

Track Some Were Very

Opposition weather Bay Athletic As- field meet at Oak as a success. The fast owing to the races were all so evenly contesting.

Events were the re- B. A. A. and Oak Bay finished the third in a dead heat. Sit best of the local to Hal Beasley, best short distance, umbia, in the final did not mind the h as his opponent, counter-balanced. A thrilling race although Hal won ed or two between ish.

G. W. Griffin, an entry, finishing Tommy Pe- 3 miles with little showed that his re by no means wane by winning little events easily. L. A. A., in both were, in a large the mucky condi-

of the sports Ad- arded the prizes, resentation with a Starter, Leonard re Okell, F. W. and H. Dallas ks of the course, son, stewards, C. and R. Hiscocks; erson, H. E. Beas- erder of winners, Y. M. C. A., and

aces follow: E. McCallum, un- J. B. A. A. Time, Hal Beasley, J. B. A. A. Time,

Percy Beasley, J. B. A. A. Time, G. W. Griffin, un- eden, N. W. A. A.

asley, J. B. A. A. Time, M. C. A. Time,

P. Sweeney, J. B. lams, S. L. A. A. ace-1. G. W. T. Pedon, N. W.

on, J. B. A. A. 2. vor A. C. Time,

throw-1. Arthur s Society; 2. W. Society; 111.6 feet. W. T. Tanner, J. St. Andrew's.

Chas. Brown, I Johnson, Y. M. Sweeney, J. B. lams, S. L. A. A. vans, University D. Dickson, Y. M.

McCallum, un- Distance, 19 feet A. A. T. Gallon, and C. Betteford.

UNT RAINIER. The ascent of 80 feet which summit far in the Coast pted by several gushed French. The visitors at night after a cross the Domin-

arty is Viscount impaned by Vis- wife, and their Fiers, and sons. lers and Count aron and Baron

the ascent of been left in enne, the French ler itinerary in Yellowston

ALITY. 21.-F. H. Mar- was instantly ersons were ser- automobile acci- ct. The injured ley R. Wiley, sth, of Berkeley, sisters, Jane and

the guests of the d the two fam- rin's car. Mar- low a buggy to artin's neck was sustained. Two dy. The oth-

Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1911

NO. 67

VOL. 39.

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

There is something appealing in the oft-repeated warning that reciprocity means annexation. It catches some people for the peculiar reason that it is an appeal to the vainest and at the same time the basest instincts of the human mind. Knowing one's own loyalty to be beyond suspicion, it is flattering to some people to think that they are better than some other people—not named nor known. There is great captivation in the "I am holier than thou" feeling, but it is a base feeling. What do you think of those who foster it and appeal to it? Even British Tory papers are more just to the people of Canada.

BRITISH TOBY VIEW.

(London Times, Conservative.) The electors have to decide whether in extending the facilities for trade with the United States they will jeopardize their own industrial development or also create permanent interests that must ultimately weaken their connection with the Mother Country. This is a plain issue upon which the Canadians may safely be left to express an unmistakable opinion. There is only one factor that can disturb this judgment, and that is the Nationalist party led by Mr. Bourassa. One thing this party fears more than reciprocity with the United States, and that is a policy which brings Canada closer to the Empire. On that account we regret that the fortunes of the Conservative party should even temporarily be linked with those of Mr. Bourassa.

BRITAIN TRUSTS CANADA.

(London Standard, Con.) Although, however, these matters are not likely to be lost sight of during the coming struggle, there is little doubt that, as our Ottawa correspondent prophesies, Reciprocity will be the absorbing issue. And people in this country will not be unwilling to trust the good sense and patriotism of Canadians as well as to be left to express an unmistakable opinion. There is only one factor that can disturb this judgment, and that is the Nationalist party led by Mr. Bourassa. One thing this party fears more than reciprocity with the United States, and that is a policy which brings Canada closer to the Empire. On that account we regret that the fortunes of the Conservative party should even temporarily be linked with those of Mr. Bourassa.

GET THE PRICES RIGHT.

(Calgary Alberta.) British Columbia people will get Alberta produce under the tariff which it set it at the same price they buy it from elsewhere. One would think to read the Bennett organ-grinder's effusions that the people of British Columbia would buy from Washington, while for the pleasure of turning Alberta down. Don't you believe it.

JUST A CHILD WAIL.

(Boston Congregationalist.) To hear the Canadian Opposition, in its argument against reciprocity, cry the "Annexation! Annexation!" reminds one of a child crying in the night and with no argument but a cry.

CONSISTENCY.

(Calgary Alberta.) "Oh! God, those American dollars," exclaims the Dowden candidate, who the high tariff manipulators of his party go to New York to get a barrel of the same kind of dollars to help defeat reciprocity.

POLITICAL STRAWS

Mr. Barnard has also become "frank and candid." He admits that in the campaign of 1908 he had no hope of the Conservative party being returned to power. This confession is hardly in line with his campaign utterances of the ex-member. Still the people will accept the "confession" and set that feature of the past be forgotten. But Mr. Barnard says the conditions are different in this election and that he really believes the Conservatives have a chance. We can, however, assure Mr. Barnard that as a prophet he is not likely to have honors showered upon him. The Times is in possession of facts which prove that the Liberal victory of 1911 is going to be very much more decisive than the triumph of 1908. In the East Conservative after Conservative, some of them candidates for election, are declaring themselves in favor of reciprocity. In the province of Nova Scotia one local section has been held already in which reciprocity was the only issue, and it resulted in the election of the advocate of free trade and reduced taxation by a majority of 753. This is the surest indication of the trend of feeling in Nova Scotia and bears out the contention of the Times that the political remains of the Conservative after Conservative will be found among the ruins on the 21st of September.

FIGHT WITH THREE HOUSEBREAKERS

WINNIPEG POLICEMAN MAY DIE FROM WOUNDS

Young Civilian Assists Officers in Capture of Two of Desperadoes

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Constable Trainor was shot through the lungs and Constable Brown was fired on 15 times but not hit by three housebreakers, whom the officers were trying to arrest in Elmwood and North Winnipeg yesterday afternoon. The housebreakers are now in the cells. The police were notified that housebreakers were at work about 3 o'clock, and Constable Trainor on his motor cycle set out for Elmwood, unarmed. He was informed that the men had gone to the segregated district and located them at a house in Rachelle street. He was refused admittance, and on going to the rear door was shot in the lungs and laid out. Constable Brown, who had been sent to his assistance, set off after the men as they left the house and all of them opened fire on him in the street, and of fifteen shots in his direction only one came near hitting him, cutting a hole in the leg of his trousers. He followed them persistently, and with another officer succeeded in cornering the trio in Euclid street.

The entire neighborhood was terrorized, and the streets were cleared of foot and vehicular traffic in a twinkling after the shooting was first heard. The final capture of two of the desperadoes was due to the presence of mind and courage of a youthful civilian. The fugitives held up a trolley car on Euclid avenue, but the civilian hearing the police whistle and seeing the fugitives urging the motorman to hasten, pulled off the trolley. The men then backed out of the car, covering the passengers and crew and commanding a horse and buggy driving by. The same youthful civilian grabbed the horse's head and ducked a fusillade of bullets of the desperadoes, thus delaying them until the police arrived and effected their capture. Two of the men gave their names as Harry Kelly and Frank Jones, both of Minneapolis. Constable Trainor may die. A dramatic feature in connection with the affair is the fact that Constable Trainor was suspended of a couple of weeks ago, because he did not give chase to highwaymen who fired on him and another policeman on Allen street. Winnipeg police do not carry guns in the day time, and in the chase he was armed with only bludgeons to oppose the automatic pistols of the yegmen.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

Ontario, Cal. Aug. 24.—Douglas Clark, aged 10, and Everett Lavender, aged 9, were burned to death last night when the Clark residence burned to the ground shortly before midnight.

The house burst into flames at midnight and so rapid was the spread of the blaze that by the time an alarm had been turned in, the building was burned almost to the ground. Mrs. James Clark, mother of Douglas and grandmother of the Daver boy, was rescued by her sister, Mrs. Frank Clark, who lived next door. The latter was badly burned in the attempt to arouse the household and her sister was seriously burned and fatally injured by jumping from the second storey window.

THIRTY RESCUED.

Perth, Arable, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Warwickshire, passing Lere to-day, signalled that at of the thirty passengers and crew who were missing when she was wrecked at the entrance to the Gulf of Sidon two weeks ago, have been rescued.

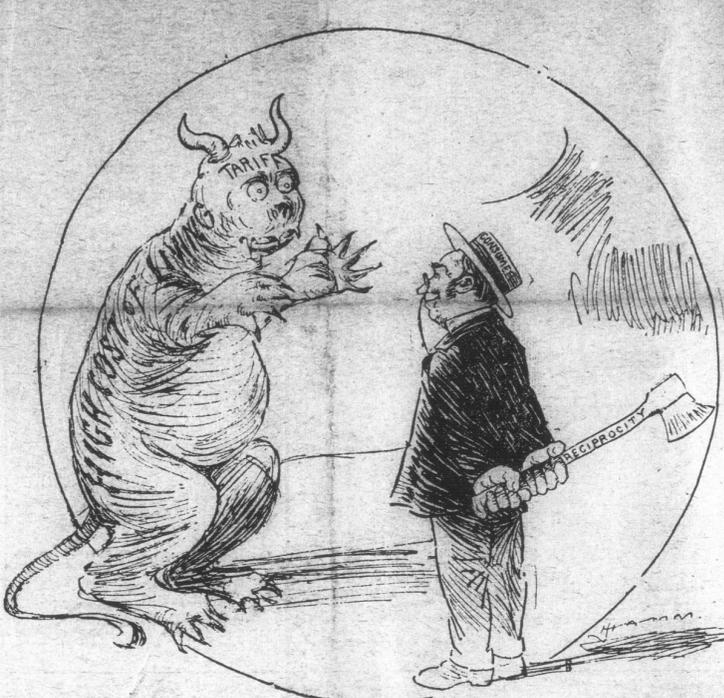
FIGHT OVER CAR FARES.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—The county authorities took a hand to-day in the trouble between the residents of Rainier Valley and the Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway over the collection of second fares at Kenyon street and the refusal of the company to issue transfers good on a competing line, by arresting James Blackwell, chief engineer of the road; George Hartung, superintendent; Park Shelton, a conductor; and Sam Wallace, said to be a "bummer," on a charge of violating the public service law.

This law makes it a misdemeanor for any employee of a street railway to demand a fare exceeding five cents from a single rider within the corporate limits of any city. The warrants were issued by the prosecuting attorney on request of the attorney for the residents of the affected district.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 24.—An unconfirmed report reached here to-day from Bluefields that President Adolfo Diaz had relinquished the presidency of Nicaragua to his minister of war, General Louie Mena. Diaz is said to have left Managua, the capital, for Bluefields, where he expected to meet former President Juan Estrada.



READY FOR HIM!

THE OGRE—Booh!
THE MAN WITH THE AXE—Booh yourself!

—Toronto Globe.

RUTHERFORD MAY RETIRE FROM RACE

HON. F. OLIVER DENIES OPPOSITION STORY

Ex-Premier Not Offered Judgeship to Withdraw From Edminton

Edmonton, Aug. 24.—Hon. F. Oliver held an enthusiastic meeting last night in the committee room. The minister and a number of local workers spoke. Mr. Oliver gave emphatic denial to the story published in the morning paper that Mr. Rutherford had been offered a judgeship to retire. "Mr. Rutherford has the same right as any other citizen to offer himself as a candidate, and I have no wish to prevent him," said the minister.

The first of the campaign meetings of the ex-premier was advertised for last night, but was called off, the reason given being that Mr. Rutherford was suffering from tonsillitis. There are persistent rumors that he will retire, but no one in authority will make a definite statement.

Duncan, Aug. 24.—At the Conservative convention here yesterday Frank S. Shepherd, of Nanaimo, was unanimously nominated as the Conservative standard bearer to oppose Ralph Smith in the Nanaimo district.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The Liberals of Drummond-Athabasca have nominated Mr. Brouillard to oppose A. Gilbert, who is again in the field, this time as an independent candidate.

Tanoré, Aug. 24.—The Liberal convention of the Bourassa wing of the opposition, was nominated yesterday to oppose J. Marcell for the County of Bagot.

A. Gellezard, notary, was to-day nominated Conservative candidate for Maskinonge county.

Mr. Oliver Asselin last night received the Conservative nomination in St. James to oppose Alderman L. A. Lapointe, who was chosen as candidate by the Liberal convention.

Brookville, Aug. 24.—The Liberals of Leeds in convention to-day at Delta selected Fernand Cross, of Lansdowne, to oppose George Taylor.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—The Liberal convention at Jeune Lorette to-day nominated J. E. Choette.

BIRTH RATE DECREASES.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—There was a slight increase in Montreal's death rate last year and a falling off in the birth rate, according to the annual report of the civic health department. For births the decrease amounts to 0.20 per thousand. Marriages were augmented by 0.66 per 1,000. De 4.5 in 1910 numbered 19,221, or 22.40 per 1,000, as compared with 22.33 per 1,000 for the year previous. The births numbered 16,616, or 28.45 as compared with 27.15 for the year preceding.

THREE LOSE THEIR LIVES IN FIRE

FLAMES DESTROY HOUSE AT PORT ARTHUR

Two Children Escape by Jumping From Windows of Burning Dwelling

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 24.—Trapped on the upper floor of their little home on Chamberlain street, on the outskirts of the city, three children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Schmidt were burned to death yesterday morning, while two others narrowly escaped the same fate by jumping from the windows. The fire started from some unknown cause on the second floor while Mrs. Schmidt was engaged in preparing breakfast. When she noticed it she ran to the stairway to call the children, but was met with a wall of flame and smoke that she could not penetrate. Her calling gave the alarm to the other two children who were able to jump from the windows and escape, but the other three probably were suffocated by the smoke. The victims, whose bodies were found in the ruins after the home had been destroyed, were Ella, aged 16, employed in the city telephone central office; Louise, aged 5, and Marion, aged 5. The father was away at work at King's elevator when the fire occurred.

Convent Destroyed. Thurston, Que., Aug. 24.—Fire destroyed the convent here, entailing a loss of \$20,000, out of which \$5,000 is covered by insurance. The fire started in the sheds and as there is no fire-fighting apparatus in the village, the bucket brigade could do practically nothing. The burned convent was a three-story wooden structure put up last June. It was closed for vacation at the time of the fire.

It will lessen the cost of living. It will benefit the consumer. It will give a larger market for farm produce. It will increase the trade of Canada.

It will open a market for British Columbia fish. It will make the British Columbia fish industry the greatest in the world.

It will benefit the manufacturer through the general impetus to business and not jeopardize the protection he now enjoys.

It will give employment to a greater number of men through the general increase of business and the establishment of new industries.

It will increase rather than decrease wages through the greater demand for labor.

A VOTE FOR TEMPLEMAN MEANS A VOTE FOR RECIPROcity.

PROSPERITY WILL BE INCREASED

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS ON RECIPROcity

Jingoes of England and Canada Oppose Freer Trade With United States

Sorel, Que., Aug. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at his meeting here yesterday, made it quite clear that the Liberal candidate, Arthur Cardin, had the unqualified support of the government. Five thousand people attended the meeting, which was marked by great enthusiasm, the prime minister being frequently cheered.

Sir Wilfrid alluded to Canada's prosperity and the reason why Canadians should feel proud of it and their country, but the Liberals had a policy which would augment still further the country's prosperity, that of reciprocity with the United States. The opposition until February last had favored reciprocity, but now they had changed their coats and cried, "Let well enough alone," a cry that was very flattering to the Liberal administration.

"We would be better still with reciprocity," he said. "Hay sells at \$13 a ton in Montreal and in Boston at \$20 a ton. You have a fine hay crop in Richelieu. If you send it to Boston and sell it for \$20 you will pay \$3 of \$4 freight and \$4 customs, but remove the \$4 duty and you reap a greater benefit."

Sir Wilfrid said all parties favored reciprocity. Suddenly the opposition had changed their attitude. Some believed the manufacturers had caused their change. "I never believed this," he said. "Reciprocity does not hurt the manufacturers. It is in their interests for the farmers to be rich. When the farmers are rich all are rich. It was not the manufacturers who opposed this policy. It was the Jingoes of England and Canada."

FRANCE'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The maximum terms which France will offer to Germany for the settlement of the Moroccan dispute will be submitted to the full cabinet for approval to-morrow. Meantime they are held in complete secrecy.

The terms have been prepared by Premier Caillaux; M. de Selves, minister of foreign affairs; M. Lebrun, minister of colonies; and Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Germany.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 24.—The constituent assembly to-day elected Senor Arraiga president of the republic by 121 votes.

Senor Arraiga will assume the duties now resting upon Phosphie Braga, who was made provisional president when the republic was proclaimed on October 5, 1910, following the overthrow of King Manuel.

BIG BOODLE FUND FOR ANTI-RECIPROcity FIGHT

Protected Interests Contribute Freely in Hope of Defeating Pact Which Will Reduce Cost of Living in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 23.—Having failed in their attack on reciprocity in Congress, the Big Interests and Trusts of the United States are now concentrating their fire upon the hosts of the freer traders in Canada. They are evidently determined to fight "to the last ditch" for the privilege of enslaving and despoiling the people. The marauders realize that if they can carry the ramparts in Canada the results would be just the same as if they had succeeded in thwarting the will of the people in the United States, as in the event of the defeat of the Liberal government the reciprocity pact would fall to the ground. Hence the organization has transferred its base of operations from Washington to Montreal, and with a tremendous boodle fund at its disposal is actively at work manufacturing dispatches and sending them to Conservative newspapers in all parts of Canada, predicting ruin and desolation should reciprocity be adopted by the electorate.

As an indication of the sources from which this organization is drawing its supplies and its inspiration, the following appears in an American newspaper: A big international boodle fund is

being raised to-day to beat the reciprocity bill. Great Britain, Canada and the United States will figure in the three-cornered last desperate effort to encompass this end. From the United States will come a big contribution from the Lumber and Paper trusts. The protected interests of Canada will contribute a big slice, while the tariff reformers of England, those who are behind the propaganda to put the mother country on a protective tariff basis, will swing in with their share of the golden motive power.

Information received by members of the Liberal party is to the effect that from England alone there is already half a million dollars on the way. Accompanying it is a series of English posters that have been used in the campaign there against the movement to make the enormously wealthy peers bear a just share of the taxation. The rich Tories see in the reciprocity movement not so much a blow at the British preferential as a manifestation of general tendency against the ruling classes.

The motives of the Paper and Lumber trusts in the States are easy to understand, while the animosity of the manufacturers of Canada to any movement for lower tariff is easily appreciated. Five million dollars is declared to be already in sight of the anti-reciprocity fund, and as much more as may be necessary will be forthcoming at the proper time.

FRISCO'S MARINE NEWS.

Ships Chartered to Load Wheat and Lumber—Dartwood Reaches Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24.—The barque Torridale has just been chartered to load wheat at Portland for the United Kingdom at 28s, by G. W. McNear. She is taking on ballast and will sail for the north next week.

The British barque Ivertoide, due at Callao, from Antwerp, has been chartered to load wheat at Portland or Tacoma for the United Kingdom at 28s 1/4.

The Norwegian barque Catharina, a small vessel of 98 tons, has been chartered by Heatley & Company to load lumber on the Sound or the Columbia river for South Africa at 65s 3/4, with the option of going to the United Kingdom at 62s 4d. She will come north from the west coast of South Africa.

The British steamer Silver Birch left Tuesday from Norfolk for the Puget Sound navy yard with coal for the government, making the eighth vessel so chartered for that business by the government. Five out of the eight are already en route. The Silver Birch was formerly the British steamer Wearmouth.

The British ship Dartwood, which piles as a merchantman as well as a training ship, has arrived here after a passage of 84 days from Newcastle, Australia. She brought 1,500 tons of coal consigned to J. J. Moore & Co.

The British ship Paltaloch, at Newcastle, Australia, loading coal for this port, for account of Hind, Rolph & Co., has been chartered by J. J. Moore & Co., to load lumber on the Sound or the Columbia river for direct port in South Africa at private terms.

The British ship Dartwood, which has been chartered by Davis & Fehon to load lumber at Eureka for Sydney, also at private terms.

The ship W. F. Babcock arrived from Newcastle Monday morning after a slow voyage of 103 days. She brought 2,066 tons of coal for Hind, Rolph & Co. The Babcock is under charter as a slow voyager at 10s per ton.

The British barque Calcutta of the Standard Oil fleet, arrived in ballast from Yokohama to load a return cargo of refined oil.

The Kosmos liner Osiris arrived Monday from Hamburg and will continue on the Sound at the end of the week.

The British steamer Banockburn, here from Antwerp, is under charter to G. W. McNear to load lumber on the Sound for Sydney. On the way out she went ashore at Dover and considerable of her cargo was damaged, on which a general average will be necessary.

KILLED IN HOTEL FIRE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 24.—One person is dead, two are fatally hurt, and the Chancellor hotel is damaged to the extent of \$50,000 as the result of a fire which started on the seventh floor of the hotel here and spread so rapidly that for a time the entire business section was endangered.

Joseph Hall, a colored boy, was killed and Mrs. Ball, also colored, and Roy Dewey, aged 12, were fatally hurt by falling walls.

CLEARANCE ASSOCIATION.

Reports Submitted by Shippers Show Last Year's Crop Was Under Estimated.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Directors of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association held their annual meeting here for the purpose of electing a new executive and hearing the financial report of the association for the past year.

The British barque Ivertoide, due at Callao, from Antwerp, has been chartered to load wheat at Portland or Tacoma for the United Kingdom at 28s 1/4.

The following board was elected: President, John Fleming; Secretary, A. C. Rutland; treasurer, A. K. Godfrey; directors, C. T. H. N. Baird and P. W. Young.

The report shows that last year \$2,065,629 bushels of grain were loaded as against 74,440,421 the previous year, and of 713 cargoes loaded, 375 were loaded at one house, 17 at two houses, 120 at three and 40 simple cargoes. These figures demonstrate several things, one of which is that the crop of 1910 was very much overestimated and also that the association has shown its ability to handle any kind of crop.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY DEAL.

Conferences Between Owners and Members of the City Council.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann held lengthy conferences with the city council this morning touching on the purchase of the interests of the electric street railway company by the city for \$4,000,000. Two questions seem to be holding the parties apart. Mackenzie & Mann want the city to agree, before an audit is made, that if the investigation by independent experts show the stock is paying a five per cent dividend on a valuation of \$250 per share, the city will bind itself to submit a by-law of purchase to the people and also they do not want to sell the suburban lines.

The city will not purchase without the suburban lines and they want a dividend to be shown of 7 per cent on stock valuation of \$250.

While the conference was secret, it was declared at the conclusion that terms had been partially agreed upon. An audit will be made and a by-law submitted. If the dividend of six per cent is warranted and the suburban lines will be included, in fact everything the company owns.

CODFISH RECORD.

Anacortes, Wash., Aug. 24.—The schooner Joseph Russ, with Captain Foss and her crew of forty men, came into port yesterday, and she might have carried a broom at her masthead, for she now holds the codfishing record both for number of fish caught and for the shortness of the time required.

The Russ brought to the Robinson Fisheries Company 294,000 codfish. The "top liner" of the crew, Samuel Austin, has 16,750 to his credit, and James Moore, his nearest competitor, 12,500. The average weight of the fish is six and three-quarter pound.

The men all made money and feel rich.

SUGAR GOES UP.

New York, Aug. 24.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced ten cents a hundred pounds yesterday.

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

"Ma, please may I have some more butter on my toast?" The boy was late for breakfast and his father had gone to his work. "No, my son," replied the mother. "don't forget that that great man Premier McBride says 'butter is a luxury on our tables.' Poor people can't afford much luxury." Thoughtful Willie studied a moment, then cheerfully broke out again. "But it will be cheaper when they take the duty off, won't it?" The mother (thinking of Premier McBride's speech at the picnic). "Well, you don't expect it will get any cheaper if Mr. McBride raises the duty still higher, do you?" Willie went to the foot of his class that day trying to figure out why Premier McBride should want to "raise the duties still higher."

LAURIER AND THE ISSUE

The Liberal chieftain makes as powerful an appeal as ever to the imagination of the multitude, and certainly those who saw and heard him yesterday at Simcoe must have felt well repaid for the trouble it cost them to be present. Never, surely, did man on the stroke of seventy step forth so young, so debonair, so full of mirth, so graceful, and yet at the same time so positive, so assertive, so sure of himself, as did this veteran whose locks have been whitened but whose eye has not been dimmed by forty years of political battle. Reciprocity is the issue, yes. But the fact that it is Laurier who has made it the issue, and who has shaped it for presentation as an issue, is already seen to be counting as a mighty influence in favor of the argument.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION

"The right to sell what we don't need and the right to buy what we do need seems to be fraught with greater calamity than all the plagues that afflicted the Egyptians of old," he said with telling irony, referring to some of the objections raised to reciprocity. "The man who could tax the crust upon the hungry lip would, had he lived in the other times, have taxed the manna that fell from heaven. So long as a Canadian wheat will feed the hungry, so long as a Canadian lumber will shelter the homeless why should we refuse to accept the blessings placed at our door by Him who fashioned the universe himself?"

FACING THE FACTS

The lessons of this painful and disheartening tale are so perfectly simple and obvious that he who runs may read. No one who knows this good old province of New Brunswick and who knows for its future should fail to take them to heart and put them to practice at the polls when the reciprocity question comes to be decided. We have long been deprived of our natural resources and have suffered greatly in consequence. The boon of reciprocal trade with the United States, which the greatest statesmen of both political parties have nearly always urged with north every effort to obtain, is now within our grasp. Shall we take advantage of this golden opportunity and open the doors to prosperity, or shall we reject it and continue to perform a part which has arrested the development of our resources and caused our population to decline?

FACT-SMILE

It is more difficult for a paralyzed man to pick up a flea with a pair of boxing gloves on, than for a working man to vote against reciprocity.

ELECTION PREDICTIONS

Dispatches predicting a victory for Mr. Borden in the East are already appearing in the anti-reciprocity organs at Victoria. These unfounded reports will increase and multiply as the day of election approaches. They all emanate from the same source, the headquarters of "the interests" in Montreal. They are not new from an electioneering point of view. A review of the columns of our contemporary proves that the Conservatives professed to be just as confident in the year 1908, and everyone in Victoria remembers, or ought to remember, the result of that contest. It is not necessary to be a prophet in order to predict a victory for the Liberal government on the 21st of September. All independent authorities agree that Laurier will have a larger majority in the new parliament than he had in the old. Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has always voted in favor of reciprocity when reciprocity was an issue in Dominion elections. Sir Wilfrid, for the first time in his career as leader, will attain his oft-expressed ambition, a majority of the representatives from Ontario behind him in Parliament. No one attempts seriously to dispute the fact that the government already strong in the Maritime Provinces, will increase its strength as a result of the voting on the 21st of September. Then reciprocity is so popular in the prairie provinces that Conservative candidates are declaring that they will vote for its ratification if elected. The Times asks its readers to make a note of what is stated here and compare it with the published results on the 22nd of September.

INCENDIARIES WORK IT NELSON

BUILDINGS ON CHINESE RANCH DESTROYED

City Aroused by Recent Fires—Outbreaks Six Nights in Succession

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 22.—For the first time since he commenced work here, the trouble succeeded last night in starting a fire at a Chinese ranch in Fairview, which destroyed in a few minutes some thousand dollars worth of property. Several Chinamen escaped, thanks to the efforts of Alderman George Ferguson and Captain F. L. Orr, who gave the alarm, and also released two horses from the stable which was already on fire when the outbreak was discovered. The Chinaman's ranch, upon which a number of buildings were totally destroyed, is located a few yards east of the Fairview brickyards and beyond the last water hydrant, and consequently beyond the reach of the Nelson fire brigade, which turned out, but finding that its efforts would be useless, returned to the station in order to be in readiness in case of another outbreak in a different part of the city. The fire had been started in two places. A bale of hay had been taken from a hay barn, opened and lighted in front of the stable door, behind which were the two horses, and the second blaze was started in the barn itself. It was found that the door of the stable had been secured by several pieces of wire. The rescuers tore off the wire giving the alarm to a number of Chinamen who were asleep in the two-storey residence near the barn and stable. Then they released the horses which were almost crazy with fright, caused by the flames which were spreading about them. All the city is aroused by these outbreaks of fire which have now occurred for six nights in succession and which are always about midnight. At every alarm many hundreds of men, women and children turn out and fears of further spread of incendiarism are very generally felt. That no serious results have yet followed the work of the bug is due to luck and to the fact that the outbreaks have occurred near where the police have been on watch.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION

"The right to sell what we don't need and the right to buy what we do need seems to be fraught with greater calamity than all the plagues that afflicted the Egyptians of old," he said with telling irony, referring to some of the objections raised to reciprocity. "The man who could tax the crust upon the hungry lip would, had he lived in the other times, have taxed the manna that fell from heaven. So long as a Canadian wheat will feed the hungry, so long as a Canadian lumber will shelter the homeless why should we refuse to accept the blessings placed at our door by Him who fashioned the universe himself?"

FACING THE FACTS

The lessons of this painful and disheartening tale are so perfectly simple and obvious that he who runs may read. No one who knows this good old province of New Brunswick and who knows for its future should fail to take them to heart and put them to practice at the polls when the reciprocity question comes to be decided. We have long been deprived of our natural resources and have suffered greatly in consequence. The boon of reciprocal trade with the United States, which the greatest statesmen of both political parties have nearly always urged with north every effort to obtain, is now within our grasp. Shall we take advantage of this golden opportunity and open the doors to prosperity, or shall we reject it and continue to perform a part which has arrested the development of our resources and caused our population to decline?

FACT-SMILE

It is more difficult for a paralyzed man to pick up a flea with a pair of boxing gloves on, than for a working man to vote against reciprocity.

ELECTION PREDICTIONS

Dispatches predicting a victory for Mr. Borden in the East are already appearing in the anti-reciprocity organs at Victoria. These unfounded reports will increase and multiply as the day of election approaches. They all emanate from the same source, the headquarters of "the interests" in Montreal. They are not new from an electioneering point of view. A review of the columns of our contemporary proves that the Conservatives professed to be just as confident in the year 1908, and everyone in Victoria remembers, or ought to remember, the result of that contest. It is not necessary to be a prophet in order to predict a victory for the Liberal government on the 21st of September. All independent authorities agree that Laurier will have a larger majority in the new parliament than he had in the old. Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has always voted in favor of reciprocity when reciprocity was an issue in Dominion elections. Sir Wilfrid, for the first time in his career as leader, will attain his oft-expressed ambition, a majority of the representatives from Ontario behind him in Parliament. No one attempts seriously to dispute the fact that the government already strong in the Maritime Provinces, will increase its strength as a result of the voting on the 21st of September. Then reciprocity is so popular in the prairie provinces that Conservative candidates are declaring that they will vote for its ratification if elected. The Times asks its readers to make a note of what is stated here and compare it with the published results on the 22nd of September.



"TAKE BACK YOUR GOLD" - Montreal Herald.

TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDES

G. H. Barnard Says He "Said So but Did Not Believe It."

KENTUCKY HORSES TO BE EXHIBITED

V. I. D. League's Display May Establish Record for Number of Entries in Fair

WHARFINGER DROWNED

Falls From Wharf and Sinks in Sight of Two Hundred People.

VALUABLE PICTURE DISAPPEARS

Paris, Aug. 23.—Louis Lepine, the prefect of police, frankly admits complete mystification in regard to the disappearance from the Louvre of Leonardo Davinci's most famous work, known generally as "Mona Lisa," but popularly called by the French "La Gioconda."

FOUR INJURED

Brampton, Ont., Aug. 23.—Plunging through a fence and over a steep embankment an auto, in which were five Brampton men, was wrecked and four of the occupants seriously injured.

REFUSED HEARING BY H. S. CLEMENTS

INVITED LIBERAL, BUT THEN CHANGED HIS MIND

SPEAKER WHO JOURNEYED FROM VICTORIA TO ALBERTA BY INVITATION CANNOT SPEAK

Port Alberni, Aug. 23.—What Liberals here look on as an amusing incident, occurred last night, and they are asking to-day, whether the Tory candidate was trying a bluff or is in a blue funk. H. C. Clements, late of Prince Rupert, the Conservative candidate in Comox-Atlin, having expressed a desire to meet a Liberal speaker on the platform after Clements' meeting was over, J. S. Cowper, editor of the Prince Rupert Daily News, to meet Mr. Clements at Port Alberni last night. Mr. Cowper cancelled a meeting at Victoria in order to attend.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN WELSH TOWN

Hoodlums Take Advantage of Absence of Police—Trouble Probably Over

TWO LEAP FROM TRAIN

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 22.—Jumping from the blind baggage of a train, in which they were stealing a ride, in order to avoid arrest on arrival at Port Arthur, two men crossed the continent three years ago. Members were tendered a public banquet at the Hotel Vancouver.

VISITING COAST

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—R. W. Brock, of Ottawa, director of the Dominion geological survey, is enjoying a holiday in the West. He left Monday for the North. He will take a run up the Skeena river to have a look at the new silver-lead camps in the vicinity of Hazelton before going to Portland Canal district, which he visited several years ago. Members of Mr. Brock's staff of geologists are now making reports on those districts.

INVESTIGATING MINERAL RESOURCES

Representatives of Big British Corporation Now on the Coast

GRAY NOW NAME OF C. N. P. F. CO.'S BOAT

Arrives From Naden and Rose Harbor Stations—Big Cargo of Oil

SEAMEN LEAVE HOME ON ROCKS IN ORIENT

Shipwrecked Crew of Empress of China Arrive Here on Canada Maru

ANOTHER TORY FOR RECIPROCITY

Conservative Farmer Will Run Against H. Lennox in South Simcoe

MAILS GOING

English letters and telegrams via Empress of... (Special to the...)

ASSAULTS ALDERMAN

Police Sergeant Attacks Member of Kamloops Council at Meeting of Commissioners.

SWIM GOLD

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SEA FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SEA FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS ON THE NAVAL LAW

Replies to Attack of Henri Bourassa—How Canada Will Benefit by Reciprocity—Hon. R. Lemieux Flays the Nationalists.

St. Eustache, Que., Aug. 23.—In the shade of a church, bullet-scared by the English in the rebellion of 1867, Sir Wilfrid Laurier held one of the best meetings of his Quebec campaign yesterday afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid spoke with a fire and vigor astonishing many old men who had heard him during his last appearance in the district in 1896. Reciprocity was but lightly touched upon, but Sir Wilfrid took occasion to dissect the naval law, obviously to offset the vigorous campaign waged by Mr. Bourassa in this district against this plank of the Liberal platform.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was in fine fighting form and attacked the Nationalists without mercy. There were about 30,000 at the meeting. The preparations were elaborate, the town being decorated and Sir Wilfrid was met by twenty-five youths and a band.

Sir Wilfrid remarked that it was his second appearance before the electorate of St. Eustache, the first occasion having been in 1896. He pointed out that when the Liberal government had replaced the Conservative administration ruin had not overwhelmed the manufacturers as the prophets of the

day had promised. The most partizan of the Conservatives must admit that the country had never enjoyed such prosperity as to-day. He quoted statistics on natural products showing what Canada would save by the removal of tariff duties. Reciprocity had not been received unanimously on either side of the line. The United States farmers had objected to it on the ground that it benefited only the Canadian farmer, and President Taft had replied that it also benefited the American consumer.

"I now come to my ex-friend Mr. Bourassa," (Laughter). "He was a friend of mine once and some day will tell you how he ceased to be my friend. His object is to overthrow Laurier; but he is not alone. Mr. Borden says the same thing in Ontario—and Mr. Monk and Mr. Sifton. Mr. Monk is the shadow of Mr. Bourassa. He bears a trumpet on the floor of the House which Bourassa sounds. Mr. Sifton has separated from me on the reciprocity issue. He has said nothing except to disagree with me on that point. But when I see linked the names of Sifton and Bourassa I feel my revenge. Bourassa does not like me, he detests Sifton more. But these two exchange the kiss of peace and cry, 'Overthrow Laurier.'"

GRAY NOW NAME OF C. N. P. F. CO.'S BOAT

Arrives From Naden and Rose Harbor Stations—Big Cargo of Oil

Returning from a visit to the northern whaling stations, the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Company's steamer Gray arrived at the outer wharf Tuesday. The vessel secured a full cargo of whale oil and fertilizer at Naden Harbor and Rose Harbor and is now discharging it at Pier B, where it will be taken aboard by one of the Blue Funnel liners.

Since the steamer was in port last time her name has been changed. The former name Petriana on her bow and stern has been obliterated and the word Gray put on in its place. The Northern Steamship Company, which formerly owned the Gray, will call their new steamer the British Empire, the Petriana.

When she has completed discharging her cargo, the Gray will leave for the west coast to load more products of the whaling stations and bring them to this city. The Gray has been kept busy all summer in attending to the two northern stations and the ones at Sechart and Kyuquot. The officers of the steamer state that the vessels in the north are securing very large catches.

ANOTHER TORY FOR RECIPROCITY

Conservative Farmer Will Run Against H. Lennox in South Simcoe

Barrie, Ont., Aug. 23.—Thomas Hammeil, of Beeton, a Conservative farmer, who favors reciprocity, is announced as an independent candidate against Haughton Lennox, Conservative, in South Simcoe. The Liberals will not put up a candidate.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—Alderman H. H. Stevens was last night selected as the Conservative candidate for the coming campaign. Speeches were delivered by Premier McBride, Attorney-General Bower, the retiring member, George H. Cowan, and the candidate, kept busy all day. The others who came before the convention were Messrs. James Findlay, J. J. Miller, C. M. Woodworth and S. L. Howe.

The candidate was heartily cheered when he rose to return thanks for the nomination, and the convention hailed him with musical honors. Alderman Stevens declared that he felt convinced of the hearty support of every Conservative in the constituency.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—Alderman L. A. Lapointe, who has been for some years the leader of the city council, was last night nominated as Liberal candidate in St. James, at a largely attended convention. The Conservative candidate has not yet been named.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—E. B. Osler, M. P., has been nominated by the Conservatives of West Toronto.

London, Aug. 23.—Gloucester beat Northampton by 19 runs; Sussex beat the Indians by 10 runs; Surrey beat Kent by 9 runs.

ON THE FI

"Pa, what is the boys talk about reciprocity will grade?" Hastily Sunday Colonist

"William, I will always said 'I intended to be p see this loaf of br that loaf is free t off a slice—that' and hand it to y If you like it and come back and g slice. If you ar what you've got for any more. Se he heaved a sigh whispered, 'It do sata a dreadful t

WHO DOU

Halifax Ns Canada is the whole British Ee questionably far m than even the Unit Kingdom has to regard the Emp apart from itself and interests. Canada ha in theEmpire the magnificent idea—t scattered but hea people bound togeth of national friend Old Flag and the O

GOOD FOR H

Ottawa D Mr. Christie W Rodolphe Pagnstac International Paper the Manufacturer P respectively two i States, as a resu tariff charges affe modities. Last ye pulp and paper fr United States amou thousand tons. M that this year the dian manufacturers' suit of the tariff cha two hundred thous

CHEERFUL

Galt Re West of Ontario f of Commons' Res Parliament by 18 L servatives. It shou if the score in the Liberals, 5 Conserva procity as a resu nouncements will do well hold on as many as of the Dominion so its success.

HEWERS OF

Winnipeg Tribu Mr. Atkins is aw Mantobas will be wood and drawers people of the Unit and Canada. The of wood and dray other nations in the nothing menial or products to the pe try on the face of t

EAST AN

Dr. Clark, Speaking If reciprocity mak perous, it makes th too, and that shou "The first year I saw men in the hou East with long dra The next year thos long smile, a big son's happy looks, son? Why, who swa were bad, and the West had a good c

ATTACKS

Newport, Monm 22.—There was a r degar last night of riots against Jew s Saturday night w were wrecked and ble spread last night Rhymey, where Je wrecked, thirty pe in baton charges by

MAILS GOING

English letters and telegrams via Empress of... (Special to the...)

ASSAULTS ALDERMAN

Police Sergeant Attacks Member of Kamloops Council at Meeting of Commissioners.

SWIM GOLD

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SEA FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SEA FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SEA FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SEA FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

"Pa, what is this free trade the boys talk about when they say reciprocity will lead to free trade?" Hastily dropping the Sunday Colonist the father said, "William, I will tell you."

WHO DOUBTS IT?

Canada is the most loyal section of the whole British Empire. It is unquestionably far more genuinely loyal than even the United Kingdom.

GOOD FOR B. C. PULP.

Mr. Christie W. Lyman and Mr. Pauline Paginastcher, officials of the International Paper Company and of the Manufacturer Paper Company, respectively, two of the leading paper manufacturing concerns in the United States, who are in Ottawa, say that there will be a great increase in the manufacture of paper and pulpwood in Canada for export to the United States.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

West of Ontario there are 35 House of Commons seats, held in the last Parliament by 18 Liberals and 17 Conservatives. It should surprise no one if the seats in the next House is 50 Liberals, 5 Conservatives.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Sulzer of New York has been given out from Congress in leasing laws for Alaska lands, which he expects to introduce as a bill in the early part of the next session of Congress.

DIES AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garnett, the young man whose week's sleep has been puzzling physicians, died yesterday. Garnett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and seemed not to be losing strength until Sunday.

WILL MAKE CONFESSION.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—After a conference with Attorney-General Hogan and County Prosecutor Turner, Col. Rodney Diegle, has announced that he will make a complete confession of his part in the recent case of corruption in the Ohio legislature. Diegle probably will escape a penitentiary sentence.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

Nelson, Aug. 22.—Five years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by W. H. Bullock-Webster, stipendiary magistrate, on R. Foster, who robbed the Dominion Express Company of \$300.50 when he rifled the safe in the baggage car of the Rossland train. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence and that his mind was a blank regarding what happened. "I don't remember receiving my injuries," he said, referring to his face which still showed evidence of the attack of Alan Forrester, the express messenger, who caught Foster and regained the stolen money.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Weymouth, Monmouthshire, Aug. 22.—There was a recurrence at Tredegar of the anti-Semitic attacks on Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and the thirteen Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous attacks on the police.

MAILS GOING BY P. & O.

English letters and papers for Orient via Empress of China Cancelled.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

London Aug. 22.—In consequence of the incident to the R. M. S. Empress of China, preventing her sailing from Vancouver on September 1 as scheduled, the Postmaster-General has cancelled the mails she was to carry to China and Japan, and these will be routed by the P. & O. as formerly, before the accident. The Postmaster-General also swears to make a successful bid for the license.

SWIM GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—The feat of Hesel Langenour, who swam the Golden Gate Saturday in 1 hour and 23 minutes, was surpassed by Miss Marie Schmidt, a University of California student, who swam the same course in 42 minutes. Miss Liba Scheffeld and Miss Josephine Whiffled, sisters, also swam the Golden Gate, the former in 44 minutes and the latter in 45 minutes.

Miss Marie Schmidt, who once before made a successful bid for the license, was taken from the water early within 100 yards of the finish. A young woman swam one mile from Point to Lime Point. The race was watched by spectators on both sides.

COMMISSIONER IS APPOINTED

WILL INVESTIGATE RAILWAY LABOR TROUBLES

Jas. R. Macdonald Denounces Employment of Soldiers During Strike

London, Aug. 22.—The commission appointed to inquire into the troubles between the railways of Great Britain and their employees, which led to the recent strike, was announced by the government in the House of Commons today.

The chairman is Sir David Harris, who was under-secretary for Ireland in 1893-1902. The railroads are represented by Sir Thomas R. Ellis, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and Sir Chas. G. Beale, vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham.

In naming the commissioners, Premier Asquith briefly congratulated the country that the clouds had lifted, adding amid cheers, that the fewer words said in regard to the past at the present moment, the better.

James Ramsay Macdonald, chairman of the Labor party, who took a prominent part in the negotiations for a settlement, told the house that if the strike was on both sides during the course of the negotiations prevailed in the future relations, the country had heard the last of railway strikes in this day and generation.

He was unable to resist making a heated denunciation of Home Secretary Churchill and the employment of soldiers during the strike. He declared that the department which had played the most diabolical part during the whole unrest was the home office.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Sulzer of New York has been given out from Congress in leasing laws for Alaska lands, which he expects to introduce as a bill in the early part of the next session of Congress.

DIES AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garnett, the young man whose week's sleep has been puzzling physicians, died yesterday. Garnett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and seemed not to be losing strength until Sunday.

WILL MAKE CONFESSION.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—After a conference with Attorney-General Hogan and County Prosecutor Turner, Col. Rodney Diegle, has announced that he will make a complete confession of his part in the recent case of corruption in the Ohio legislature. Diegle probably will escape a penitentiary sentence.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

Nelson, Aug. 22.—Five years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by W. H. Bullock-Webster, stipendiary magistrate, on R. Foster, who robbed the Dominion Express Company of \$300.50 when he rifled the safe in the baggage car of the Rossland train. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence and that his mind was a blank regarding what happened. "I don't remember receiving my injuries," he said, referring to his face which still showed evidence of the attack of Alan Forrester, the express messenger, who caught Foster and regained the stolen money.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Weymouth, Monmouthshire, Aug. 22.—There was a recurrence at Tredegar of the anti-Semitic attacks on Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and the thirteen Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous attacks on the police.

MAILS GOING BY P. & O.

English letters and papers for Orient via Empress of China Cancelled.

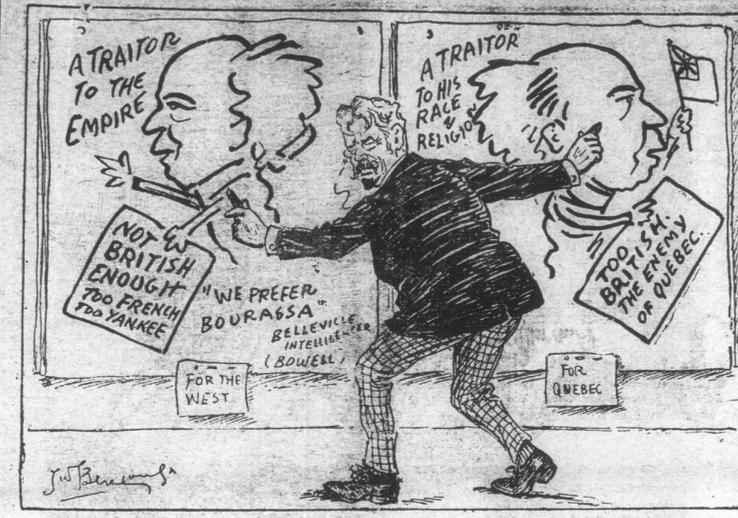
ATTACKS ON JEWS.

London Aug. 22.—In consequence of the incident to the R. M. S. Empress of China, preventing her sailing from Vancouver on September 1 as scheduled, the Postmaster-General has cancelled the mails she was to carry to China and Japan, and these will be routed by the P. & O. as formerly, before the accident. The Postmaster-General also swears to make a successful bid for the license.

SWIM GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—The feat of Hesel Langenour, who swam the Golden Gate Saturday in 1 hour and 23 minutes, was surpassed by Miss Marie Schmidt, a University of California student, who swam the same course in 42 minutes. Miss Liba Scheffeld and Miss Josephine Whiffled, sisters, also swam the Golden Gate, the former in 44 minutes and the latter in 45 minutes.

Miss Marie Schmidt, who once before made a successful bid for the license, was taken from the water early within 100 yards of the finish. A young woman swam one mile from Point to Lime Point. The race was watched by spectators on both sides.



AMBIGUITY! Mr. Bourassa-Bourden, the heading artist of the Conservative vaudeville.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER RETURNS TO MONTREAL

Will Bring His Campaign in Quebec to Close This Week

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned here to-night and was met by Lady Laurier. Tomorrow the premier will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Beauchamp, M. P., at St. Hyacinthe. He will conclude his campaign in this province this week and will leave Saturday for the Maritime provinces. After a week there he will return to continue the fight in Ontario and the west.

TOUR PROVES PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES TO RETAIN CONFIDENCE OF ELECTORS—WHAT LIBERAL POLICY HAS DONE FOR CANADA.

St. Julien, Que., Aug. 22.—The impression that Sir Wilfrid Laurier still occupies the foremost position in the estimation of his Quebec compatriots was further strengthened at yesterday afternoon's meeting at St. Julien, Montcalm county, a little town on the Canadian Northern railway. It is almost exclusively a tobacco-growing district this, and the feeling against putting the leaf on the free list was brought out by more than one speaker. Although St. Julien was but a few years ago an outpost of civilization in this province, the building of a railroad through the country has developed it wonderfully; and every one of the 2,500 farmers who listened to the speakers gave evidence of the prosperity and good conditions prevailing in the district.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Sulzer of New York has been given out from Congress in leasing laws for Alaska lands, which he expects to introduce as a bill in the early part of the next session of Congress.

DIES AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garnett, the young man whose week's sleep has been puzzling physicians, died yesterday. Garnett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and seemed not to be losing strength until Sunday.

WILL MAKE CONFESSION.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—After a conference with Attorney-General Hogan and County Prosecutor Turner, Col. Rodney Diegle, has announced that he will make a complete confession of his part in the recent case of corruption in the Ohio legislature. Diegle probably will escape a penitentiary sentence.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

Nelson, Aug. 22.—Five years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by W. H. Bullock-Webster, stipendiary magistrate, on R. Foster, who robbed the Dominion Express Company of \$300.50 when he rifled the safe in the baggage car of the Rossland train. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence and that his mind was a blank regarding what happened. "I don't remember receiving my injuries," he said, referring to his face which still showed evidence of the attack of Alan Forrester, the express messenger, who caught Foster and regained the stolen money.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Weymouth, Monmouthshire, Aug. 22.—There was a recurrence at Tredegar of the anti-Semitic attacks on Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and the thirteen Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous attacks on the police.

MAILS GOING BY P. & O.

English letters and papers for Orient via Empress of China Cancelled.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

London Aug. 22.—In consequence of the incident to the R. M. S. Empress of China, preventing her sailing from Vancouver on September 1 as scheduled, the Postmaster-General has cancelled the mails she was to carry to China and Japan, and these will be routed by the P. & O. as formerly, before the accident. The Postmaster-General also swears to make a successful bid for the license.

SWIM GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—The feat of Hesel Langenour, who swam the Golden Gate Saturday in 1 hour and 23 minutes, was surpassed by Miss Marie Schmidt, a University of California student, who swam the same course in 42 minutes. Miss Liba Scheffeld and Miss Josephine Whiffled, sisters, also swam the Golden Gate, the former in 44 minutes and the latter in 45 minutes.

SIR WILFRID STILL HAS FIRM HOLD ON QUEBEC

Tour Proves Prime Minister Continues to Retain Confidence of Electors—What Liberal Policy Has Done for Canada.

St. Julien, Que., Aug. 22.—The impression that Sir Wilfrid Laurier still occupies the foremost position in the estimation of his Quebec compatriots was further strengthened at yesterday afternoon's meeting at St. Julien, Montcalm county, a little town on the Canadian Northern railway. It is almost exclusively a tobacco-growing district this, and the feeling against putting the leaf on the free list was brought out by more than one speaker. Although St. Julien was but a few years ago an outpost of civilization in this province, the building of a railroad through the country has developed it wonderfully; and every one of the 2,500 farmers who listened to the speakers gave evidence of the prosperity and good conditions prevailing in the district.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Sulzer of New York has been given out from Congress in leasing laws for Alaska lands, which he expects to introduce as a bill in the early part of the next session of Congress.

DIES AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garnett, the young man whose week's sleep has been puzzling physicians, died yesterday. Garnett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and seemed not to be losing strength until Sunday.

WILL MAKE CONFESSION.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—After a conference with Attorney-General Hogan and County Prosecutor Turner, Col. Rodney Diegle, has announced that he will make a complete confession of his part in the recent case of corruption in the Ohio legislature. Diegle probably will escape a penitentiary sentence.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

Nelson, Aug. 22.—Five years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by W. H. Bullock-Webster, stipendiary magistrate, on R. Foster, who robbed the Dominion Express Company of \$300.50 when he rifled the safe in the baggage car of the Rossland train. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence and that his mind was a blank regarding what happened. "I don't remember receiving my injuries," he said, referring to his face which still showed evidence of the attack of Alan Forrester, the express messenger, who caught Foster and regained the stolen money.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Weymouth, Monmouthshire, Aug. 22.—There was a recurrence at Tredegar of the anti-Semitic attacks on Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and the thirteen Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous attacks on the police.

MAILS GOING BY P. & O.

English letters and papers for Orient via Empress of China Cancelled.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

London Aug. 22.—In consequence of the incident to the R. M. S. Empress of China, preventing her sailing from Vancouver on September 1 as scheduled, the Postmaster-General has cancelled the mails she was to carry to China and Japan, and these will be routed by the P. & O. as formerly, before the accident. The Postmaster-General also swears to make a successful bid for the license.

SWIM GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—The feat of Hesel Langenour, who swam the Golden Gate Saturday in 1 hour and 23 minutes, was surpassed by Miss Marie Schmidt, a University of California student, who swam the same course in 42 minutes. Miss Liba Scheffeld and Miss Josephine Whiffled, sisters, also swam the Golden Gate, the former in 44 minutes and the latter in 45 minutes.

TO INVESTIGATE RATES.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—The city council yesterday appointed an expert to ascertain whether or not the telephone rates charged in Montreal are in excess of those in Toronto. The Bell Co. will be asked for permission to examine its books, with a view of ascertaining its earnings and annual outlay.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS.

New York, Aug. 22.—New York won the second game of the series with Chicago by a score of 6 to 5 today and by so doing displaced Chicago as the top of the National League.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 22.—Joseph Montgomery, a Joseph Creek cowboy, who shot and instantly killed Loren Hawks near Astoria, Wash., on Sunday afternoon, was acquitted today by the coroner's jury, the verdict being justifiable homicide. The testimony showed Montgomery's wife had been attacked by Hawks, and that her husband had come to her rescue.

MISTAKES WIFE FOR BURGLAR.

Kitchanning, Pa., Aug. 22.—George Golden, a leading merchant of Wyckboro, Pa., was arrested here today charged with the murder of his wife. He was released on \$10,000 bail for appearance August 31. Golden maintains he shot his wife in the belief that she was a burglar.

RECIPROCITY ILLUMINATED BY EDITOR-ECONOMIST

Opens up Immense Future for British Columbia Fisheries, Contains no Danger to Fruit-growers, Relieves Consumer of Breakfast-table Taxation—Its Relation to World Politics.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Liberal campaign in the city of Victoria opened with a bang last night. The Victoria theatre was the fort from which the first gun was fired, and the big gunners were J. S. Cowper, the brilliant and well-informed editor of the Prince Rupert News; Duncan Ross, the stalwart Liberal who has just been chosen to contest and later represent Comox-Atlin; and T. D. Patullo, another Prince Rupert gentleman whose disinterested advocacy of the Liberal cause is as valuable as it is genuine.

Fielding had fallen a victim to the "White House" that is a diplomatic way of saying that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Tait had got together and fixed up reciprocity. But on the front benches at the meeting where the utterance was made were press representatives, and one of them thinking that he would doubtless help his readers to a better appreciation of the simile undertook to interpret it, and did so indicating that the only "White House" which was Mrs. Tait, thereby replying to Mr. Fielding with the suggestion that Mr. Fielding had succumbed to the charms of Mrs. Tait. (Loud laughter.)

Hamilton's Economic Fallacy. I want to give if I can a little of the history of the reciprocity negotiations. We have to go back a long way. We have to go back to the time when the states to the south of us were colonies of Great Britain, when, after the revolution was declared, they decided to set up housekeeping for themselves. Under Alexander Hamilton, that child of genius, they incorporated in their form of government the tariff policies of the older countries. It was an economic fallacy and it proved itself to be so. I say this in no sense as a slur upon the genius of Hamilton. We have lived a hundred years since then, and we have that hundred years of experience behind us. (Applause.)

His protectionist theories for the states were founded upon the false idea that the success or wealth of a country could be gauged by the table of its imports and exports. It is the old idea which likens a nation to a shopkeeper who looks upon his ledger to see what comes in and goes out in order to arrive at his financial condition, altogether overlooking the fact that the balance is only the residue of a large number of economic processes. (Applause.) It has been said by an original thinker that no man liveth unto himself. Far more true is it that it is impossible for a nation to live unto itself. No nation can bind itself up within its territorial limits and boundaries and be a complete social organism. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowper went on to say that he thought there had never been a nation which exemplified the idea of a protective nation. But, yes, there was one, and that was the tiny nation on the island of Juan Fernandez, named Robinson Crusoe, and his man Friday, held their kingdom. And he had everything to make them healthy, wealthy, and wise. But they were shut out from the world. He could imagine—because Robinson Crusoe saw a British merchantman coming to his rescue—that he would think he might be coming to open up trade relations with him, and that it would mean that his kingdom was coming to an end. He could imagine Crusoe considering that he might barter a few goats in return for some rifles, kegs of powder, or ready-made clothes. If Crusoe had been a protectionist he would have said "This is a terrible transaction for the island of Juan Fernandez. Here we are going to sell this ship-captain ten goats for twenty cents, and he is going to give us two rifles, two kegs of powder, a photograph, and a banjo worth \$500. Our imports are going to be a tariff of \$1,000 upon those things which that terrible captain wants to put into this kingdom of ours." To have a tariff of \$1,000 against those rifles, kegs of powder, the photograph, and the banjo they would then turn in and pay the \$1,000 out of their own pockets. (Laughter and applause.)

In a thousand examples, continued the speaker, he could show them that this balancing of imports and exports was not a sane one. He did not wonder that Hamilton made a mistake a hundred years ago, but those gentlemen who had lived a hundred years after Hamilton made his error could not see what history had written so plainly. (Concluded on page 7.)

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Sir John Thompson, then Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons in 1894, said: "I may say, Mr. Chairman, that communications were indirectly made with the United States government with the effect that Canada would be glad to know of any desire or willingness on the part of the United States government to take measures toward the extension of trade between the two countries and that Canada would be willing to reciprocate with due regard to the industries and interests of Canada, and with due regard to the revenues which would be necessary to Canada. At a subsequent stage an officer of this Government went to Washington for the purpose of seeing whether it was the desire of the United States Government or of the committee then having charge of the subject in the House of Representatives, to enter into communication with the Government of Canada on the subject of tariff concessions on either side of the line."

TRUTHS ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

I do not desire to attempt to steal away your hearts or lure away your imaginations by any fancy speech or artificial form. Many peculiar things have been said about the reciprocity pact but one of the most peculiar, I have yet heard of was that uttered by Mr. Bergeron at Regina, who attributed the pact to the fact that Mr.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, Aug. 22.—The condition of the Pope continues satisfactory. This morning he was able to take a walk in the Vatican gardens, and enjoyed himself without special fatigue.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE FRENCH CABINET RECEIVES THE SAME SALARY—NAMELY, \$12,000 A YEAR.

Every member of the French cabinet receives the same salary—namely, \$12,000 a year.

LAW

Canada

most partisan admit that enjoyed such quoted statistics showing by the reciprocity had immensely on the United States to it on the only the resident Taft benefited the

es-friend Mr. "He was a some day will be my friend. Laurier; but then says the Mr. Monk Monk is the He hears a the House Mr. Sifton has the reciprocity except to point. But times of Sifton revenge. If he, he detests exchange, Overthrow

HOME ORIENT

of Empress Here on

in their home and fast on truck of the members of Empress of city Tuesday Shosen Kaisha at. Kohl. The left in good they expected they will soon in her present functioning and a possible so for the trans-rew short time, crew who ar-d by the vesen there was m they re- Among the following: Miss Alice August Oberwald Soldin, C. George King, C. Jensen, Mrs. Charles

and not have intion of the wing the ter-ship had just set in and he are always of that kind, the vessel's eeding slowly with his chief with sharp The scene of miles from by mariners the strength imagined.

of the men not the only effects of the Two of the Japanese fleet in manner by the lifting of pps to eight earings, saved same fate as conditions it the accident and the evi-onerate the

tions of cargo Pacific by the charged near- The local owing: Fur- 300 sacks; 0 casks, vncral merchan-

GRMAN.

Member of Meeting of

2.—At a meet- sioners held ley of the city dence, sprang a struck Alder- It took the pvincial Con- Graham and a dileman to his s a cell in the the outcome nder way by grant Notley

WORKINGMEN AND RECIPROcity PACT

CROWDED MEETING LAST NIGHT IN INSTITUTE HALL

Liberal Speakers Deal With Matters Which Intimately Concern the Workers

(From Thursday's Daily.) It was a typical workingman's meeting which was held in Institute hall last evening under the auspices of the Liberal party. The hard-working, hard-thinking, keen men who had gathered to listen for a couple of hours to speakers on the great question which is going to mean much in benefit to their families and themselves had come after a long day's work, but in spite of that listened for two hours with an attention and appreciation which set a good example to all audiences. They were thoroughly representative of the high type of working class which Victoria boasts of.

But in contrast to them there was an odd man scattered here and there with the apparent object of creating disturbance and interfering with the meeting. Their irrelevant and sometimes insolent interjections betrayed the fact that they were not honest inquirers for information, and taken with the fact that Premier McBride has got the whole Tory machine of British Columbia working in the anti-reciprocity interests, leads to the belief that an organized attempt is being made to prevent the election hearing the pact discussed intelligently.

A. R. Sherk presided, and with him on the platform were Senator Bostock, Senator Riley, J. S. Cowper, Prince Rupert, William Joseph, Joshua Kingham, A. B. Fraser, Andrew Fairfull, W. Wilson, W. W. Baer and several others. Hon. Wm. Templeman was much to his own regret and that taken once, prevented by indisposition from being present.

Chairman Sherk announced that the meeting was called to consider reciprocity from the economic standpoint. The economic question was ever before them; it was a hobby of the working man, who had to study it closely to make ends meet. Mr. Sherk recalled the days of reciprocity when formerly the fact and the manner in which eastern Canada had then prospered. He instanced barley, which commanded so high a price across the line that finally the brewers began to kick and threaten dear beer.

"Soon there was a repeal of reciprocity," he continued, "and we got cheap beer, for there was no sale for beer, nor for anything else as soon as the prosperity reciprocity had brought passed away."

Mr. Sherk laughed at the Colonist attempts to make the workers believe that reciprocity was going to make hard times for them the same as in the United States. The workingman knows the facts and it would not be so easy as the Colonist thought to delude them. Taking one case out of many he could cite, he said, he mentioned the cost of sugar. That made across the line sells at 25c—and the millmen got a good profit at that—but here the mills charged a dollar. There white labor was employed; here the mills had Chinese white labor.

A Fruit-Grower's Testimony. Senator Bostock, as an Englishman who had come out to this country to farm and grow fruit, declared himself unhesitatingly for reciprocity as a benefit to his section of the population. Said he:

"Reciprocity is going to be of great advantage to the fruit-growers, because it will give us a larger market and give us an opportunity of selling the best of our fruit at the high prices obtainable in the United States markets. And we will then be able to sell our second quality at the same price as the Americans secure for theirs in the Northwest. As far as the consumer is concerned he will get during a certain part of the year fruit of a kind not raised here in great quantity and cheaper." (Applause.)

The senator referred to Mr. McBride's boast of a solid seven, and assured the meeting that while the coast was going to see that boast was not realized, the electors of Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay meant to make it as difficult as possible—even impossible—to re-elect the old members. In Dr. J. H. King and Dr. K. C. Macdonald the

Liberals had splendid candidates. Concluding, Senator Bostock said:

"While in England this summer I find that the people think reciprocity a good business arrangement for Canada, but some tariff reformers thought they should have it, not because not a good thing for us, but because it did not play into their hands as they desired. As I pointed out to them, the British Empire will best hang together if every part of it does what it thinks best in its own interests. (Hear, hear.) We will not further the unity of the empire by neglecting to do what is best for ourselves, because it does not suit some other part. We want to make this Dominion a greater force than ever in the empire, and the only way we can be doing what is best for our own magnificent portion of the great British Empire." (Applause.)

Challenges McBride. R. L. Drury, who took a prominent part in the settlement of the Japanese question, having been sent to Japan to make enquiries before the treaty was signed, and returned to the fact of the last election most of the space of the Colonist had been devoted to the suggested Japanese wholesale invasion, which was made the general subject of that election. He read the editorial which appeared in the morning paper, the first stating that the defeat of a cabinet minister would be the most emphatic way of protesting against the Japanese agreement, and the second stating that the principal reason for the defeat of that minister had been the determination of the people to oppose Japanese immigration after which he asked had there been a single complaint in regard to the way that Japanese arrangement had been carried out? "None," replied a workman.

There had been no reason for his complaint, and no one had, or could, complain at the result. The Trades and Labor Council had sent a testimonial appreciative of the working of the agreement, and it was without question now, that Hon. Mr. Templeman stood absolutely and entirely vindicated in the action he had taken. (Cheers.)

In denouncing that agreement Premier McBride had advocated a Natal remedy which was his remedy. That remedy consisted of a proposed short treaty of Japanese in writing against the remedy suggested. That remedy would not have been worth the paper it was written on because the Japanese could pass a law in ten thousand words which was taught to every boy and girl compulsorily, at all the Japanese schools, and not one failed to pass the test. And a Natal act had been Hon. Mr. McBride's panacea for the trouble, while the remedy which has been given by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been a great success, and was a remedy that would last for all time. It is desired that Hon. Mr. McBride and also Mr. Barnard, to come forward and say that either of them would be willing to-day, to substitute the Natal act for the successful measure introduced and carried out by the Liberal government, and if his good friend the Colonist would reproduce their editorials and the speeches of the premier and Mr. Barnard and distribute it from house to house all over the city he would be quite prepared to pay the whole of the expense. (Applause.)

As to the five Conservative representatives of this province he took opportunity to refer to the statement made in the House by Ralph Smith that all these gentlemen, notwithstanding their profuse professions, all employed Asiatics themselves; and he also alluded to the fact that the same day the tariff bill on food products, asked the speaker, reciprocity was intended to take down that tariff wall, and was bound inevitably to benefit everyone and hurt no one.

Replying to a question which has been made more than once in the last six months, to the effect that the removal of duty would only mean that the grocer and butcher would get that much more profit out of the tariff. Mr. Baer stated that competition in these two lines of household supply was the keenest of any and the interest of the consumer would be safeguarded by this very fact. He went on to defend the grocer and butcher from the implication such suggestions carried, practically that they would be a proper leader to follow in his suggestions to the present issue of reciprocity? ("No.")

Proceeding to refer to the argument that they were to be dispossessed of their natural resources, an interruption was given by a questioner who had previously before stopped the speaker by irrelevant questions, and Mr. Drury made a hit by telling the audience that the "questions" interpolated were just as far from the subject as the Tory Liberal arguments were from the real facts of the issues.

No Treason in Trade. Proceeding, he alluded to the cry started of "disloyalty," and mentioned that the imports from the United States last year amounted to \$284,000,000, out of which amount \$139,000,000 came in free, showing that Canada was "disloyal" to the extent of the difference. If it were to become disloyal by the removal of duties then they were 130-284ths disloyal now. On the other hand they had exported to the United States goods valued at \$103,000,000. There was nothing more ridiculous from the trade point of view than this "disloyalty" cry. There was no treason in trade.

From special inquiries he had had made in Seattle very recently, he had ascertained that prices for food in Seattle as against those in Victoria were considerably less—one-third and one-half the Victoria prices, as a rule, on the everyday needs of the table—but, notwithstanding this, his representative had also found that the rate of wages was not, by any means, lower. As a matter of fact the wages of carpenters in Victoria were \$1.50, while at Seattle \$5 and \$5 was paid to them. Plumbers, too, who received \$5 in Victoria got \$6 to \$6.50 in Seattle, and painters, who were paid \$4 in Victoria, received \$5 at Seattle, and other trades were in proportion. The Colonist, he said, was simply trying to frighten the working man, who, from these figures, could see how unreal any such warnings were.

At this period George Oliver, the Socialist, who was in the audience, asked why in the excavation of the basement of the Times office Chinese were employed. When the facts were called to his notice by the speaker he admitted

to the incident he had related of the five representatives from British Columbia, stated that the man that Hon. Mr. Templeman did not employ. He had never heard done so, but it was possible that Mr. Templeman might have met with an experience similar to his own, as on one occasion when he had afterwards found that the man had been absent, and a Chinaman had been at work quite unknown to himself and decidedly against his desires.

Tories and Chinamen. "No matter how much an individual may be prejudiced against Chinese labor," began Walter W. Baer, who was the next speaker, "if he lets a contract for digging out a foundation to a Tory contractor there seems to be no way under heaven to keep Chinamen off the work. (Laughter and applause.) Where Mr. Templeman made the mistake was in letting a contract to a Tory contractor, and not in making this thing possible." (Applause.)

"Hot air," sniffed an evident Tory in the audience.

"When Mr. McBride, on the way home from England," continued Mr. Baer, "spoke to Mr. Borden in Ottawa he pledged to Mr. Borden that he would put the political machine of this province to work. You have the evidence right here to-night, gentlemen."

The audience showed quick appreciation of the speaker's words and of the fact. For some time, Mr. Baer said, he had concluded that the only fitting name for opposition to reciprocity was "bogey," the only name for its opponents was "bogeymen." For five months he had been reading day by day the editorials of papers of all shades of political opinion, published from Halifax to Victoria, and he had yet to see in print one single statement in opposition to reciprocity which was not either based on misapprehension of the economic facts which underlay the conditions as they existed, so it had naturally grown upon him that all opposition to reciprocity was a bogey.

There were two ways in which reciprocity was presented to the people. The one was in regard to the competition which might arise between eight millions and ninety millions. That morning the morning paper had contained a statement that we were going to be overwhelmed by eight millions if we accepted reciprocity. Tariff walls did not prevent competition. If we had one tariff wall, against the States, with none on her side, we would be protected, but they had no tariff wall, a little higher over. Instead of exchanging goods on a common level, as proposed under reciprocity—adding cost of transportation, commissions and a reasonable profit, which would be allowed to the producer and there natural competition came in, with tariff walls what happened was that the price of products was increased by the amount represented in the customs duties required to lift them over the walls.

A Simple Matter of Trade. Taking the case of early apples, which came on the market before the British Columbia apple was ready, the speaker showed how the tariff on the line of an ordinary matter of business, made the duty an excuse for paying the producer that much less for his product, while the dealer on this side made the same duty an excuse for charging the consumer that much more. And the same thing would work in every other case, and work vice versa, producer and consumer alike suffering.

The speaker went on to prove how the tariff wall on food products, asked the speaker, reciprocity was intended to take down that tariff wall, and was bound inevitably to benefit everyone and hurt no one.

Working on the Roads. The next speaker was S. S. Cowper, who said he proposed briefly to deal with two aspects of reciprocity he had not as yet referred to in the speeches he had made in the city. Previous to doing so he had explained how it was that he was denied the opportunity of addressing the electors at the Conservative meeting at Alberni, after H. S. Clements, the Conservative candidate, had expressed a desire to meet a Liberal speaker on the platform.

He went to Alberni because he was given to understand that a large number of voters would be present, and he wished to know all that could be said for and against the reciprocity agreement. Almost he went as an elector of Comox-Atlin, as a man who had an interest in the constituency, and as a man who had no evil intent in his heart. When he got there he found that the candidate was suffering from an attack of "feet," and although he had been solicited to give him ten minutes or allow him to talk at the end of his meeting both these small requests were denied. Therefore he had not the opportunity to address the electors at Fort Alberni. In this connection he would remind them that the Conservative party were so hard up there to find a candidate that they had been obliged to go out of the constituency to get one.

At Alberni he found that the working men, the business men, and the Standard Oil Company were lined up with the Liberal party to get reciprocity for Canada, and one of these gentlemen who was interested in a wood pipe company and also in the Standard Oil Company was Prince Rupert. The only claim the Conservative candidate had, was that he had lived in Prince Rupert for a few months as the representative of the Standard Oil Company, which did not operate under that name but in the name of the Imperial Oil Company. This was but one of the degrading uses of "imperial" any "imperialism" that was to be found in Canada; many others could be found among the Conservatives.

If there was anything, went on the speaker, which filled his soul with contempt, it was to see the way that word "imperial" was prostituted throughout Canada for purposes of the most grasping kind. Not only did the Standard Oil Company vade the "imperial" flag, but there were many others using it in the same manner—like the provincial premier, who might have made a splendid brakeman, he was so busy with his "imperialism" that he had no time to look after his own people. After an appreciative reference to what he saw in the way of natural resources at Alberni, Mr. Cowper mentioned that he found there was a large number of men now at work there on the roads. He had asked where the farmers were all "out working on the roads" at \$2.75 a day. It seemed to him that there was a very great amount of activity going on at present in the direction of the making of the roads. (Laughter.)

From this he went on to refer to the fish industry, and instances for one

NO MORE Tired FEET

A trip to our drug store—no further trouble and you need not be worried regarding foot-pain, aches and sore clerks. 25c package here only.

BOWES' FOOT POWDER

Solves the problem. It keeps the feet cool and odorless, banishes foot-fatigue, and restores the tired and sore clerks. 25c package here only.

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST
Telephones 425 and 450.
1228 GOVERNMENT ST.

thing, the results which would occur when the large markets of the United States were thrown open to the fruit growers of Niagara. He also spoke as to the necessity which existed at Alberni for the provision of proper market facilities. He had asked the people there why they were not doing more with so much railway construction in progress. They told him that the construction work meant little to them; that the men employed on it were chiefly Hindus. He had inquired how this came and was told that it was a result of the defeat of H. C. Brewster's amendment to the C. N. R. contract. When he proposed to add to the fair wage clause that the rate payable to all workmen should not be less than the current rate of wage paid white workmen in the district the Conservative majority in the Legislature voted him down, and Premier McBride declared that white labor was adequately protected by fixing the standard as the rate of wages paid. Now the contractors were "foisted" upon this as the current wages paid to Hindu workmen. ("Strange?") That amendment was voted down in the British Columbia Legislature, and Hon. Mr. McBride declared that such a provision was ultra vires to the province. He had also pointed out to the Alberni people that when reciprocity removed the tariff walls there would be what is known as a navigation route which would enormously benefit their commerce and which would be more favorable to an inland port than any other market. The prosperity of their country depended on having men working on the farms, and the greater necessity for a new country was good settlers to work on the land.

As to the taxes on food he would not at that late hour say anything more except that the whole idea of a tariff rest on food was an economic fallacy. The whole case against a tariff was embodied in the single sentence, "You cannot make yourself rich by taxing yourself," and as a man could not lift himself by his boot straps, neither could a nation.

Hits the Working Man. After recounting some of his own personal experiences, from which he candidly showed that he had been through the mill and was in no sense a professional editor, he related one particular tragic incident which had come under his personal notice at Toronto, where a man of high type and fine intelligence, whose wife and family were residing to be sent for from Scotland, had been found in the streets dead from starvation. He claimed that there were many thousands of people in Canada to whom it mattered a very great deal how far a dollar would go. By acclamation these two officers were elected, the presidency falling to Fred Pauline, and A. E. Chandler being selected to discharge the secretarial duties.

Short speeches were heard and applauded, and great enthusiasm was shown by all present, there being no doubt among the audience as to the result of the coming fight. All, however, agreed that the best plan for fighting a campaign is to get out and work hard and long for the candidate of the party, and this, it was determined, will be done by the Liberals at Royal Oak to a man for Mr. Smith.

FATAL BLAZE AT VANCOUVER

ONE CHINAMAN DEAD; FOURTEEN INJURED

Many Have Narrow Escapes When Flames Destroy Four Buildings

Vancouver, Aug. 24.—A fire which resulted in the death of one Chinaman and the serious injury of several others, broke out in Shanghai Alley, Chinatown, early this morning. Four buildings, from No. 17 to No. 21, on both Shanghai and Canton alleys, were completely gutted.

The following is the result of the casualties as correctly as it could be compiled this morning: Dead, Loong Wong, aged 25, cook, burned to death; injured, Lew Tong, skull fractured; may die; Leo Ching, head hurt and legs sprained; Low Wai Fui, head and legs injured; Lew Gin Ching, right leg injured; Loon Sing, left leg and hand hurt; Low Hee, injured back; Lo Chee, injured back; Loon Lin Sing, hand hurt; Ching Chung, back hurt; Lee Chang, back hurt; Loon Tin, hand hurt; Loon Ching, hand hurt; Low Wai, hand hurt; Lo Hing, bruised.

With the exception of Low Tong, the injured are being cared for at the homes of friends in Chinatown. They are all laborers. Loong Wong must have received his fatal wounds while trying to escape from the little room in which he slept, jumped from the third story window and was beyond help when the firemen and policemen picked him up. The others received their injuries in jumping to safety from the windows of the burned buildings and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was not possible to get out of the buildings. The fire originated in the lower part of some of the buildings, but owing to the nature of the construction of the buildings, it is impossible to determine what spot it started. The fire was turned in shortly before 2 o'clock this morning and the entire fire fighting force of the city was on hand within few minutes. Injury caused by flames capped by the maze-like character of the buildings. The blaze was brought under control about 3 o'clock, when a few of the partitioned rooms from the burned buildings and the firemen got a chance to pour in some water.

MACDOUGALL WINS THE WALKER PRIZE

Makes Possible in Final Range—Scores of Other Victorians at Big Meet

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Sergeant Major Macdougall was shooting in great form yesterday. His total for three ranges in three matches was 102, the distances being 500 in the governor-general's, 300 in the Dominion and 900 in the Walker. At the last range he scored a possible. This gives him the first individual prize in the Walker and \$25.

Victorians' scores in the governor-general's match at 500 yards, were: Macdougall, 34; Lettice, 32; Caven, 31; Richardson, 33; Rogers, 33; Carr, 32; Birch, 32; Winsby, 33; Duncan, 32. Dominion, 300 yards: Macdougall, 33; Lettice, 28; Caven, 23; Richardson, 32; Rogers, 28; Carr, 27; Birch, 23; Winsby, 30; Duncan, 28. Walker, 900 yards: Macdougall, 35; Lettice, 28; Caven, 23; Richardson, 31; Rogers, 24; Carr, 28; Birch, 24; Winsby, 24; Duncan, 24.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

Two Convictions Against Estelle Durlin—Sentenced and Fined.

(From Thursday's Daily.) Estelle Durlin, alias Estelle Carroll, appearing on remand before Magistrate Jay in the Saanich municipal police court this morning, charged with keeping a disorderly house on the Gorge road, was found guilty and sentenced to serve four months imprisonment.

The evidence for the prosecution was given at the former sitting of the court, and the defence this morning announced there would be no evidence to refute the charge. Mr. Robinson, of Vancouver, who appeared for the defence, argued it had not been proved that the accused woman was the owner or occupier of the house. The magistrate held otherwise, and that the case was proved by the evidence of Constable Little as to propretorship; and the other witnesses as to the character of the place.

On a charge of selling liquor without a license, also remanded from last court, the accused was fined the maximum sum, \$250, and in default of payment by distress two months imprisonment. There are three other charges of selling liquor without a license, but these may be withdrawn, all having occurred on the same occasion. The accused was fined last July \$500 for selling liquor, the amount being fines for two convictions. Mr. Robinson this morning, in speaking for the defence, requested the court to accept the apology of the woman for her behaviour in the court on Tuesday, August 15, for which she was sent to jail for confinement.

FATAL BLAZE AT VANCOUVER

ONE CHINAMAN DEAD; FOURTEEN INJURED

Many Have Narrow Escapes When Flames Destroy Four Buildings

Vancouver, Aug. 24.—A fire which resulted in the death of one Chinaman and the serious injury of several others, broke out in Shanghai Alley, Chinatown, early this morning. Four buildings, from No. 17 to No. 21, on both Shanghai and Canton alleys, were completely gutted.

The following is the result of the casualties as correctly as it could be compiled this morning: Dead, Loong Wong, aged 25, cook, burned to death; injured, Lew Tong, skull fractured; may die; Leo Ching, head hurt and legs sprained; Low Wai Fui, head and legs injured; Lew Gin Ching, right leg injured; Loon Sing, left leg and hand hurt; Low Hee, injured back; Lo Chee, injured back; Loon Lin Sing, hand hurt; Ching Chung, back hurt; Lee Chang, back hurt; Loon Tin, hand hurt; Loon Ching, hand hurt; Low Wai, hand hurt; Lo Hing, bruised.

STORM RETARDS THE HARVESTING

Indications of Improved Conditions of Weather in Grain Districts in West

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—While the government weather report for the past 20 hours ended yesterday again showing the entire absence of frost throughout the western provinces, private dispatches from correspondents assure that frost was felt at one or two points. From Weyburn was received the following dispatch: "There was a frost in this district Tuesday night which left a thin coat of ice on water during the early morning. Farmers living along eleven rural telephone lines assert that no damage was done to crops. Potatoes and cucumbers are not injured, therefore it is believed that the which is a sturdy plant has escaped injury from frost. This is which is the centre of Manitoba agricultural area, the following was received yesterday morning: 'Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 24, 1911. The lowest point recorded in the experiment farm was 40, which is but enough above zero to allow any frost of damage to crops. Not even the tenderest of plants in the farm garden showed any signs of injury. This morning broke bright, clear and warm, and it looks like another spell of ideal harvest weather.'

Generally all reports received are very optimistic, and there does not appear to be any wide-spread anxiety over weather inclemencies. Frost belt which was struck by the eye of Sunday evening and Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwestern Manitoba, reports indicate that, with the wind swept away from 5 to 12 per cent of uncultivated grain, and generally retarded harvesting operations. With every indication of better weather for the next week prospects are still bright for an unusual good average wheat yield.

DIED AT PORCUPINE

Local Man Was Close Friend of Deceased Hero of Fire.

The late Geo. Sulman, an Englishman who lost his life at the recent fire at Porcupine, Ont., was a close friend of F. W. Bentley, of 1336 Stanley avenue, this city, who has received a letter from England giving his graphic details of the horrors of the fire and from which it appears that Mr. Sulman, who was employed at one of the mines, died of the injuries he received while successfully endeavoring to save the lives of some of his friends.

BRAZILIAN NAVY

Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 22.—The Journal De Comercio confirms the report announced that Brazil has engaged German naval officers to command ships of her navy.

RECIPROcity BY EDITOR

(Continued from page 1.)

The idea of the erecting tariff wall would grow rich. ed? If a tariff not Victoria have a tariff against Alberta? Or West against East? Victoria further to refer to the discredited various states of out in one of his Pliske, the American writer, saying:

Protection gives shows the extent these early states were through tariffs to the state of New York and the passed a navigation tariff. Believe John Pliske for that the state the year 1737 actually which compel sleep coming down to Paulus Hook to Cort import duty and obtainance papers just the rigged ship coming to Hamburg.

To show still further ed out to the gene New Jersey made a talltale, and the only think was a strip on which a light by New York of Sax that they put a tax And every man, ever state of New Jersey oath, and deposited for twelve months with the hated resident (laughter).

And, as Pliske say, and heralded a state for the good work of convention another scarce, have elapsed should have been in discord sown on the manulpa to Manhas the American states they did away Canadian provinces having the same 1867 adopted the exact same tariff between one 1867 adopted the exact same tariff between one confederation.

And, sir, the recip now before the people just the natural child of the experience United States and reciprocity agreement natural products and raw materials exactly the same as the do for the original what the act of brought in to do focal relations of the vines.

Throws off Now, ladies and g two functions of the pact, one of which would be a tax upon imports. It is just as much more of a tax daily tax, a matter of little extra pay grocery and at the border of the U. S. taxes of three cents a tax which on any which falls on the bearing.

A voice—You have pluse. Now, then, it is the people of Canada, which at the border of the U. S. I have now show you to-morrow night an into the economical involved subject, is three million dollars the people but behind of privilege exists merely the food we needed that inside the border crosses the boundary.

Now, sir, that is a question to the people cause there is no present time has to its food; we have to pay two thousand miles freight charges that the nearest markets not only affects the way the prosperity throwing open the g south.

For there is to be we look at the pack market of eight m opens to the Canada great market of nine the border who are ducts. (Hear, hear.) Some of the B. C. agree with me be that whatever it m other provinces—things to all—it is than any to B. C. takes a lesser popul a greater quant natural wealth than Before I take up effect of reciprocity and our lumber, I

Advertisement for Steadman's Soothing Powders. Text: 'THE DOCTOR: "Ah yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steadman's Powder and he will soon be all right."' Includes an illustration of a woman holding a child and a box of the product.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER OPENS FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

Speech of Prime Minister Firing First Gun at Simcoe, Ont.---Broad Outline of the Issues Before Electors

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his address opening the Liberal campaign at Simcoe, Ont., the historic seat of the late John Charlton, M. P., outlined the issues which are before the people of Canada in a masterly address.

There was a snap and a vim about Sir Wilfrid's speech that showed his heart and brain were behind his words. Never in the forty years of his political life has he been in better trim, mental or physical.

"The issue is reciprocity. You, my fellow-countrymen, are the judges. You are to pass upon the issue. We believe it means much to our common country, our young and growing Dominion. We believe that in two countries, two great countries like Canada and the United States, situated as they are alongside of one another, reciprocal trade in natural products will produce a large measure of mutual benefit to the people of these countries. I do not hesitate to say that the greater benefit will be derived by Canada, in that the weaker will profit more than the stronger."

"This should never be a party question. Many of the older men in this gathering—and, I believe, some Conservatives here to-day, and I am glad indeed to have the opportunity of greeting you all here in Norfolk, the seat of many a hard fought battle, and above all, the home of my old and esteemed friend John Charlton—(cheers)—who thirty years ago was so earnest and eloquent an apostle of freer trade between Canada and the United States."

"You say in your address that I have been in public life for forty years. Alas! it is true that forty years have elapsed since I first entered the public life of Canada. I had more and more of my old and esteemed friend followed my own inclinations if I would not to-day be where I am."

"In 1908 we opened the campaign at Niagara Falls. It was then my firm belief and sincere conviction that the contest upon which we were then entering would be the last in which I would participate, that advancing years must soon compel my retirement. But Providence, that ever-forgiving, always kind to me, has been especially kind in this case, and has given me up to the present strength and good health such as I have never experienced before. (Renewed cheers.) Thus I am again in the battle, devoutly thanking Providence that my life has been spared and my health preserved to the present occasion, that it may be my privilege to see the completion of this great and long-looked-for policy of freer trade between our Dominion and the great Republic to the south; this policy, which is well known, has received the endorsement, commendation, and active support of all public men who have been at the helm in Canada; the endorsement, commendation, and strong support of that incomparable tribune of the people, George Brown; the endorsement, commendation, and strong support of that incomparable guide of the nation in its days of earlier development, Sir John Macdonald; of Sir George Casler, the leader in my own province of Sir A. A. Dornan, and of Sir Leonard Tilley in New Brunswick; this policy, which has been at the topmast of the Liberal party for forty years, the goal of the Conservative party, but of the Conservative party, at least until the month of February last. (Laughter and applause.) But, fellow-countrymen, the leaders of the Conservative party to-day have proved renegade to the teaching of their leaders of forty years; they have turned back upon the principles for which their great men in the past had stood. (Laughter.) How are the mighty fallen? Nay, I answer you, the mighty are not fallen. (Laughter.) It is an old, sad story that on many occasions a man's courage has faltered when he was within sight of victory; that he has fallen from grace at the moment when he was within reach of the gates of paradise. (Cheers and laughter.)"

"Bourassa was Blocked. "How is it that the elections have been brought on at the present time? It is only three years since we last consulted the people. Why, then, is parliament dissolved before its time? Let us look for reasons in the Conservative newspapers, especially the Toronto Conservative papers. According to these papers three or four weeks ago—now, mark you—the course of parliament was being guided and characterized by the superior tactics of the opposition. These tactics were simply to block the progress of business in the House, to prevent a vote in parliament upon the issue now before you. The opposition took the position that they would prevent the progress of business, prevent the dealing with reciprocity, because the people were not consulted. They announced their intention to follow these tactics to the bitter end. They declared their purpose, and called upon the government, not once, but ten times over, to consult the people."

"Called Conservative Bluff. "But, my fellow-countrymen—I am as old a bird as those gentlemen—(laughter and applause)—and I understand something of these superior tactics. The opposition did not want an election. (Hear, hear.) They had no mind to face their judges, and our judges—the people of Canada—on the issue. What they had in their mind was to compel the government to abandon reciprocity. But the government, led them at their professions. We brought them before their masters, and our masters, too, and then straightway they began to wail and squeal and squawk like young crabs fallen from their nest. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Parliament was dissolved. The time of the House has been wasted for nearly four months, and we seemed it the best thing for us that we should all come before the bar of public opinion before our natural judges. There we are, and there I stand at the present time. (Cheers.)"

"Country Must Judge. "The issue is reciprocity. You, my fellow-countrymen, are the judges. You are to pass upon the issue. We believe it means much to our common country, our young and growing Dominion. We believe that in two countries, two great countries like Canada and the United States, situated as they are alongside of one another, reciprocal trade in natural products will produce a large measure of mutual benefit to the people of these countries. I do not hesitate to say that the greater benefit will be derived by Canada, in that the weaker will profit more than the stronger."

"Conservative Party Turned. "The Conservative party have turned their coats and are now opposing what they advocated for forty years. They will lead us to a conference, frankly would like to know how it will do. I want to discuss this frankly, calmly, with the common sense we all have. How would it come about that this kind of a business all of a sudden would be by two ways, by violence or by persuasion. No one has ever heard that it is the intention of the United States to declare war against us. Shall we then be seduced from our loyalty? I understand Mr. Borden will be here in a day or two. I say this to Mr. Borden, that if he will answer for the Tories I will answer for the Grits. (Loud cheers.)"

"You have heard a lot about annexation; that there is a suspicion that Canada's loyalty is being undermined by the insidious prosperity which is following reciprocity. I would like to ask if any section of the community is going to benefit by this policy which is going to be benefited all sections of the community will be benefited, because reciprocity is the foundation of Canada's prosperity. (Cheers.)"

"Pretty Girls Illustrate. "Sir Wilfrid quoted the Toronto board of trade's resolution against reciprocity, which stated that Canada would be injured by freer trade relations with the United States, and make it more difficult to assert political independence with the United States. "That means to say," said Sir Wilfrid, "you are told, don't do business, because if you do and are prosperous your business may fall some day, and so you had better make a business at all. (Laughter.)"

"See a lot of pretty girls about me," continued Sir Wilfrid, "and I see a lot of boys admiring them. If some one came to one of those girls and said, 'Don't marry a man like that; he may lose his job and where would you be then?' She would say, 'If he will risk it I will, and so we say, we will risk the chances of reciprocity with our neighbors, because we see the prospects of greater prosperity in it. (Cheers.)"

"I don't understand that a man of logic which says that a man will lose his manhood by trading with his neighbor. We stand upon our manhood. (Cheers.) We will trade with our neighbors and make a good thing out of it. And if they will not trade with us we can get along without them. No Sacrifice of Manhood. "A good deal has been made of some utterances in the United States Senate by certain of the representatives by certain of the members of the Government bind themselves? There was no necessity. The Democrats are coming into office and power at the end of the year, and they would reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side? Sir, I admit that the Democrats are coming into power. I admit that their policy is reduction of the tariff. I admit that the Republicans tried in 1892 and failed. The Republicans tried in 1896 and failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but not certain. But this agreement which we have is certain. This is a

bird in our very hand. We can have it in our hands. The other bird is in the bush. We will not trade the bird in the hand for the bird in the bush. "But there is another consideration. If the Democrats get into power and carry the policy there shall be a reduction of tariff not only to Canada, we are told, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the common forefathers of ourselves, and we know how it may be, but in this present arrangement the reduction is not given to all the world, but to Canada alone. Therefore, which is the better policy? That of the Democrats, which would give to all the world, but to Canada alone, the benefit of the reduction of tariff, or that of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone? For my own part, I prefer this bird in the hand to the bird in the bush. (Cheers.)"

"Most Favored Nations. "But I have heard upon the floor of the House of Commons walls and lamentations, that in getting this agreement with the United States and taking away the duties on natural products we have opened our doors to the whole world? You have heard it, have you not? If you will hear it a few days from to-day, I will give you a little explanation. You say you shall have the competition of the whole world if we adopt this agreement. The world is not the world of the United States, and some other natural products on account of some old treaty of the ancient ages; what we might call the barbarian age of the colonial period, called the most-favored-nation treaties."

"What are the most-favored nations? The whole world is reduced to twelve countries. That is a little bit of Conservative exaggeration. "There are some countries which, at the present time, shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as is given to the Americans. First of all there is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I don't wonder this strikes terror into your hearts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia let him raise his hand. (Applause.) I don't wonder that no one used it. We go on with our policy, and we say, if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and they decide to give us a preference with the Republic of Bolivia, you say, you don't know about that any more than about Bolivia. But I must be honest. We have some trade with Colombia, amounting to \$28,000, principally wool. We have some trade with the Republic of Argentina amounting to \$2,181,554. What is wheat, or barley, or butter, or any of these things mentioned in the agreement? No, it was wool, which is free, hides, and cocoa. Undoubtedly you will agree that it is very bad to buy their cocoa. It would strike terror into your hearts. (Laughter.)"

"Then there is Austria-Hungary, with which our trade is \$1,400,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or oats, or any natural product? No, it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. The whole of Denmark, then, is \$1,000,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or any agricultural product? We have a trade with Japan, which was \$2,401,309 last year; some agricultural products—these are the things mentioned in the agreement. Was it rice. Do you think we care very much if we buy rice? Would it interfere with our trade? Then there is Norway. Our trade with this country was \$34,000, chiefly hides. Next was Spain, with \$1,000,000 in fruits, almonds, and wines; surely nothing that would hurt Canada. Then there is Sweden, \$207,000; Switzerland, \$900,000. Like Austria, chiefly in lace and wearing apparel for ladies. Venezuela, \$53,000, chiefly coffee. (Cheers.)"

"Well, gentlemen, this is the competition we have to fear from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. (Cheers.)"

"Dear Mr. Secretary: It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the government of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to give to the treaties and laws now in force the effect of a treaty. The governments at Washington and at Ottawa. The governments of the two countries having made this agreement through the conviction that it is in the best interests of both countries, and that the legislative authorities will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement if so confirmed by the legislatures, will be a permanent part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed agreement. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States congress or the parliament of Canada; that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

"Now let me read you the letter from the United States secretary of state, the Hon. P. C. Knox, addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, in reply to the letter I have just received: 'Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in replying to your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my own understanding of it. "So you see, gentlemen, what our policy is. It leaves our action absolutely free. It leaves nothing in a condition to fetter our standing with the Mother Country. A Bird in the Hand. "You see we pass to another question. You are told that the Government bind themselves? There was no necessity. The Democrats are coming into office and power at the end of the year, and they would reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side? Sir, I admit that the Democrats are coming into power. I admit that their policy is reduction of the tariff. I admit that the Republicans tried in 1892 and failed. The Republicans tried in 1896 and failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but not certain. But this agreement which we have is certain. This is a

bird in our very hand. We can have it in our hands. The other bird is in the bush. We will not trade the bird in the hand for the bird in the bush. "But there is another consideration. If the Democrats get into power and carry the policy there shall be a reduction of tariff not only to Canada, we are told, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the common forefathers of ourselves, and we know how it may be, but in this present arrangement the reduction is not given to all the world, but to Canada alone. Therefore, which is the better policy? That of the Democrats, which would give to all the world, but to Canada alone, the benefit of the reduction of tariff, or that of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone? For my own part, I prefer this bird in the hand to the bird in the bush. (Cheers.)"

"Most Favored Nations. "But I have heard upon the floor of the House of Commons walls and lamentations, that in getting this agreement with the United States and taking away the duties on natural products we have opened our doors to the whole world? You have heard it, have you not? If you will hear it a few days from to-day, I will give you a little explanation. You say you shall have the competition of the whole world if we adopt this agreement. The world is not the world of the United States, and some other natural products on account of some old treaty of the ancient ages; what we might call the barbarian age of the colonial period, called the most-favored-nation treaties."

"What are the most-favored nations? The whole world is reduced to twelve countries. That is a little bit of Conservative exaggeration. "There are some countries which, at the present time, shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as is given to the Americans. First of all there is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I don't wonder this strikes terror into your hearts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia let him raise his hand. (Applause.) I don't wonder that no one used it. We go on with our policy, and we say, if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and they decide to give us a preference with the Republic of Bolivia, you say, you don't know about that any more than about Bolivia. But I must be honest. We have some trade with Colombia, amounting to \$28,000, principally wool. We have some trade with the Republic of Argentina amounting to \$2,181,554. What is wheat, or barley, or butter, or any of these things mentioned in the agreement? No, it was wool, which is free, hides, and cocoa. Undoubtedly you will agree that it is very bad to buy their cocoa. It would strike terror into your hearts. (Laughter.)"

"Then there is Austria-Hungary, with which our trade is \$1,400,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or oats, or any natural product? No, it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. The whole of Denmark, then, is \$1,000,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or any agricultural product? We have a trade with Japan, which was \$2,401,309 last year; some agricultural products—these are the things mentioned in the agreement. Was it rice. Do you think we care very much if we buy rice? Would it interfere with our trade? Then there is Norway. Our trade with this country was \$34,000, chiefly hides. Next was Spain, with \$1,000,000 in fruits, almonds, and wines; surely nothing that would hurt Canada. Then there is Sweden, \$207,000; Switzerland, \$900,000. Like Austria, chiefly in lace and wearing apparel for ladies. Venezuela, \$53,000, chiefly coffee. (Cheers.)"

"Well, gentlemen, this is the competition we have to fear from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. (Cheers.)"

"Dear Mr. Secretary: It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the government of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to give to the treaties and laws now in force the effect of a treaty. The governments at Washington and at Ottawa. The governments of the two countries having made this agreement through the conviction that it is in the best interests of both countries, and that the legislative authorities will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement if so confirmed by the legislatures, will be a permanent part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed agreement. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States congress or the parliament of Canada; that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

"Now let me read you the letter from the United States secretary of state, the Hon. P. C. Knox, addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, in reply to the letter I have just received: 'Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in replying to your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my own understanding of it. "So you see, gentlemen, what our policy is. It leaves our action absolutely free. It leaves nothing in a condition to fetter our standing with the Mother Country. A Bird in the Hand. "You see we pass to another question. You are told that the Government bind themselves? There was no necessity. The Democrats are coming into office and power at the end of the year, and they would reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side? Sir, I admit that the Democrats are coming into power. I admit that their policy is reduction of the tariff. I admit that the Republicans tried in 1892 and failed. The Republicans tried in 1896 and failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but not certain. But this agreement which we have is certain. This is a

bird in our very hand. We can have it in our hands. The other bird is in the bush. We will not trade the bird in the hand for the bird in the bush. "But there is another consideration. If the Democrats get into power and carry the policy there shall be a reduction of tariff not only to Canada, we are told, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the common forefathers of ourselves, and we know how it may be, but in this present arrangement the reduction is not given to all the world, but to Canada alone. Therefore, which is the better policy? That of the Democrats, which would give to all the world, but to Canada alone, the benefit of the reduction of tariff, or that of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone? For my own part, I prefer this bird in the hand to the bird in the bush. (Cheers.)"

"Most Favored Nations. "But I have heard upon the floor of the House of Commons walls and lamentations, that in getting this agreement with the United States and taking away the duties on natural products we have opened our doors to the whole world? You have heard it, have you not? If you will hear it a few days from to-day, I will give you a little explanation. You say you shall have the competition of the whole world if we adopt this agreement. The world is not the world of the United States, and some other natural products on account of some old treaty of the ancient ages; what we might call the barbarian age of the colonial period, called the most-favored-nation treaties."

"What are the most-favored nations? The whole world is reduced to twelve countries. That is a little bit of Conservative exaggeration. "There are some countries which, at the present time, shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as is given to the Americans. First of all there is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I don't wonder this strikes terror into your hearts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia let him raise his hand. (Applause.) I don't wonder that no one used it. We go on with our policy, and we say, if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and they decide to give us a preference with the Republic of Bolivia, you say, you don't know about that any more than about Bolivia. But I must be honest. We have some trade with Colombia, amounting to \$28,000, principally wool. We have some trade with the Republic of Argentina amounting to \$2,181,554. What is wheat, or barley, or butter, or any of these things mentioned in the agreement? No, it was wool, which is free, hides, and cocoa. Undoubtedly you will agree that it is very bad to buy their cocoa. It would strike terror into your hearts. (Laughter.)"

"Then there is Austria-Hungary, with which our trade is \$1,400,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or oats, or any natural product? No, it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. The whole of Denmark, then, is \$1,000,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or any agricultural product? We have a trade with Japan, which was \$2,401,309 last year; some agricultural products—these are the things mentioned in the agreement. Was it rice. Do you think we care very much if we buy rice? Would it interfere with our trade? Then there is Norway. Our trade with this country was \$34,000, chiefly hides. Next was Spain, with \$1,000,000 in fruits, almonds, and wines; surely nothing that would hurt Canada. Then there is Sweden, \$207,000; Switzerland, \$900,000. Like Austria, chiefly in lace and wearing apparel for ladies. Venezuela, \$53,000, chiefly coffee. (Cheers.)"

"Well, gentlemen, this is the competition we have to fear from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. (Cheers.)"

bird in our very hand. We can have it in our hands. The other bird is in the bush. We will not trade the bird in the hand for the bird in the bush. "But there is another consideration. If the Democrats get into power and carry the policy there shall be a reduction of tariff not only to Canada, we are told, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the common forefathers of ourselves, and we know how it may be, but in this present arrangement the reduction is not given to all the world, but to Canada alone. Therefore, which is the better policy? That of the Democrats, which would give to all the world, but to Canada alone, the benefit of the reduction of tariff, or that of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone? For my own part, I prefer this bird in the hand to the bird in the bush. (Cheers.)"

"Most Favored Nations. "But I have heard upon the floor of the House of Commons walls and lamentations, that in getting this agreement with the United States and taking away the duties on natural products we have opened our doors to the whole world? You have heard it, have you not? If you will hear it a few days from to-day, I will give you a little explanation. You say you shall have the competition of the whole world if we adopt this agreement. The world is not the world of the United States, and some other natural products on account of some old treaty of the ancient ages; what we might call the barbarian age of the colonial period, called the most-favored-nation treaties."

"What are the most-favored nations? The whole world is reduced to twelve countries. That is a little bit of Conservative exaggeration. "There are some countries which, at the present time, shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as is given to the Americans. First of all there is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I don't wonder this strikes terror into your hearts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia let him raise his hand. (Applause.) I don't wonder that no one used it. We go on with our policy, and we say, if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and they decide to give us a preference with the Republic of Bolivia, you say, you don't know about that any more than about Bolivia. But I must be honest. We have some trade with Colombia, amounting to \$28,000, principally wool. We have some trade with the Republic of Argentina amounting to \$2,181,554. What is wheat, or barley, or butter, or any of these things mentioned in the agreement? No, it was wool, which is free, hides, and cocoa. Undoubtedly you will agree that it is very bad to buy their cocoa. It would strike terror into your hearts. (Laughter.)"

"Then there is Austria-Hungary, with which our trade is \$1,400,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or oats, or any natural product? No, it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. The whole of Denmark, then, is \$1,000,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or any agricultural product? We have a trade with Japan, which was \$2,401,309 last year; some agricultural products—these are the things mentioned in the agreement. Was it rice. Do you think we care very much if we buy rice? Would it interfere with our trade? Then there is Norway. Our trade with this country was \$34,000, chiefly hides. Next was Spain, with \$1,000,000 in fruits, almonds, and wines; surely nothing that would hurt Canada. Then there is Sweden, \$207,000; Switzerland, \$900,000. Like Austria, chiefly in lace and wearing apparel for ladies. Venezuela, \$53,000, chiefly coffee. (Cheers.)"

"Well, gentlemen, this is the competition we have to fear from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. (Cheers.)"

"Dear Mr. Secretary: It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the government of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to give to the treaties and laws now in force the effect of a treaty. The governments at Washington and at Ottawa. The governments of the two countries having made this agreement through the conviction that it is in the best interests of both countries, and that the legislative authorities will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement if so confirmed by the legislatures, will be a permanent part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed agreement. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States congress or the parliament of Canada; that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

"Now let me read you the letter from the United States secretary of state, the Hon. P. C. Knox, addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, in reply to the letter I have just received: 'Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in replying to your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my own understanding of it. "So you see, gentlemen, what our policy is. It leaves our action absolutely free. It leaves nothing in a condition to fetter our standing with the Mother Country. A Bird in the Hand. "You see we pass to another question. You are told that the Government bind themselves? There was no necessity. The Democrats are coming into office and power at the end of the year, and they would reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side? Sir, I admit that the Democrats are coming into power. I admit that their policy is reduction of the tariff. I admit that the Republicans tried in 1892 and failed. The Republicans tried in 1896 and failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but not certain. But this agreement which we have is certain. This is a

bird in our very hand. We can have it in our hands. The other bird is in the bush. We will not trade the bird in the hand for the bird in the bush. "But there is another consideration. If the Democrats get into power and carry the policy there shall be a reduction of tariff not only to Canada, we are told, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the common forefathers of ourselves, and we know how it may be, but in this present arrangement the reduction is not given to all the world, but to Canada alone. Therefore, which is the better policy? That of the Democrats, which would give to all the world, but to Canada alone, the benefit of the reduction of tariff, or that of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone? For my own part, I prefer this bird in the hand to the bird in the bush. (Cheers.)"

"Most Favored Nations. "But I have heard upon the floor of the House of Commons walls and lamentations, that in getting this agreement with the United States and taking away the duties on natural products we have opened our doors to the whole world? You have heard it, have you not? If you will hear it a few days from to-day, I will give you a little explanation. You say you shall have the competition of the whole world if we adopt this agreement. The world is not the world of the United States, and some other natural products on account of some old treaty of the ancient ages; what we might call the barbarian age of the colonial period, called the most-favored-nation treaties."

"What are the most-favored nations? The whole world is reduced to twelve countries. That is a little bit of Conservative exaggeration. "There are some countries which, at the present time, shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as is given to the Americans. First of all there is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I don't wonder this strikes terror into your hearts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia let him raise his hand. (Applause.) I don't wonder that no one used it. We go on with our policy, and we say, if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and they decide to give us a preference with the Republic of Bolivia, you say, you don't know about that any more than about Bolivia. But I must be honest. We have some trade with Colombia, amounting to \$28,000, principally wool. We have some trade with the Republic of Argentina amounting to \$2,181,554. What is wheat, or barley, or butter, or any of these things mentioned in the agreement? No, it was wool, which is free, hides, and cocoa. Undoubtedly you will agree that it is very bad to buy their cocoa. It would strike terror into your hearts. (Laughter.)"

"Then there is Austria-Hungary, with which our trade is \$1,400,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or oats, or any natural product? No, it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. The whole of Denmark, then, is \$1,000,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or any agricultural product? We have a trade with Japan, which was \$2,401,309 last year; some agricultural products—these are the things mentioned in the agreement. Was it rice. Do you think we care very much if we buy rice? Would it interfere with our trade? Then there is Norway. Our trade with this country was \$34,000, chiefly hides. Next was Spain, with \$1,000,000 in fruits, almonds, and wines; surely nothing that would hurt Canada. Then there is Sweden, \$207,000; Switzerland, \$900,000. Like Austria, chiefly in lace and wearing apparel for ladies. Venezuela, \$53,000, chiefly coffee. (Cheers.)"

"Well, gentlemen, this is the competition we have to fear from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. "I am provided for future. "It is not apprehended that there is any competition now from these countries. It is simply ridiculous, an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger. (Cheers.)"

"Dear Mr. Secretary: It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the government of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to give to the treaties and laws now in force the effect of a treaty. The governments at Washington and at Ottawa. The governments of the two countries having made this agreement through the conviction that it is in the best interests of both countries, and that the legislative authorities will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement if so confirmed by the legislatures, will be a permanent part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed agreement. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States congress or the parliament of Canada; that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

"Now let me read you the letter from the United States secretary of state, the Hon. P. C. Knox, addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, in reply to the letter I have just received: 'Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in replying to your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my own understanding of it. "So you see, gentlemen, what our policy is. It leaves our action absolutely free. It leaves nothing in a condition to fetter our standing with the Mother Country. A Bird in the Hand. "You see we pass to another question. You are told that the Government bind themselves? There was no necessity. The Democrats are coming into office and power at the end of the year, and they would reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side? Sir, I admit that the Democrats are coming into power. I admit that their policy is reduction of the tariff. I admit that the Republicans tried in 1892 and failed. The Republicans tried in 1896 and failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but not certain. But this agreement which we have is certain. This is a

bird in our very hand. We can have it in our hands. The other bird is in the bush. We will not trade the bird in the hand for the bird in the bush. "But there is another consideration. If the Democrats get into power and carry the policy there shall be a reduction of tariff not only to Canada, we are told, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the common forefathers of ourselves, and we know how it may be, but in this present arrangement the reduction is not given to all the world, but to Canada alone. Therefore, which is the better policy? That of the Democrats, which would give to all the world, but to Canada alone, the benefit of the reduction of tariff, or that of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone? For my own part, I prefer this bird in the hand to the bird in the bush. (Cheers.)"

"Most Favored Nations. "But I have heard upon the floor of the House of Commons walls and lamentations, that in getting this agreement with the United States and taking away the duties on natural products we have opened our doors to the whole world? You have heard it, have you not? If you will hear it a few days from to-day, I will give you a little explanation. You say you shall have the competition of the whole world if we adopt this agreement. The world is not the world of the United States, and some other natural products on account of some old treaty of the ancient ages; what we might call the barbarian age of the colonial period, called the most-favored-nation treaties."

"What are the most-favored nations? The whole world is reduced to twelve countries. That is a little bit of Conservative exaggeration. "There are some countries which, at the present time, shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as is given to the Americans. First of all there is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I don't wonder this strikes terror into your hearts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia let him raise his hand. (Applause.) I don't wonder that no one used it. We go on with our policy, and we say, if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and they decide to give us a preference with the Republic of Bolivia, you say, you don't know about that any more than about Bolivia. But I must be honest. We have some trade with Colombia, amounting to \$28,000, principally wool. We have some trade with the Republic of Argentina amounting to \$2,181,554. What is wheat, or barley, or butter, or any of these things mentioned in the agreement? No, it was wool, which is free, hides, and cocoa. Undoubtedly you will agree that it is very bad to buy their cocoa. It would strike terror into your hearts. (Laughter.)"

"Then there is Austria-Hungary, with which our trade is \$1,400,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or oats, or any natural product? No, it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. The whole of Denmark, then, is \$1,000,000. Was it wheat, or barley, or any agricultural product? We have a trade with Japan, which was \$2,401,309 last year; some agricultural products—these are the things mentioned in the agreement. Was it rice. Do you think we care very much if we buy rice? Would it interfere with our trade? Then there is Norway. Our trade with this country was \$34,000, chiefly hides. Next was Spain, with \$1,000,000 in fruits, almonds, and wines; surely nothing that would hurt Canada. Then there is Sweden, \$207,000; Switzerland, \$900,000. Like Austria, chiefly in lace and wearing apparel for ladies. Venezuela, \$53,000, chiefly coffee. (Cheers.)"

BOARD OF TRADE CRITICIZES COUNCIL

Salaries of Mayor and Aldermen Are Protested Against by Fernie Meeting

Fernie, Aug. 22.—The publication of the estimates of the expenditure to be met by the revenues of the city for the next year and the method proposed by which these several amounts are to be raised, raised a considerable storm of protest among the ratepayers, and the result was a good turnout at a meeting of the board of trade.

In the latest statement of Alderman Wallace, chairman of the finance committee, the statement is made that the estimated profit for the next year from the operation of the water and light plants would be \$12,000, which would be applied to the reduction of taxation for general purposes.

President W. G. Bradley of the board of trade stated that he considered such a course of action an injustice to the users of light, water and power. These people paid the same rate of taxation as do the non-residents and in addition were paying this \$12,000 which the non-residents are benefitted to the detriment of the users of the public utilities which had been acquired for the purpose of lowering the water and light rates to those who used them.

It was the sense of the entire meeting that this contention of the president was correct and a resolution was passed unanimously asking the council to make a reduction in the rates.

A resolution expressing dissatisfaction of the vote of \$5 per night which the aldermen had passed for their services as aldermen was also unanimously adopted, upon the ground that no salary was taken by the aldermen at the time these aldermen were elected.

The vote of a salary of \$1,200 per year to the mayor also came under the fire of general criticism, but no action was taken, though several members spoke strongly against so large a salary, admitting that it was understood that the mayor was to receive a salary of the time of his election. The only action was the passing of a resolution considering the very small amount of time devoted to the affairs of the city by the mayor during a year of so little activity in city affairs.

After passing other resolutions which were in the nature of a censure asking the council to repair and place in commission the street lights, which have been unlighted for some time upon the ground of economy, the meeting adjourned.

None of the city council were present except Alderman Wallace, chairman of the finance committee.

CITY PARK ON THE OLD INDIAN RESERVE

Conference to Be Held With Government Shortly—Land Must Be Purchased

For the purpose of conferring with the government and the representatives of the various railway companies in regard to the reserve of land for park purposes on the old Indian reserve, Aid, Okell and Ross of Victoria West, and Aid, Hummer, as chairman of the park board, were on Monday appointed a committee that will meet the other representatives to the conference within two weeks.

The mayor announced last night that he had seen the premier regarding the reservation of land for park purposes on the old reserve and that the premier had intimated that whatever land was required the city would have the opportunity to purchase at an exact price the land to the government.

At the same interview he had brought before the premier the necessity of the government providing an annual sum for the purposes of beautification of the capital city of the province, and he was pleased to announce that the premier had promised to give the matter consideration.

At the conference the state of which is not yet fixed, the harbor railway interests are to be represented and the mayor and the city solicitor will attend to look after the interests of the city in this regard.

The subject of the park on the reserve site brought up the question of the amount of cost to the city. Aid, Okell thought ten acres would not be more than necessary but some of the others present thought ten acres would be more than sufficient. The mayor said he would favor a number of small parks rather than one large one.

The committee appointed to go into the matter, inspect the reserve and locate the parcel of land they think desirable and have their wants fully outlined by the time the date of the conference is announced.

INQUIRY ADJOURNED. Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—The House committee on expenditures in the department of commerce and labor, which has been inquiring into charges made by Representative Townsend of New Jersey, that the once great seal herd of the Pribilof Islands is being destroyed through ignorance or connivance of government agents, adjourned to-day to resume its investigation in December.

MAULED BY LIONESS. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 22.—Tormented by hallucinations that assassins were about to strike him down, Gus Filmer, a patient at a sanitarium here, sought refuge among the lions of the Griffith Park zoo, and was seriously injured. Filmer tried to force his way into a cage of lions. He thrust both arms in and an enraged lioness stripped the flesh off of one of them. His thumb was torn from his hand before he was rescued by a keeper and hurried to a receiving hospital.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED. Chilliwack, Aug. 21.—Effective immediately, the B. C. E. railway has announced a flat rate of \$5 per ton on all merchandise from Vancouver to Chilliwack, applicable to less than car load lots. Formerly the rate on small shipments worked out as high as \$7.20 per ton on first class merchandise.

WARMER WEATHER PROBABLE IN WEST

Threshing Will Be General in Southern Manitoba by End of This Week

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Western Canada's crops had a narrow escape from broadcast injury Monday when temperatures fell after a cold day to within an ace of freezing point. At Broadview, Sask., the centre of a large agricultural belt, the lowest mark was attained when the government register recorded 32 above zero. At many places during the night the temperature dropped to 33 and 34, but no grain was nipped. Indications appear to promise warmer weather.

Thomas Atcheson, grain agent for the C. P. R., in an interview yesterday states that between 60 and 70 per cent of the wheat in southwestern Alberta and southern Alberta has already been cut and would not be affected by Sunday's storm. In southern Alberta about 40 per cent has been cut.

D. W. McCusick, chairman of the Manitoba Elevator Commission, verifies the figures of Mr. Atcheson and believes that in southern Manitoba threshing will be general by the end of this week. He now predicts a good average crop for Manitoba instead of the bumper yield forecasted at an earlier date.

MUST SERVE SENTENCES. New York, Aug. 21.—Christopher Columbus Wilson, Francis X. Bueler, and William Thompkins will start tomorrow for jails where they will serve sentences for misusing the mails in defrauding investors in stock of the United Wireless Telegraph Company. Wilson and Bueler will start for Atlanta, where they will serve three and two years terms, respectively, in the Federal prison. Thompkins will go to Blackwell's Island for a year. The mandate of the United States circuit court affirming the judgment of the trial court was accorded to-day.

Although the exact origin of insurance is unknown, it is believed that it dates back to the year 43 A. D.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY

Klondike Miner With Broken Neck Now Resumes Work

Fred Jorgenson, old-time Klondiker, who long has suffered from a broken neck, has undergone a remarkable operation at the hands of San Francisco specialists, and is now one of the few men alive in the world with a broken neck who is getting about as nimbly as many a man who never met the slightest accident on the trail of life. Jorgenson is known to many Klondikers. He was a sourdough here, and went outside last year from Fairbanks for treatment. Fairbanks doctors say:

Friends of Fred Jorgenson, the Tenderfoot miner with a broken neck, who has twice been sent outside to die, were much surprised when he stepped off the boat the other morning, almost a well man. He came back to accept a position as engineer on one of the tracks.

Three years ago, while working in the drifts on Tenderfoot creek, a falling slab of gravel broke Jorgenson's neck. He went to Oakland and had the broken bones removed and a support arranged for his head. Returning, he opened a cigar store in Fairbanks, but other adjoining bones of the spinal column began wasting away and the bone in one leg also became affected.

He was given up for dead, but was sent again to the hospital at Oakland. The diseased bones of the spinal column were removed and replaced with silver vertebrae. The bone of the diseased leg was also scraped and new bone grafted onto it. This healed perfectly and that leg can be used as an unimpairing as the other, while the man with a bone in his neck can handle his head and can stoop over and pick up articles from the ground with almost as much ease as any other man.—Dawson News.

MIDNIGHT VISITOR

Aeroplane Reported to Have Circled Over North Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—A mystery involving an aeroplane, a sergeant of the police who is a total abstainer, a taxi driver and a newspaperman, whose integrity is touched for, undoubtedly by his paper, this morning has Winnipeg guessing to-day. The policeman is Sergeant Rice. He and his backers swear that for three long hours last night the crackling whirring of an aeroplane engine reached North Winnipeg from a point 2,000 feet in the overhead clouds. All night they watched the machine circling through space, but with dawn it disappeared. Whether it was a highly mental monoplane or a canvas and steel sure-enough flier remains unknown. That it was an imaginary air craft prompted by a double delusion of the five senses is generally held, and the swears and the newspaperman swears that for three actual hours they saw and hundreds saw a mechanical bird drifting through space. The city has recently had many promises from amateur experimenters in aeronauts of a successful flight in home built air preambulators. Perhaps last night's episode was one of the fulfillments but the identity of the navigator, fancied or real, is wanting.

MOROCCAN SITUATION

French Government Believes Difficulties Will Be Solved—Germany Must Curtail Demands

Paris, Aug. 22.—A cautious and firm semi-official note was issued by the government this afternoon relative to the negotiations with Germany and saying: "Ambassador Cambon will return to Berlin toward the end of August, probably about the 23rd inst. Several conferences will have in Paris several conferences with the premier, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of colonies concerning the subjects of his conversations with Herr Waechefer, the German minister of foreign affairs. "It is believed that the difficulties will be solved. It is, however, true that the rights of France in Morocco must be recognized without diminishing the claims of Germany and regulated definitely in a manner to avoid all future complications; and second, that Germany reduce her territorial desires in the French Congo, which appear excessive."

WATER AND POWER

Kamloops, Aug. 22.—The final report of Messrs. Dutcher & Maxwell on the hydro-electric water system to offer a liability steam plant was read at the last meeting of the city council. A motion was made that the report be left over for one week, which carried.

The system which the engineers recommend involves a total outlay of \$223,500. This will provide an auxiliary steam plant, utilizing the present buildings in addition to the hydro-electric and will develop 2,000 horse-power with a pumping capacity of 2,500,000 gallons daily. A reservoir with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, costing \$28,000, would be constructed at the Pettey creek at the same elevation as the present reservoir.

The mayor said he thought as this was one of the most important works that has ever been undertaken by this city the report should be gone over very carefully by the council, and should it meet their approval another engineer be engaged to back it. Aid, Beauman and the city engineer, who reported the report, he thought the engineers had evaded their instructions, and that they could have secured a much higher head than the one recommended.

FIREWORKS UNDER BAN

Prince Rupert, Aug. 22.—Ald. Clayton, at a meeting of the council, introduced a new by-law regulating the carrying of fire arms and the explosion of fireworks within the city limits, and it was considered in committee of the whole. The new regulation is to take effect on September 1 and provides that there shall be no fireworks exploded within the city limits without an explicit permit, under a penalty not exceeding \$50.

SHIPWRECK CAUSES CAPTAIN TO RETIRE

One Serious Accident and Skipper's Career is Ended—Suicide Sometimes Results

Doctor's mistakes, many of them, at any rate, are buried in the ground. Those made by lawyers are paid for by their clients. But the mistakes made by sea captains, no matter what they may cost others, are in the end settled by the captains themselves. The long roll of suicides tells the story, says Munsey's Magazine.

There is never a voyage without its sudden emergency, demanding presence of mind, cool judgment and skill. Let these qualities fail the master mariner in his time of need, and no matter what might have been the strain of body and brain his professional career is at an end.

There was Capt. Frederik Watkins, who commanded the City of Paris when the old Inman liner came staggering in port with the Atlantic waves swamping her decks and sailing against her bulkheads, the result of a fog shrouded impact with an iceberg. She was thronged with passengers; the unforeseen danger came near to sending her to the bottom and the captain, but the energy, resourcefulness and skill of her commander brought her safe to port—a deed to be long remembered.

It was remembered up to a few years ago, when a slight miscalculation on the part of Capt. Watkins sent his vessel upon the Manacle rocks, on the Cornish coast. Now you may search all of the obscure places of the earth and you may not locate him. There was the Princess Victoria Luise, of the Hamburg-American line, which drove hard upon the coral beach at Port Royal, on the island of Jamaica. The vessel was thronged with passengers, and making a faint for the West Indies. Fortunately the sea was calm and there was no difficulty in getting the passengers ashore. When the last had been safely landed the captain went to his stateroom and put a bullet through his brain.

The pitiable part of it all was that he had no need to. It was not the brain he shattered that was at fault, but the Kingston earthquake, which had destroyed the lighthouse. Groping for this same lighthouse a few days later came another vessel of the same line, the Prinz Waldemar. Her wreck lies a few hundred feet distant from that of the Princess Victoria Luise, and the captain, mute testimony to the skill of the navigators. Had the lighthouse been there they would have found the passage; failing it, they had to search for it. The vessel was wrecked on a few hundred feet distant from that of the Princess Victoria Luise, and the captain, mute testimony to the skill of the navigators. Had the lighthouse been there they would have found the passage; failing it, they had to search for it.

There was one case in which a captain lost his ship because of too great deference to the wishes of his passengers. "The vessel was the Norse King. At the time of her unloading she was making a cruise among the Lofoten islands, carrying 250 tourists. The ship was keeping a course about seven miles off the picturesque coast of Zante when a deputation of passengers came to the bridge and urged the captain to anchor closer inshore than they might better see the region which Byron immortalized. He obligingly complied. A few hours later the Norse King was hard aground on the rocks. The passengers were got safely ashore, where they promptly signed a paper denouncing the captain, who held an indignation meeting and then, who had wrecked his ship and his reputation in an effort to oblige his passengers. The vessel became a total loss and the master's certificate was suspended.

Of different stuff was a captain of a coastwise craft which a few summers ago carried a large number of tourists on a cruise among the Lofoten islands on the part of the pilot house and sought to enlighten the rather dismal homeward journey by singing hymns. They had hardly begun before the captain appeared. "You people stop that noise," he commanded, "and go aft and do it now!" They went. When the vessel was safe alongside her pier one of the party, a woman, sought the captain and began berating him for his boorishness. "My brother is one of the owners of this line," she said, "and when I tell her about your discourteous conduct he will have you dismissed."

"When you tell your brother of my conduct," the captain grimly replied, "you might add that when I ordered you and your party away from the pilot house I had nothing to guide me but the sound of the whistling buoys, and that if I had allowed your singing to drown that sound the chances are that you would not have had an opportunity of making complaint."

ALBERT PHIPPS AND CHINESE

In reference to the position of Senator Macdonald on the Chinese immigration the Senate Hansard contains a report of the remarks of the senator on the introduction of the Government Chinese Restriction Act. The senator arose as to the desirability of permitting the wives of Chinese to come in free. Senator Macdonald remarked that he would be glad to see the Chinese wives come in free, but that he would not have had an opportunity of making complaint."

DEFEND TREATIES OF ARBITRATION

U. S. Senators Submit Minority Report—Action Delayed Until Regular Session

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—The treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France were defended in minority recommendations filed in the senate, in executive session, on Monday, by Senators Cullom, Root and Burton, of the senate committee on foreign relations. Mr. Burton contended that the agreements required no amendment because they were in accordance with the policy of the senate were sufficiently safeguarded.

Senators Cullom and Root, making their own report, contended that the treaties were in accordance with the policy of the senate were sufficiently safeguarded. Senator Cullom and Root, making their own report, contended that the treaties were in accordance with the policy of the senate were sufficiently safeguarded.

Senator Macdonald, who has passed the age limit of the company some years, Sir Thomas Whyte will give a very formal dinner to Sir William Whyte while in Winnipeg, to which a number of prominent men have been invited to attend.

SKIPPER COLLAPSES WHEN DOCKING SHIP

Capt. Christiansen Falls Unconscious on Bridge of Hans B. at Prince Rupert

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Word reached here this morning from Prince Rupert stating that Captain Christiansen, master of the steamship Hans B., fell down unconscious on the bridge of his vessel last night as he was bringing her up to the wharf. As soon as the big freighter was tied up doctors rushed aboard and discovered that he was suffering from malaria fever, caused by exposure to long watches on the bridge. In falling the captain was badly cut about the head and now lies in the Rupert hospital in a precarious condition.

The Hans B. arrived at Prince Rupert from Sydney, C. B., with 6,800 tons of steel rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and was rather a lengthy time at sea. She had a rough and dirty passage through the Straits of Magellan, which necessitated her master remaining on watch long stretches at a time. When the Hans B. completes unloading at Rupert, she will come south to Portland to load grain for the United Kingdom.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PEACE ASSOCIATION

New Westminster Board of Trade Endorses Formation of Branch

New Westminster, Aug. 22.—At a board of trade meeting the members met and heard P. H. Scullin, of San Francisco, the organizer and general secretary of the National Industrial Peace Association. After being introduced to the members, the visitor enlarged upon what he termed his life's work. It had long been his dream to bring about the formation of an organization such as was now an accomplished fact. The excellent work done and the results achieved by its safe and wholesome economic education as well as its successful efforts in establishing harmonious relations and a better understanding between employers and employees, as well as the general public, marked the association not only as a new venture, but one that deserved and ought to have universal support on the part of all who are interested in national and individual prosperity.

President A. E. White, at the conclusion of a fifteen minute talk by the visitor, said that the board of trade, in his opinion, was not prepared to take any action in the new organization, but he was not in the category of business with which the board dealt. Mr. Scullin—This association is a non-party political organization, and it is not necessary to drive out nor make extinct species of wild animals native to a country. On the contrary, with proper care the tendency is for desirable kinds to increase and their enemies to suffer with the coming of man. At least this is the case in British Columbia, according to the sixth annual report of the Game Warden, Mr. Bryan Williams. The warden mentions specially the case of the beaver in the southern part of the province, where this valuable fur animal has been protected systematically by closed seasons, and the result has been so successful and the increase so great that it was found necessary to trap the animals. By applying the same methods to other fur bearing animals, the Game Warden says that the pelts from British Columbia could be greatly increased. At present the value of the fur trade is estimated to be between \$300,000 and \$500,000 per year.

Mr. Scullin, who is a warden, with the exception of the Vancouver Island warden, is suffering much from the attacks of wolves. A systematic effort should be made to exterminate these beasts of prey, or at least to reduce their numbers. Building permits were issued Monday by the building inspector to E. Lebus, dwelling, Fulton street, \$1,700; to H. Evans, garage, Jubilee avenue, \$150; to Albert E. James, dwelling on Fourth street, \$400; to John Allen, additions to dwelling on Cambridge avenue, \$600.

OFFICER KILLED BY THUGS

Boston, Aug. 22.—Lieut. Whittier, executive officer of the United States revenue cutter Androscooggin, died at the Relief hospital of injuries sustained at the hands of thugs. Lieut. Whittier was another officer of his ship and two friends were returning to his vessel from the theatre, when all four were beaten to unconsciousness while passing through North streets. A small crowd gathered, but the assailants escaped.

Lieut. Whittier did not recover consciousness. He was operated on and a blood clot was removed from his brain, and will no doubt do most effective work where it is placed. Recent visitors at the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League were John A. Oford, publisher of the New York Observer, and J. Henry Stanford, of the Royal Colonial Institute. Both asked to have a bundle of literature mailed to them when they left. Just now the secretary is busy at the fair grounds getting the league's exhibit into shape. This morning he received from Port Renfrew a section of spruce nine feet in diameter.

On Friday evening a special meeting of the local branch of the B. C. A. U. will be held at the Y. M. C. A. building to wind up the business of the year and prepare reports for the annual meeting of the union, which will be held at Vancouver on September 4, following the B. C. championships swimming sports. Other business of the meeting will be to dispatch the Vancouver Island entries for the championship competitions. The forms have arrived and may be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. office. It is expected that a good representation will be sent from this city.

MARION CRAWFORD'S ESTATE

New York, Aug. 22.—The estate of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who died at Sorrento, Italy, April 2, 1909, is appraised in a report filed here at \$78,000 and is divided among the author's widow and his three children. Mr. Crawford owned little property in this country outside the copyrights on his numerous books. The richest landowner in Berlin is Kaiser Wilhelm, who owns urban property to the value of nearly \$60,000,000. The sum does not include the value of buildings comprising the royal palace, which alone is worth \$10,000,000. He is proprietor of 34 of Berlin's principal buildings.

RECORD WEST COAST TRAVEL LAST NIGHT

Teas Clears With Accommodation Over-taxed—Beds Made Up in Saloon

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Records for west coast travel were broken last night when the C. P. R. steamer Teas, Capt. Gilliam, left port with nearly one hundred passengers, the largest list she ever carried. The regular berth accommodation aboard the steamer was totally inadequate for the occasion and it became necessary for the stewards to arrange beds in the saloon. Aboard the Teas were passengers for every port of call as far north as Holberg.

Among the passengers who left on the Teas were several Portland Journalists, including J. F. Sutor, of the Journal, and C. Williams, of the Oregonian. J. Brown, H. W. Rhodes, C. Henning, O. Stute, Geo. Hall, J. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Ericson, John Melon, W. H. and C. Fleetsing, W. Cameron, J. Cocks, J. Johnson, J. A. Maughan, J. Hibberson, R. Hibberson, P. Dark, Geo. McMillan, J. Brown, H. W. Rhodes, C. Henning, O. Stute, Geo. Hall, J. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Dawley, Mr. Rainsford and party, H. McEwen, J. Donohue, J. Cook, W. L. Burnes, K. Morrison, W. W. Dunne, W. Yates, H. Walker, R. Edmister, W. Magraw, O. S. King, W. Willison, W. J. Whillet, Messrs. Roberts, Ellis, Fisher, G. Evans, Richardson, Pearson, Cotu, G. King, J. G. Smith, H. H. Roberts, Foster, Bell, A. Axelson, D. Glover, G. H. Hanson, Gibson, K. Hansen and E. Evensen.

WILL BUILD NEW CHURCHES

Prince Rupert, Aug. 22.—As a result of the long trip recently made to the interior by Father Bunoz, prefect of the Roman Catholic church, the erection of two new churches is already announced. One of these is at Moricetown. This edifice is to cost \$2,500. The other church is to be erected at Babine, a new mining town. This church is to cost \$3,000.

RUN DOWN BY AUTO

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—Miss Ruth Starvante, who came here recently from Seattle, when she leaves a widowed mother, was killed yesterday by an automobile that ran her down as she was crossing a street in Oakland.

The driver of the machine says that the driver, whose name became confused and stopped directly in front of the machine. An interesting lecture will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building next Monday evening by Dr. H. J. Wasson on "The Physiology of Resuscitation." The address will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Swimming Club.

GAME WARDEN'S REPORT

The advance of civilization does not necessarily drive out nor make extinct species of wild animals native to a country. On the contrary, with proper care the tendency is for desirable kinds to increase and their enemies to suffer with the coming of man. At least this is the case in British Columbia, according to the sixth annual report of the Game Warden, Mr. Bryan Williams. The warden mentions specially the case of the beaver in the southern part of the province, where this valuable fur animal has been protected systematically by closed seasons, and the result has been so successful and the increase so great that it was found necessary to trap the animals. By applying the same methods to other fur bearing animals, the Game Warden says that the pelts from British Columbia could be greatly increased. At present the value of the fur trade is estimated to be between \$300,000 and \$500,000 per year.

OFFICER KILLED BY THUGS

Boston, Aug. 22.—Lieut. Whittier, executive officer of the United States revenue cutter Androscooggin, died at the Relief hospital of injuries sustained at the hands of thugs. Lieut. Whittier was another officer of his ship and two friends were returning to his vessel from the theatre, when all four were beaten to unconsciousness while passing through North streets. A small crowd gathered, but the assailants escaped.

Lieut. Whittier did not recover consciousness. He was operated on and a blood clot was removed from his brain, and will no doubt do most effective work where it is placed. Recent visitors at the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League were John A. Oford, publisher of the New York Observer, and J. Henry Stanford, of the Royal Colonial Institute. Both asked to have a bundle of literature mailed to them when they left. Just now the secretary is busy at the fair grounds getting the league's exhibit into shape. This morning he received from Port Renfrew a section of spruce nine feet in diameter.

MARION CRAWFORD'S ESTATE

New York, Aug. 22.—The estate of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who died at Sorrento, Italy, April 2, 1909, is appraised in a report filed here at \$78,000 and is divided among the author's widow and his three children. Mr. Crawford owned little property in this country outside the copyrights on his numerous books. The richest landowner in Berlin is Kaiser Wilhelm, who owns urban property to the value of nearly \$60,000,000. The sum does not include the value of buildings comprising the royal palace, which alone is worth \$10,000,000. He is proprietor of 34 of Berlin's principal buildings.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE

General Meeting at New Denver Opens on September 13

The eleventh general meeting of members of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute will be opened at New Denver, Slokan Lake, on Wednesday evening, September 13, when routine business will be transacted and several papers, some having particular reference to the mining industry of the Slokan district, will be read and discussed. All members of the Canadian Mining Institute in good standing residing in Western Canada and the neighboring parts of the United States are, by virtue of such membership, also members of the western branch. Members are earnestly requested by Edwin Jacobs, secretary of the western branch of the C. M. I., in the call just sent out, to make an effort to attend the ensuing meeting, and are cordially invited to contribute papers on matters relating to mining or metallurgy for reading at it; also to inform the secretary that they will do so, if such be their intention.

Non-members will also be heartily welcome to attend, and to take part in the discussion of the papers that shall be submitted to the meeting. The town of New Denver is situated on the eastern shore of Slokan lake, which is one of the most beautiful lakes in the Kootenay district. For a pleasurable early autumn vacation the lake possesses the advantages of fine scenery, good boating and fishing. Excellent hotel accommodation is obtainable. Local residents have offered to cordially co-operate to make a visit to their town and district thoroughly interesting and enjoyable. There are beautiful drives along the lake shore, and numerous launches are available for outings on the lake. Facilities will be afforded for visiting several important silver-lead mines and concentrating mills situated six to nine miles from New Denver. A short railway trip will take visitors into the heart of the Slokan mountains and mining country.

It is requested that those who purpose attending the meeting—especially if to be accompanied by ladies—notify Mr. Jacobs, so that accommodation may be arranged for in good time. WILL BUILD NEW CHURCHES. Prince Rupert, Aug. 22.—As a result of the long trip recently made to the interior by Father Bunoz, prefect of the Roman Catholic church, the erection of two new churches is already announced. One of these is at Moricetown. This edifice is to cost \$2,500. The other church is to be erected at Babine, a new mining town. This church is to cost \$3,000.

RUN DOWN BY AUTO

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—Miss Ruth Starvante, who came here recently from Seattle, when she leaves a widowed mother, was killed yesterday by an automobile that ran her down as she was crossing a street in Oakland. The driver of the machine says that the driver, whose name became confused and stopped directly in front of the machine. An interesting lecture will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building next Monday evening by Dr. H. J. Wasson on "The Physiology of Resuscitation." The address will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Swimming Club.

GAME WARDEN'S REPORT

The advance of civilization does not necessarily drive out nor make extinct species of wild animals native to a country. On the contrary, with proper care the tendency is for desirable kinds to increase and their enemies to suffer with the coming of man. At least this is the case in British Columbia, according to the sixth annual report of the Game Warden, Mr. Bryan Williams. The warden mentions specially the case of the beaver in the southern part of the province, where this valuable fur animal has been protected systematically by closed seasons, and the result has been so successful and the increase so great that it was found necessary to trap the animals. By applying the same methods to other fur bearing animals, the Game Warden says that the pelts from British Columbia could be greatly increased. At present the value of the fur trade is estimated to be between \$300,000 and \$500,000 per year.

OFFICER KILLED BY THUGS

Boston, Aug. 22.—Lieut. Whittier, executive officer of the United States revenue cutter Androscooggin, died at the Relief hospital of injuries sustained at the hands of thugs. Lieut. Whittier was another officer of his ship and two friends were returning to his vessel from the theatre, when all four were beaten to unconsciousness while passing through North streets. A small crowd gathered, but the assailants escaped.

Lieut. Whittier did not recover consciousness. He was operated on and a blood clot was removed from his brain, and will no doubt do most effective work where it is placed. Recent visitors at the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League were John A. Oford, publisher of the New York Observer, and J. Henry Stanford, of the Royal Colonial Institute. Both asked to have a bundle of literature mailed to them when they left. Just now the secretary is busy at the fair grounds getting the league's exhibit into shape. This morning he received from Port Renfrew a section of spruce nine feet in diameter.

MARION CRAWFORD'S ESTATE

New York, Aug. 22.—The estate of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who died at Sorrento, Italy, April 2, 1909, is appraised in a report filed here at \$78,000 and is divided among the author's widow and his three children. Mr. Crawford owned little property in this country outside the copyrights on his numerous books. The richest landowner in Berlin is Kaiser Wilhelm, who owns urban property to the value of nearly \$60,000,000. The sum does not include the value of buildings comprising the royal palace, which alone is worth \$10,000,000. He is proprietor of 34 of Berlin's principal buildings.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JAMES S. BAILEY

Port Missionary Succumbs to Heart Failure at Son's Residence Last Night

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The death occurred last night at the residence of his son, 912 Cadonia Ave., of James Smith Bailey, prominent in Victoria for many years in connection with the Seaman's Institute. When the news of his demise goes abroad many a sailor on the seas will lift his cap in reverence to the man who for twelve years had made the betterment of the life of the sailor in the port of Victoria his principal ambition. Working unceasingly at all times, ever with the view of the improvement of the local institution, the late Mr. Bailey had become a figure of the Seaman's Institute of Victoria and Esquimalt. His death was a surprise to his relatives, for the grim reaper overtook him suddenly as a result of what appeared to be only a temporary indisposition lasting over the last few days. He succumbed to heart failure shortly before eleven o'clock last night.

Ambitious for the construction of a new seaman's institute here, Mr. Bailey had recently been looking forward with much gratification to the time when there would be a new building, the plans of development of which had been brought about largely by his untiring efforts. Only yesterday he spoke to friends of the satisfaction he felt at success in getting the matter well started. It is now over a decade since Mr. Bailey first took up the Seaman's Institute work here, and during that time his life has been dedicated to getting results in looking after the welfare of the British and Foreign Seaman's Society of London, and the foundation of what will soon be an institution fully in keeping with the importance of Victoria as a sea port.

He was born at Milford Hall, Suffolk, in the year 1835. He came to Victoria years before the Indian mutiny. There he was for many years a scripture reader and held the posts of scripture reader and school-master to the Grand Seaman's Institute. At the Princess Dock, Bombay, he was for six years manager and secretary of the Sailors' Institute. He came to Victoria in 1891, since when he has been a prominent lay reader in the Anglican church and frequently took the services at the Old Men's Home, at the jail, and at St. Marks.

When the Seaman's Institute was formed twenty years ago through the instrumentality of Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin as a church adjunct Mr. Bailey was placed in charge. He later worked for the affiliation of the Institute with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society of London, and was successful in having the Victoria Institute made a branch. He was also chairman of the Victoria Seaman's Club, since its inception here, nearly a year ago, and if he had been spared to have received his commission as harbour deputy for Victoria in September, when the Grand Locomotive was a past-master in the Masonic Fraternity, and was master of Barton Lodge in India for many years.

He is survived by a son Healey H. Bailey, of whose residence he died, his daughter, Miss Marie Elizabeth Bailey, who is in charge of the school for the Propagation of the Gospel school at Bombay; and seven grand children, all of whom are residents of Victoria.

LEADING ENGINEERS IN CONSTRUCTION CO

Messrs. Case and Collins Now Associated With Pacific Coast Co.

The Pacific Coast Construction Company Ltd. announces that Messrs. Case and Percy S. Collins, civil engineers, are now interested in the company. Messrs. Case and Collins have designed and constructed various large engineering works in the British Isles, and for the British Guiana, Belgium, Russian, Egyptian, and Italian governments. Mr. Case designed the Ross Bay wall, which is now in course of construction. The firm in future will undertake engineering and construction work, also the erection of buildings of wood and ligno-concrete system. A small building erected on this system will be seen at the forthcoming exhibition, which will give an excellent idea of the suitability of the new system to domestic architecture.

FATALITY ON RACE COURSE

Auto Driver Killed and Mechanic Injured When Car Turns Turtle. Elnin, Aug. 22.—Ralph H. Ireland, driver of racing automobiles, was killed, and his mechanic, Frank O'Brien, seriously injured yesterday on the Elnin race course. The accident occurred at the race for automobiles on the Elnin race course yesterday. Ireland was pounding over the road at the rate of 75 miles an hour when his machine burst a tire and he was hurled from beneath his car by other drivers and hurled to a hospital. Ireland didn't regain consciousness. He died three hours after the accident. Physicians say that O'Brien will recover.

COMING TO CANADA

London, Aug. 22.—The Allan Line's Victoria will likely sail from Liverpool to-day. On board will be the Coldstream Guards band.

These

PROFESSION

ADVERTISEMENTS cent per word per line per month; extra line per month.

ARCHITECT TILSON, JOHN, ARO 104 Blenheim, Victoria, B. C.

