camels and made for home.

PATIENCE WITH THE PUPPY

Every fall there are thousands of puppies taken afield for the first time and it may safely be said that over half of them are either spoiled outright or damaged because they are punished for what they do not know, not having the time and age to have learned. The temper of puppies vary. One will have too bold a manner of crowding his birds, another will not have the pointing instinct naturally, while another will know too much about the scent of game. A slight scolding will do for a bad break in one, a twist of the ear may have to be administered to another, and nothing short of shooting seems to do for a third. Hundreds of little faults are found in as many puppies and it is to train them out of these that the owner takes them afield and works with them. I am assuming that all the puppies are broken to the gun, and have found that when they see their masters coming to the kennel to take them out, gun over the arm, that they leap and bound to show their appreciation.

The time to break a gun-shy dog is when he is a puppy two or three months old. If he knows you are going to take him for a walk when he sees the gun or rifle over the arm he will soon learn who handles the noise making instrument, and that it is for his special benefit. If he has not had this training, better begin shooting about him with a .22 caliber rifle, when he is on the chain. After years of handling dogs in the field, I have found that two commands only are essential to handling a dog on game, if he will obey them. These two are to "Down," at a word, and "Come." If he starts game that he should not, a rabbit for instance, and gives chase, if he is broken to "Down" he will down when he hears it from you, no matter how tempting the cottontail appears.

Do not call him up to you and punish him if he does not obey. Put on the spike collar and upset him a couple of times, and teach him to go down on the belly when you give the order. A bit of sugar, if you have taught him to like it, will help him to come at a word. I caught this from a Hagenbeck doctor dog trainer and from Adgie of lion fame. It is a good plan.

A well-bred dog will take the field with head either high or low and seem searching for game though he does not know what it is. If he gets started on rabbits and is allowed to go ahead with it he will soon be a fiend for them and nothing but rabbits will appease him. If you know where there are quail or chickens, go to them and their feeding grounds at once on the opening of the season and let him road the scent and trails as long as he likes. This will get him onto the game scent. Bird scent is better to him than fur scent if he is started on it. If the breeding is behind him he will know bird scent as soon as he comes in contact with it: that is he will let you know he has found something interesting. I know a breeder who has a few crippled quail in his back yard, who takes his puppies, setters, out after them on a cord when they are less than three months old. He instils it into them as soon as possible, that quail are the desideratum, and when he goes afield he has a mighty easy time of it.

The idea in dog education is to break them to feather and bird scent early, and those of us who cannot do this must either



Sportsman's Calendar

DECEMBER

December 15—Last day for deer-shooting.
December 31—Last day for pheasants, grouse, and quail.
After November it is illegal to sell ducks, geese, snipe.

train to it later or send our dogs to the trainer. In either case have patience with the lad who so enjoys the run before the gun and give him time and help to learn what you want.—Amos Burhans, in Recreation.

GAME COCKS AND TROUT FLIES

A writer on poultry matters asked the other day, "Who could make a commercial success of Bantams?" In England, however, at the present time good prices can be obtained for skins of game fowl for the purpose of supplying the fly-tiers with material. The greater proportion of the flies used all over the world are made in England, and, apart from the big firms of tackle-makers, several ladies who have taken up this industry have their hands full with export orders alone. In fact, ladies who are compelled to stay at home and yet desire to add to their income, would do well to investigate the possibilities of this work. It requires little outfit; a vise, a collection of wools, silks and feathers, costing perhaps twenty dollars, will do to start with; the work is exactly that of delicate nature which suits a woman's fingers, while at the matching of coloring in silk and feather she is already an adept.

But the object of this article is to suggest to fishermen how much they will gain by obtaining even a rudimentary knowledge of the art of fly-tying. It should be especially valuable here since it will render the fisherman when "away back" independent of supplies from the shops. A fly is really an easy thing to dress, though the elaborate descriptions in books read rather formidably. Once the idea is mastered, the rest is merely a matter of practice, and at a pinch materials for the flies used on these not too fastidious trout can generally be found, feathers picked up off the ground, a tuft of hair from some animal or the wool from a tweed coat or cap. The roughness of the work matters not at all, and the catching of a fish on the first fly of one's own tying brings a satisfaction and confidence in himself to the fisherman which he has never experienced before. The comparatively large flies used out here are all the easier to dress.

The Game cock comes in this way. For hooks from No. 0 downwards the hackles off the fowl of commerce are far too big, besides being often ill-shaped. A good hackle is known by its glossiness and ability to shoot water and remain stiff. The hen hackle fulfills none of these requirements. Also it should be of the shape of an isosceles triangle, the outside lines being straight and not convex. It will only be procured in perfection from a bird in the pink of condition, and if cock-fighting were still legal, the bird in training would be the one to go to.

So great is the interest taken in fly-dressing in England that several fishermen are breeding strains of Blue and Honey-duns, as they find it difficult to get the exact delicate smoky coloring in the markets. More and more men are becoming interested in fly-dressing, though they continue to buy the majority of their flies. This reacts on the work of the professionals, who find that slovenly work is at once condemned. To do them justice, the best of them are very good, though the finest and smallest flies ever seen by the writer were the work of an amateur, and tied without a vise. As trout get more and more educated, so is it found more and more necessary to imitate the natural insect as closely as it is possible to do. This entails a study of the natural insect and larval life of the river and river bank, and within the limits of their field work, fishermen have become recognized authorities on several species and their life history. Through the medium of papers devoted to sport, of fishing clubs, ideas as to new patterns are constantly being exchanged, and the professionals benefit by the increased devotion to this kind of sport.

Once a man has seen a fly tied he will never be afraid of the difficulty of the operation, the artistic eye will be delighted by the daintiness of coloring and workmanship, and the value of the Gamecock will again appreciate for a purpose not contemplated in the days of "Sebright."

We measure success by accumulation. The measure is false. The true measure is appreciation. He who loves most has most.—Henry van Dyke.

