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## NOMINEES OF ISLAND POINTS

Mr. W. H. Hayward to Contest Cowichan While Mr. Wood is the Conservative Choice for Alberni District

#### SKEENA ENDORSES MR. WILLIAM MANSON

Liberals Still Undecided in Course in Northern Constituency-Socialist and Independent in the Field

DUNCAN, March 9 .- Mr. W. H. Hayward was the unanimous choice of the Conservative convention for the Cowichen district held here today. Over one nundred delegates from all parts of the electoral district were in attendance and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. In thanking the convention for the nomination Mr. Hayward delivered a stirring speech outlining the policy of the Mc-Bride government and illustrating the benefits which would ensue for Vancouver Island.

Mr. Wood for Alberni

OPRT ALBERNI, March 9 .- At the Conservative convention of the Alberni electoral district held today Mr. Wood was chosen as the party's choice to contest the seat in the forthcoming election. His election is conceded here as it is known that Mr. H. C. Brewster, who would have been the strongest Liberal candidate in the field, has decided not o contest the constituency.

Skeena District's Choice

PRINCE RUPERT, March 9 .-- A repesentative convention of the Skeena crict today unanimously endorsed william Manson as the Conservative andidate, with the one solitary excepon of Dr. W. B. Clayton, who has been major but who failed today to secure mover for his candidaty. In the conention, which had a full representaon from Aldermere, Telkwa, Francois Bella Coola, Hazelton, Skeens points, Stewart, Queen Charlottes practically every part of the ridthe feeling was intensely in favor Mr. Manson and the McBride governnt. Reports from all delegates is to he effect that the district is a unit in avor of Mr. Maason who will carry he election without difficulty. Dr. Clayon, it is believed, will run as an inpendent. Alderman Montgomery of the Longshoremen's union is the nominee of the Socialist party. The Liberals have not yet decided upon their course. No matter who runs Mr. Manson is sure of lection. Tonight a bumper gathering is sing held in honor of the visiting deleates, the speeches all ringing with the

#### EXPORT RATES

Commissioner Mabee Says C. P. R. Showed Discrimination in Grain Shipments

TORONTO, March 9 .- The con piainant of C. B. Watts on behalf of the Dominion Millers' Association in regard to the delay in the movement of grain and flour shipped from Fort Villiam and Port Arthur was considered today by Chairman Mabee of the Dominion Railway Board. It was also charged that the C. P. R. had given discriminating rates to the advantage of export shipments over domestic shipments.

Commissioner Mabee after hearing argument said: "There is any amount of evidence to show that the C. P. R. has used discrimination in

#### DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY

Informer McManigal Will Not Be Brought To San Francisco To Give Evidence

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Because of a legal tangle , the exact nature of which could not be learned today, Ortic E. McManigal, the dynamiter informant, will not come to San Francisco from Los Angeles on Monday as witness for Olaf A. Tvietmore and E. A. Clancy, California labor leaders, in their fight against removal to Indianapolis on indictments in the national dynamite conspiracy investigation.

Oscar Lawter, the government's special prosecutor, who arrived from Los Angeles today conferred with local gal attorneys and Bert Schlesinger orney for the unionists, for two is today. All that was learned of conference was that a subphoens McManigal issued on Friday by U Commissioner Francis Krull would not be served by the United States mar-Schlesinger said he was anxious for a continuance as he wanted more time to examine the matter.

#### King's Visit to Canada

LONDON, March 9 .- Replying to uery by the Canadian Associated Press regarding the reports that King George would be visiting Canada in 1913 or 1914, Lord Knollys, the King's secretary, said today: "As I have already stated in reply to similar inquiries, I have heard nothing of the report to which you refer."

### THIRD TERM CANDIDATE

Colonel Roosevelt to Take the Stump in Fight for Presidential Momination

NEW YORK, March 9 .- Colonel Rooseelt has about made up his mind to take the stump and personally make the fight for the presidential nomination. He said today that he probably would be forced to, although he had been reluctant to decide upon such a course.

Since the day of Colonel Roosevelt's announcement he had been urged by supporters in almost every state, except in the South to make a speech making campaign. Governor Stubbs of Kansas sent a message yesterday urging the colonel to make addresses in Kansas, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts and other states in which the Roosevelt leaders believe there is the best chance for good work. Today the coloner took a rest. His

services as a juror were not required as there was no session of court and he spent the day in riding horseback and chopping down trees. He read President Taft's speech delivered yesterday at Toledo and said he probably would reply to it later.

Prorogation on March 30

OTTAWA, March 9 .- Just prior to adjournment of the commons last night Hon. G. E. Foster, leading the house warned the members that prorogation was expected to take place before Easter and asked for the co-operation of opposition members in facilitating business. Premier Borden will movon Monday that the morning sittings of the house begin Thursday next and that Saturday sittings be held as well

## YUKON JUDGES TO BE RETIRED

Full Pay for Life Allotted to Those Who Go Out Now that "Boom" Times Have Sub-

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—Several niscellaneous litems of government business were dealt with today.

Mr. Hazen's bill creating a biological board of Canada was passed. The senate amendments to the inquirles bill were accepted. Mr. Doherty secured the assent of the house to his resolutions dealing with Yukon judges. In the "boom" times Yukon gas given three judges, each established for life and each with a living allowance of \$5,000 a year in addition to his salary as a judge. The "boom" has subsided and there are four lawyers to practice before these three judges. It is proposed to retire two of them.

Judges Dugas and Craig, on full pay
for life, leaving Judge Macauley in charge. The point is that two living allowances, \$10,000 a year in all, will

Two more government measures were advanced, Mr. Reid's bill to improve the salaries of certain customs offi-cers in the outside service and Mr. Pelletier's resolution to give an assistant postmaster to postoffices yielding a revenue of \$1,000,000 and upwards; viz, Toronto and Montreal, the saleries ranging between \$2,800 and \$3,500.

The Liberals resorted to obstruction on the Manitoba bill, trying to force adjournment, Messrs. Turgeon, Molloy Emmerson, McKenzie and others speak ing at length. Finally after midnight Mr. Pugsley's amendment to postpone the settlement with Manitoba till after the provincial conference was voted down by 101 to 62, or a majority of 39. Mr. Guthrie then moved an amendment to strike out the payment for acreages at 1:45. Mr. Guthrie's amendment was declared lost on a division

#### GALE AT SAN DIEGO

Wind, Doing Considerable Damage, Attains Highest Velocity Ever Becorded in Californian Town

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 9 .- A gale is blowing at the rate of forty miles rom the southeast tonight. It began late this afternoon and has reached the highest velocity ever recorded here. The wind is accompanied by rain and the forecast is that it will continue throughthe night and tomorrow.

Windows have been blown out, awnings torn from their fastenings and cornices carried away. Trees have been uprooted and telephone and telegraph services crippled. Some damage is also reported from outlying districts, but no one has been injured. The steamers State of California and Yale were delayed by rough weather. Lights, apparently signals of distress, were seen off the coast according to a report from the light-

#### Lady Aviator Injured

PARIS, March 9 .- Mrs. Drian-Court, while making a flight at Issy tonight, dropped from a great height. She managed partially to right her machine before it struck the ground. She was injured seriously. Her husband was killed recently in an automobile

#### Gotch the Victor

CHICAGO, March 9.-Frank Gotch, the Iowa wrestler, defeated Ivan Romanoff in straight falls before the Chi-cago Athletic Association tonight, taknig the first fall in 10:28 min. and the tions whereby international trade may second in 10:20 min. be resumed.

## FIRE DESTROYS BIG WAREHOUSE

Six Persons are Killed When Winnipeg Premises are Destroyed with Loss Estimated at \$1,000,000

#### MUCH MACHINERY IN RUINED BUILDING

Total Contents are Prev to Flames-Lives Lost When Explosion Blows Out Wall of Structure

WINNIPEG, March 9.—A million dol-lar fire visited Winnipeg tonight, breaking out in the International Harvester Company's warehouse on the corner of Sutherland avenue and Main street at ten thirty o'clock. Six persons lost their lives, one of them, Archie Mac-Pherson, a fireman, and four other citizens whose names are unknown, who were killed when the northeast end of the building blew out, throwing machin-ery, stone and brick out into the street, with tremendous force. Another fell through the skylight to death.

Three bodies were recovered and two still remain in the ruins buried beneath brick and tangled wire.

Radford Wright and Co., the International Harvester Co., the Stuart Ma-chinery Co., the Canadian Plough Co., and Messrs. Parlin and Orndorff occupled the building, and the total content were destroyed.

Clarence Vicker was killed while watching the fire from a roof. He fell through the skylight to the floor below

when the explosion took place.

Near the Harvester warehouse is the Stewart Electrical machinery office and warehouse. Five floors of this building were filled with costly electrical goods, and as the fire apread southward it soon had possession of this stock. At midnight the west wall of the Harvester Co. fell outward and dozens of people were hurt by flying bricks. The flying walls severed the trolly wires and street lighting cables with the re-sult that the city for a mile square was plunged into darkness. The darkened streets are covered with dangerous

wires.

No one will be allowed to search the ruins for bodies until daylight.

Grave Fear of Uprising Against Foreigners in China-Reprisals on Soldiers in VIIlages

#### HUNDREDS STARVING IN EVERY PROVINCE

PEKING, March 9.-The ministers and military commanders at Peking and Tientsin continue to take precautions against eventualities. It is not considered likely that disorders in these cities will become anti-foreign. The missionaries who know the people better than anyone else say there is no reason for alarm. Diplomats and military officials, however, argue that the recent outbreak came without a moment's notice and possibly the Chinese artillery may be turned upon the foreign concessions without warning.

It is true that the legations at Peking and the concessions at Tientsin are more strongly guarded and better prepared than in 1900, the year of the Boxe also true that the Chinese army now possesses modern artillery, which it lacked on the previous

Reports from Pat Ting Fu say soldiers are going about the villages singly or in small groups and are meeting with severe retribution. When wearied they lay down beside their loot to sleep and the villagers cut their throats or club them to death. The villagers also are

assisting the troops in rounding up de-

serters, many of whom have been shot. Piles of booty have been returned to Pai Ting Fu where, however, the mutinous soldiers still are sufficiently num-erous to terrorize the city and defy punishment. All officials have left the city except one judge and the police do not interfere with the mutineers who control the gates. Train service has been resumed as far as Ting Chow, a pilot train with sixty soldiers and maxims preceding each passenger train. Hundreds are starving in every province. The object of the powers in inviting Japan and Russia to participate in the loans to China it to eliminate rivalry and to give the strength to the govern ment for the re-establishment of condi-

#### MISSING EXPLORER

Grave Anxiety About Pate of Harry V. Radford—Is Accompanied by Mr. George Street of Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 9.—The report that Harry V. Radford, the American ex-plorer, is deserted by guides and left without provisions in the barren lands of the north is occasioning grave anxi-ety here. Radford had with him George Street of Ottawa, who went north with a government exploration party and joined the American explorer last May and has not been heard from since

### ALL RED WIRELESS

British Government to Construct Chain of Stations Along the

NEW YORK, March 9 .- The Marcon Wireless Talegraph Co., has received a despatch from its London headquarters officially advising it of the completion of a contract with the British govern-ment for the construction of a chain of wireless stations to be known as the Imperial wireless chain, linking together a number of the colonial possessions of the British empire. Among the chief stations are to be those at London, in Egypt, at the northerly entrance of the Red Sea and at Aden, at the southern extremity of the Red Sea, both on the eastern route to India, at a central point in India, also at Singapore in the Straits Settlements on the route to the Far East, and at Pretoria, South Africa. These are to be the nucleus of further stations in this chain, which it is designed gradually to extend so as to link London with all the British possessions beyond the

## OL FUEL ON E. & N. RAILWAY

Mr. H. E. Beasley Announces Decision of His Road-Action Taken as Result of Danger of Forest Fires

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is preparing to introduce the burning of oil fuel on the Esquimalt and Napaimo Railway system on Van-couver Island. This decision has been reached, said Mr. H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the E. & N. railroad yesterday, on account of the stringency of the forestry regulations and because of the company's desire to prevent fires and assist in conserving the timber of the Island.

Plans are now being prepared and site secured on the western shore of Esquimalt Harbor for the erection of a large fuel oil tank to hold from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels of oil. A wharf will be built with pipe lines to connect with tank steamers which will ply from California with supplies of oil fuel for the store on Esquimalt Harbor adjacent to the Esquimalt station where the railroad skirts the sea front and a branch will connect the road with the wharf and tank.

It has not been decided whether the steamships of the B. C. coast service of the C. P. R., which are all to be or the C. P. K., which are all to be converted into oil-burners—many have already been fitted to burn liquid fuel —will fill their tanks at the Esquimalt tank. A tank was built at Vancouver some time ago for the steamships. The passenger locomotives will be

the first to be equipped as oil-burners and it is expected that the first engine with liquid fuel will start out over the road early in June. It is probable that other tank depots will be made later at the Summit and at Nanoose. Speaking of the change from coal

to liquid fuel on the E. & N. Railway yesterday, Mr. Beasley said that while the line on Vancouver Island is so favorably situated with relation to the coal mines for the burning of coal the change is being made to avert possible danger to the standing timber of the Island from fire. The forestry regulations are stringent, and the company is desirous of doing what can be done to lessen the risk of forest fires.

#### COTTON OPERATIVES

General Advance of More Than Pive Per Cent In Wages of Textile

BOSTON, March 9 .- A general advance in the wages of textile operatives in northern New England was announced today by various mill interests with head offices in Boston. More than 125, 000 persons, including employees of cotton mills in Massachuestts, New Hampshire and Maine, and woollen mill operatives in six New England states are effected. While few cotton mills have made definite announcement the advance generally will not be less than five per cent and for certain classes of operatives, seven per cent or more.

The New Hampshire and Maine cotton mills, which employ 45,000 persons will make the change in the pay rolls next Monday, other mills will do so on March 18, and the Lowell mills, with nearly 20,000 hands will put the advance into effect March 25. The New England plants with 30,000 operatives, and number of independent worsted mills raised wages last Monday. In Massachusetts the mills underwent a cut in wages of more than 3 per cent on Janpary I because of a new state law which lowered the hours of employment for women and miners of 56 to 54 hours weekly. The Lawrence strike resulted.

## ACUTE STAGE IN COAL STRIKE

Ninth Day of National Crisis Sees 100,000 More Men Added to Ranks of Unemployed

#### COMING CONFERENCE AT FOREIGN OFFICE

Government May Introduce a Bill Providing for Minimum Wage Scale-Miners' Determined Attitude

LONDON, March 9 .- More than one undred thousand persons were added to the ranks of the unemployed on this, the ninth day of the coal strike. From every industrial centre comes reports of factories being closed down owing to lack of fuel. Not a single iron works is operating in Derbyshire.

Meanwhile all negotiations looking to a settlement have been suspended until the miners' delegates meet at the foreign office on Monday night to decide whether to accept Premier Asquith's invitation to attend a conference with the mine owners. If they accept the conference will be held on Tuesday, but even if a basis of agreement is then reached the most sanguine do not expect the strike to be settled before the end of

the week.
It is rumored the government intends to introduce in the House of Commons on March 14 if it is considered necess sary a bill providing for a minimum

If the miners, however, adhere to their decision not to accept anything less than their own schedule of mini-mum rates, the passage of such a bill will not bring about a resumption of the collieries.

TORONTO, Ont. Merch 5. John Weller, aged 27, a young Englishman. and George Baker, two civic employees, were caught in a sudden flow of sewer gas while working in an underground tunnel on Queen street today. Bake was rescued with ropes and resuscitated ably die. Weller was dead when brough to the surface.

House Committee on Interstate Commerce Adopts Bill Providing Impost of \$1.25 per Ton

#### HANDICAPS FOR FOREIGN VESSELS

WASHINGTON, March 9 .-- By a vote of 14 to 4 today the house committee on interstate commerce adopted the bill for the government of the Panama Canal. The bill would give to the President authority to fix tolls within cer tain restrictions. The maximum toll would be \$1.25 a ton and the minimum not less than an amount sufficient to maintain and operate the canal. No preference would be shown American vessels. The bill would place in the power of the president all appointments to give the positions connected with the operation of the canal and the appointment of a governor at a salary of \$10. 000 a year, to serve for four years. The bill would authorize the president to open and operate the canal and to make rules for the government of the canal and the tolls.

relating to rates is as follows: "That the president is hereby authorized to preside and from time to time change toll charges for the use of the canal by all vessels except those be longing to the Government of the United States and of the Panama Railway Co., and the governments of the repub lic of Panama, which excepted vessels shall be charged no tolls.

"Charges may be based upon gross or net registered tonnage, displacement connage, or otherwise, and may be based on one form of tonnage for warships and another for ships of comnerce, but the tolls shall not exceed \$1.25 per ton, based upon net registered onnage for ships of commerce, por be ess than the estimated proportion cost of the actual operation of the

#### Prohibition Clauses The prohibition clauses, summarized,

"That it shall be unlawful for ships to pass through the canal which are owned, leased, operated or controled by any railroad company engaged in interstate commerce or by any other corpor-Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.

#### TORONTO PRINTERS

Threatened Strike Unless Substantial Increase in Pay is Porthcoming

TORONTO, March 9 .- A strike of the compositors and linotype operators em-ployed on the morning and evening papers and in the job offices in this city is the latest threatned disturbance in labor circles unless a substantial in-crease in pay is forthcoming. A mass meeting of typographical union No. 91 will be held in the labor temple on

The board of governors of the national union, including President Lynch, will be here. A call to the members says: "Matters to be discussed will be of vital importance to every member of local No. 91 as it will have an important effect upon the present scale negotiations."

#### "VERY STUPID INDEED"

Countess of Warwick Comments On Tactics of Suffragettes In London

NEW YORK, March 9 .- The Countess of Warwick, who arrived from England on the Mauretania today to ecture in the United States and Canada, assailed her fellow countrywomen who have been rioting in London in their fight for suffrage. Lady Warwick is a suffragist and more particu-larly a Socialist, but she declared that the militant tactics of rioting women had hurt the cause.

"They have been mostly women who have been seeking notoriety," she said, "and they have been very stupid indeed. The destruction of property cannot be excused on the ground of the

# CHIEF SCOUT

Lieuti-General Baden - Powell

PORTLAND, Ore. March 1.—Lieut-eneral Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, ounder of the boy scout movement, who is visiting Portland in the interests of the scout organization, of which he was the founder, today had a unique experience with a small army of So-cialists who attended a lecture delivered by him to the members of the scout organization of this city.
With James E. West of Washington,

D.C., chief scout executive of the boy scouts of America, General Baden-Powell appeared on the speaker's plat-form. He was greeted with cheers from the scout organizations and cat calls from a certain element of Socialists. He was not permitted to proceed far with his address before interruptions from the Socialist group forced him to stop. The general then invited some of the Socialists to ask questions regarding the movement. Question after question was "fired" at the general, who promptly answered his inquisitors. It seemed to be the impression of the Socialists. judging by the questions asked, that the scout movement was antagonistic to the labor movement, and based on purely military principles and for military pur-

At the conclusion of his address General Baden-Powell called upon the So-cialists to send some of their speakers to the platform. After several had been heard, one of the Socialist speakers volunteered the statement that western Socialists had misunderstood the purposes of the scout movement, and expresse the opinion that the organization would result in building up a better nation.

#### Mold-up Man Gets \$3,000

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9,-Geo Houston, a chaffeur, held up two em-ployees of McNab & Smith in the lumer district in the southern part of the city late today, forced the men at the point of a revolver to drive him to a secluded barn and there robbed them of a \$8000 payroll. Houston bound the men and fled .Several hours passed before the men succeeded in attracting attention by their cries. The police are scouring San Francisco and the Bay cities tonight for the fugitive. Houston formerly was employed by James Mc-Nab as a private chauffeur, and acquainted with his victims.

#### CANADIAN NORTHERN

Contracts Let for Practically All Transcontinental Railway Prom Pembins to Pacific Coast

WINNIPEG, March 9 .- A. R. Mann

prother of Sir Donald, and family left Winnipeg this week for Vancouver, where they will reside. The transferring of Mr. Mann to the Coast is the direct result of the amount of work on the Pacific Coast terminals of the Canadian Northern which is now being pushed through to the coast, and in future the administration of the affairs of the road west of the mountains will be handled from Vancouver. Word was received that contracts have been let for practically all of the road from Pembina to the Pacific Coast terminals, and that the work of constructing docks was started last week. By the middle of the summer the right-of-way will be the scene of great activity. Steel is already laid from Edmonton to Pembina River, a distance of 150 miles.

## BENEFITS FOR THE KOOTENAY

Premier McBride Predicts Renewed Activity in Mining and Development of Fruit Growing Industry

#### C. N. P. WILL BUILD INTO DISTRICT

Reopening of Kaslo and Slocan Line will Promote Prosperity-Election Tour is Triumphal Progress

NELSON, March 9.—The premier and Attorney-General Bowser had an-other busy day. After traveling back from Golden during the night, they arrived at Revelstoke shortly after 6 clock this morning and an hour later left for Arrowhead where they boarded the steamer Kootenay bound down the lakes. At Nakusp the premier and the attorney-general addressed the crowd from the deck of the steamer. They were introduced by Mr. William Hunter, the last member for Slocan.

The premier pointed to the benefits the district must derive with the renewal of the Slocan and Sandon line, and said the renewed activity in the mining and the development of the fruit growing would do wonders for the

Hon. Mr. Bowser pointed to the benefits to the constituency through the re-purchase of the Columbia and Western lands. The whole town turned out to greet them and both were given

a hearty reception. Convinces His Interruptors
That Movement is Building
Up a Better Nation

The premier had not intended to speak at New Denver, but at the sight of him on the boat's deck, the growd theered and called for a speech. He stepped off with Mr. Bowser and both again gave brief addresses. The day was fine and at the different points along the lakes the pape assembled to great the touring ministers.

The convention for Sleep will be

The convention for Slocan will be held tonight at New Denver. It has been decided that Mr. Hunter will again be the Conservative candidate and his nomination will likely go by acclamation. A Socialist named Shilland was nominated to oppose him, but this opposition is not considered ser ious. The Liberals are not likely to

run a candidate. The premier and Mr. Bowser arrived in Nelson shortly before 7 o'clock. They were greeted by a brass band and a large number of citizens, among them being Mr. McLean, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Harry Wright has decided to withdraw from the contest, leaving the field to Mr. McLean and a

The biggest meeting of the tour was addressed by Messrs. McBride and Bowser at the opera house tonight. It present, including many ladies. J. Irving presided. Among those on the platform were Mr. Harry Wright, the former member. He made a short address, expressing disappointment in not being nominated as he had served the people faithfully. While not announcing his withdrawal definitely his words led to the belief that he will not be a candidate.

W. R. McLean, the Conservative candidate praised Mr. Wright for the spirit he had shown, Mr. McLean spoke of the advantages of the district and his desire to serve it.

Premier McBride got a rousing re-ception. He was glad to see that there was likely to be no contest in Nelson except by the Socielists. He com-mended the spirit shown by Mr. Wright and in his speech of about an hour set forth the government policies. The branch lines into the Kootenay would probably be next in order, as he knew these were contemplated by Messre Mackenzie and Mann.

Questioned about the bridge over the Kootenay river at Nelson, the premier said he was not going to promise bridges to get votes. He did not go around with a bridge in one pocket and a wagon road in another, but would ake the matter up with the board of trade committee and if convinced the bridge was needed, and it could be constructed at a reasonable cost, it would be built, not as a favor but as a right. This announcement was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Bowser again tore up the Liberal platform but did not speak at great length as he said it was no use firing good shot at a dead bird. In this campaign they were simply beating the air as the Liberals had not shown spirit enough to fight. The Socialists, though impracticable, had shown better principle in the fight. He would like any one to tell him anything the Liberals had left out of their platform. It contained everything in heaven above and in the earth beneath and in the waters under the earth.

The meeting closed with cheers for the premier, the attorney-general and the candidate.

Neil F. Mackay of Kaslo, and James H. Schofield of Ymir were both unenimously renominated for their constitu-encies within the past two days and there among those present.

## COMPENSATION OF WORKMEN

Canadian Mining Institute Recommends that Government Place Act in the Hands of a will get away early in the summer. Commission

TORONTO, Ont., March 8 -A resolution of recommendation to the Dominion government anent the workmen's compensation in connection with the mines, was the chief item of business in the session today of the Cana dian Mining institute. The proposition was adopted as submitted by the special committee and carried the meeting without amendment. Its terms are as follows:

"That the workingmen's compensation act be placed in the hands of the commission appointed by the crown, this commission to collect a definite amount from the mining companies based on the monthly payroll and proportionate to the risk incident to the business. That the amount should be contributed by the employers and should not be collected directly or indirectly from the employees. That the distribution of the fund should be in the exclusive control of the commission, subject to no appeal in the or dinary courts. That there should be no liability except under the act, all common law liability being excluded."

Consideration was also recommended of the principles of the workmen's compensation act of the state of Washington, also the New Zealand act, with the Russian schedule of payments and the Norwegian classification.

Dr. A. E. Barlow of Montreal succeeds Dr. Frank Adams as president of the institute. The new president was formerly connected with the geological survey of the Federal government. His unsuccessful competitor for office was Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, of Toronto. Four hundred and forty votes were cast for the presidency, showing that much interest was centered in the election The other officers of the institute for 1912 were elected some weeks ago those nominated all being elected by acclamation.

#### SEATTLE ELECTIONS

Review of Tuesday's Results-Single Tax Disposed of Por Time Being

SEATTLE, March 8 .- The election of Tuesday was anything but revolutionary in its results. Of the eight men elected to office, only three, the mayor, comptroller and one councilman, are new men. The corporation counsel, treasurer and three councilmen were re-elected and policies of the present council and the present administration will be continued. The city council, which will meet for organization on March 10th, will have only one new member.

As the people by decisive vote have disposed of single tax and a great number of other reforms debate on which consumed most of the time of the coun cil of last year, it is believed that the council will look upon these questions as

settled for the time being,

The official count increases Mayor. elect George W. Cotterill's majority to 804, and gives the high man of the Socialist ticket, E. L. Brown, defeated can didate for corporation counsel, 27,21'

The proposal to extend until January, 1915, the time during which saloons shall be permitted to occupy down town corners was defeated. There are only seven saloons left in Seattle and these before the first day of 1913.

#### DRASTIC LEGISLATION

Manitoba Bill Prohibits Sale of Revolv ers, Bowie Knives, Etc.

WINNIPEG. Man., March 8 .- A bil which has been passed by the legislature has drastic features in that it prohibits the sale or exposure for sale of revolvers, pistols, air guns, bowie knives, daggers, dirks, stilettoes, metal knuck les, skull crackers and sling-shots. A penalty of from \$25 to \$200 is imposed No revolver, gun, or pistol may be sold except when a permit is given by a chief of the city or provincial police, and then the applicants must be over 18 years

Dual Tragedy

GOLDFIELD, Neb., March 8 .- Fred Burnham, recently of Butte, shot and probably fatally wounded P. H. Lavelle, miner with whom he was in partnership in Montana, and then shot and killed himself. A quarrel over their mining claims is supposed to have

Immigration Congress

FREDERICTON, N.B., March 8 .-About four hundred delegates attended New Brunswick's first immigration con gress today and the result is expected to have a marked effect on the policy of the provincial government. Every county and practically every town of importance were represented in the cor gress which was organized at the suggestion of the St. John board of trade. A stirring note of optimism was prevalent at the session.

Turco-Italian War CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8 .-Salif, a town forty miles south of Hedeida, has been bombarded by the Italian warships, according to news received here last night.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Hon. Frank Cochrane Will Make Per sonal Inspection Trip During Coming Summer

OTTAWA, March 8 .- Hon. Frank Cochrane intends to make a thorough personal examination of the railways and canal systems of Canada during the coming summer. This is something which no other minister of railways and

canals has ever attempted, the result being that previous holders of the portfolio have been largely dependent upon their departmental officials and upon more or less interested agents for their knowledge of local conditions.

Mr. Cochrane will, if time permits over the ground from Prince Rupert to the Atlantic, inspecting the larger rail lines and terminals and the various links in the chain of canals connecting the waterways of Canada. A good deal of his time will be spent in the West. is not yet certain when he will be able to start but the probability is that he

#### MUTINY ON IKHALIS

Eighteen Seamen Refused to Obey Order and Were Taken Before Nanaimo Magistrate

NANAIMO, March 9.-Eighteen seamen of the British steamer Ikhalis, loading a cargo of coal here, mutinied yesterday, refusing to obey the commands of the ship's officers.

In police court the men claimed the

reason for their refusal to work was that they were physically unfit to do so. This contention was disproved by the testimony of the physician, who them capable of performing their duties. The seamen were sent to jail where they will be kept until Sunday when they will be placed aboard the steamer immediately prior to her leaving this port.

## REBEL ARMY IS

Commander of Jaurez Garrison is Accused of Looting Branches of Mexican National Bank

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 9 .- General Alazar and the vanguard of the rebel army is moving southward cautiously. They camped tonight at Las Delicias, which is about half the distance from this city to Santa Rosalia, where a federal detachment of 125 men is said to be located.

EL PASO, Tex., March 9.—If General Orozco, chief of the rebels in Mexico fulfills his promise of ordering General Antonio Rojas, commander of the Juarez garrison, to join the southern campaign it is asserted generally that he will have the gratitude of most of the Juarez business men.

Rojas' latest exploit of calmly looting th branches of the Mexican National bank ha

General Salazar had left for the south last Sunday, leaving General Rojas in charge when report was common and insistent that the bank would be robbed. Finally General Rojas unbent sufficiently to place a guard around the bank, but despite this guard, the work of opening the vault began Thursday and was completed last night. Last Wednesday General Rojas was holding a court martial to discover the culprit or culprits who had started reports that the bank would be robbed. It was reported today that would be robbed. It was reported today that last night a well known man saw him counting the money taken from the vault.

counting the money taken from the vault.

According to Senor Alonso the booty aggregating about 20,000 pesos, which is equivalent to about \$10,000 in American gold. To some interviewers today he said he knew nothing of the robbery. To others he said the funds belonged to the government and that he was the proper custodian. After the work of the bank was completed by means of crowbars and nitro-glycerine the Juarez house was robbed, and the manager came to El Paso, where he dispatched a telegram to the Spanish minister at Mexico City protesting against the outrage.

General Rojas has offended in other lesser ways. He has seized lumber, flour and other goods belonging to other foreigners after the latter had obtained permits for shipment or storage from Colonel Ponce.

A special dispatch from Chihuahua to-

or storage from Colonel Ponce.

A special dispatch from Chihuahua tonight said that Orozco sent another troop
train in the direction of Jiminez today, and
that his machinists were trying to fashom
a field piece. The chief of the agents of
President Madero now in this city, say that
the rebel forces will never reach Jiminez,
their present ostensible objective, much less
Torreon. He says that Orozco will be compelled to fight soon, near Chihuahua. The
insurrecto commander, he says, will be
driven back by a superior force and will
find detachments from Ojinaga and Monterey, as well as General Pancho Villia to ind detachments from Ojinaga and Mon-erey, as well as General Pancho Villa in his

#### TWO FISHING STEAMERS FOR NEW ENGLAND CO.

Two Vessels Will be Built Probably at Boston, for Use Off British Columbia Coast

The New England Fishing Company is preparing plans for two halibut fishing steamers to add to the company's fleet operating from Vancouver, and like the other vessels of the company they will be of United States register, probably be ing built at Boston. The Kingfisher and New England, of this company, have been idle all winter, and are about to resume service. The Manhattan has been fising from Ketchikan during the winter, and reached Vancouver on Friday with 125,000 pounds of fish. The two new steamers will be 125 feet in length overall, 110 feet on the water line, 25 fee beam, and 11 1-2 feet deep.

#### VOTE BY BALLOT

OTTAWA, March 8 .- J. H. Burnham of West Peterboro has an idea that the system of voting in the house might e improved. Under the existing system the vote is taken by members standing one by one, their names being called by an assistant clerk and their votes recorded by the clerk of the house. Mr. Burnham has given notice of this question:

"Has the government considered the advisability of introducing the vote by ballot during divisions in the house or otherwise, instead of open voting as at present?'

Sullivan Wins Bont

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.-Jack Twin) Sullivan of Boston went the limit n a six-round bout with Tom McMahon of Springvalley, Ills., here tonight and was awarded the popular decision

## LONDON TO PARIS AND RETURN

Aviator Flying at Seventy Miles an Hour Reaches French Capital—Travelling Above the Clouds

PARIS, March 7.-Henri Salvey, the French aviator, arrived at Issy-Les-Moulineux, a suburb of Paris, in his monoplane today, having traveled from London without a stop. He covered the distance of about 222 miles in two hours and 57 minutes. He said that having urgent business to transact in Paris and seeing that the London to Paris train and steamboa service was affected by the coal strike, he had decided to make the voyage through the air in spite of the unfavorable weather

navigated his monoplane by the com-pass. He traveled at an average height of 6,000 feet and generally was above the clouds, only occasionally catching glimpses of the land or sea. His extraordinary speed is explained by the fact that his machine was pushed along by a strong breeze from the northwest, which would be unfav orable to his progress on his return trip to London, on which he started

During his trip from London, Salvey

BERCK, France, March 7 .- Salvey was forced to land here at 6 o'clock tonight on account of the violence of the wind. He will continue his jour nev to London tomorrow.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Principal Paterson, of McGill University Says Canada Is Thirty Years Behind the Times

MONTREAL, March 8 .- At the closing exercises of the technical school last night Principal Paterson of McGill startled his hearers by the statement that Canada is thirty years behind the world in technical education. He added that the governments of Quebec and Ottawa would have to come to the assistance of the people of Canada if they were to regain their place in technical and commercial education.

Republican Nomination

SPOKANE, Merch 8 .- The executive committee of the Spokane Taft club refused today the proposal of the Spokane Roosevelt club for a preferential presidential ballot of the republican voters of Spokane. In refusing the proposal the Taft representatives said: "As such a vote would have no binding or legal significance, it seems to us that a large portion of the electors on both sides would be indifferent, and the resuit would not be indicative of true sentiment."

#### \$100,000 SALE MADE AT SIDNEY

Block of a Hundred Acres. Purchased by Vancouver People Upon Eumor of C. N. R. Taking Over V. & S.

For the past week or so there has been a distinct movement in Sidney real estate and yesterday the movement culminated in a transaction amounting to something like \$100,000. The property in question is 100 acres situated at a point on the main North Saanich road, and the average price obtained was \$1000 per acre, working out in the aggregate at \$100,000 Brethour & Son is the firm responsible for putting through this important transaction, which is the largest that has been recorded in the the largest that has been recorded in the district, or even in the city, for some little time. The purchasers were Vancouver people and it is elatimed that the idea promption in the latest product that the idea promption is also believe the contract of t ing the purchase is the rumor to the effect that the Canadian Northern intends to buy out the Victoria & Sidney line of rallway. The same firm of real estate agents sold a block of four acres situated on the water-front the other day for the round sum of \$8,000.

The rumor crediting the Canadian Northern corporation with the intention of pur-chasing the V. & S. line has been somewhat persistent during the past week or more and a number of smaller deals have also been put through in the belief that the rumor will shortly materialize into something more tangible. It is argued that the purchase of the road by the C. N. R. would benefit that corporation by facilitating its work on the Island, and of course, the effect of such a proposition upon the property fect of such a proposition upon the property in the district would more than justify the investment of money.

## FIVE DEAD IN C. P. R. WRECK

Passenger and Freight Trains in Collision Between Ottawa and Hull-Mistake of Telegraph Operator

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8 .- Five persons were killed and eleven injured. two seriously today when a Canadian Pacific passenger train was wrecked in a collision with a freight train between Ottawa and Huli, Ont. The killed were: John C. Anderson, conductor of the

assenger train, Ottawa. Peter Moyles, Queyon, Que E. J. Tabor, contractor, Hull. Walton McAllister, Eardley, Que.

Miss Agnes Putnam, 28 years old, Officials of the C. P. R. attributed the accident to the mistake of a tele-

graph operator at Hull. LONDON, March 8 .- In the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith said that the exigencies of public business did not allow the Home Rule bill to be introduced before Easter. Sir J. Lonsdale, Unionist, asked, amid loud cheers whether the Prime Minister had arrived at that decision after the South Manester election. No answer was given.

#### EFFORT TO FIX PANAMA TOLLS

Continued from Page 1. ation in which such railway company has any interest whatsoever, or by any person, association or corporation with intent to restrain or prevent, or with the effect of restraining or preventing competition through the Panama canal either between ships, ship lines and ship companies or between ships, ship lines or ship companies or railroads." "That it shall be unlawful for any

ship to pass through the canal if the owner 'shall be engaged in any agree ment, combination, shipping of commerce with intent to restrain or prevent or with the effect of restraining or preventing competition through the Panama canal among ships, ship lines or ship companies.

The bill would establish one United States district, judge with magistrates and bailiffs in the various towns throughout the zone, and would provide jury trials on demand in all criminal cases and cases with law. The district court would have appellate jurisdiction at New Orleans.

Extradition of criminals also would be

# NEW PROPOSALS

Premier Asquith Invite's Representatives of Coal Mine Owners and Strikers to Hold a Joint Conference

LONDON, March 8 .- After extended talks with committees representing coal mine owners and their striking employees today Premier Asquith invited representatives of each side to hold a joint conference "with a view to a free discussion of the whole situa-What the government proposals are has not been divulged.

The miners replied that they had indertaken to reassemble the national conference of miners but with the reservation that they would not recommend the acceptance of the government invitation except upon the understanding that a principle of a minimum wage be excluded from discussion. The national conference of miners cannot be assembled before Monday.

It was announced tonight a joint conference would take place at foreign office but no date has been

Hon, W. T. White will be Able to Show a Substantial Surplus of Upwards of Thirty Million Dollars

OTTAWA. March 8 .- If the present lans are carried out the Hon. W. T. White will deliver his first . budge speech next week, probably on Wednesday. The minister of finance is at present laid up with a heavy cold, but

There is little liklihood that any tariff changes will be announced until the tariff commission is appointed and makes its recommendations. The minister's speech will largely be a review of the finances of the fiscal year ending March 31st, and which, it is expected, will show a surplus well in excess of

thirty million dollars. At the opening of the discussion or the Manitoba Bill today Mr. Mondou moved the following resolution:

"Nothing in this Act shall prejudicial ly affect the rights of the minority of Roman Catholics or Protestants with regard to schools in the territory now annexed to Manitoba, whatever they may be.'

In conclusion Mr. Mondou spoke of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's silence. Had he been able to place this question above the level of party, had he done some. thing besides remaining behind the lines of "Torres Vedras," had he done some-thing besides calling on his friends to follow his white plume he would have triumphed.

Mr. Aikens said that the amendmen would make parliament admit that school rights existed. Moreover, if it were passed the government of Manitoba would be unable to pass any act whatever with regard to education for any legislation would affect their rights in ne way or another. When Mr. Aikens finished his speech the amendment was put. There were cries of "Lost" and "Carried," four members only, Messrs. Mondou, Guilbault, Bellemare and Lamarche standing up to demand the actual vote. The requisite number of five was not obtained and the amendment

was declared lost. Mr. Oliver followed with an amend we went for the hut. With the excepment to substitute for the allowance in lieu of the lands the offer made by the Laurier Government in March 1911. Mr. Rogers replied that this offer has already been rejected by the Manitoba legislature. After some further debate Mr. Borden spoke and the amendment was declared lost. After some clerical errors had been amended the bill was reported from committee. The third reading is set for Tuesday.

house then went into supply. Venetian Reconstruction

VENICE, March 8 .- Some of her former splendor will be restored to Venice on April 25, when the reconstructed Campanile of St. Mark will be consecrated. The rebuilding of the Campanile is looked upon as an achievement worthy commemoration and entertainments on a large scale will be held.

### STORY OF JOURNEY TO SOUTH POLE

Captain Amundsen Tells of How He Won His Way Through Difficulties and Hardships to Goal

HOBART, Tasmania, March 9 .- "On the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the South. From that day to the 11th of April, we established three depots, which all contained a quantity of provisions about 3,000 kilos, 1,600 kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, we cached in 10 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

"As no landmarks were to be seen these depots were marked with flags seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions.

"The ground and the state of the bar tier were of the best and especially well adapted to driving with dogs. On February 15 we had thus travelled about 100 kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos and number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the barrier was smooth and fine. with no sasturgi, the crevices were very local and were found dangerous in only two places. For the rest, long, smooth undulations.

"The weather was exertent, calm or light breeze. The lowest temperature on these depot trips was minus 45 celsius or centigrade, 4J degrees below zero. Fahrenheit.

"On the 4th of March, on our return from the first trip, beginning on the 15th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we haved that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her the farthest south, and there hoisted the col-

ors of his country. A Glorious Moment

"A glorious moment for him and his comrades—the farthest north and the farthest south-good old Fram; the highest south latitude attained was 78 degrees 41 minutes.

"Before the arrival of winter, we had six hundred kilos of seal meat in the depots, enough for ourselves and our dogs. Dog houses, a combination of tents and stout huts, were built.

"Having cared for the dogs, the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April. First we had to get light and air. The lux lamp, which had a power of 200 standard candles, gave us a brilliant light, and just the temperature up to 20 degrees celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we

"In direct communication with the

hut and dugout on the barrier were workshops, packing rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath and observatories. "Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be cold and stormy. The sun left us on the 22nd of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which in depot trips was found to be too clumsy and solld for the smooth surface of the barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some as tonishing meteorological observations

were taken "There was very little snow and there vas open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperatures had been expected, but it remained very low.

"During our five months there we observed temperatures between 58 and 76 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, the ently mostly filled up, as the glaciers lowest temperature on the 13th of August being minus 59 degrees celsius It was then calm. On the 1st of August there were six meters of wind. The mean temperature for the year was minus 26 degrees celsius (14.18 degrees below zero.) I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but 1 observed only two moderate storms and many excellent auroras Australis in all directions.

#### Sanitary Conditions

"The sanitary conditions were of the est all the winter, and when the sun returned on the 24th of August, it met the men sound in mind and body to set about the task that had to be solved. Already the day before, we had brought our sledges to the starting point for our march toward the south.

"Only in the beginning of September did the temperatures rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out. On the 8th of September eight men, with seven sledges, ninety dogs and provisions for four months started The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next days it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and kept very cold.

"Personally we did not suffer at all from this cold. Our good furs protected us, but with our dogs it was a different matter. It could easily be seen that they shrank from day to day, and we understood soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot with such a cold. We agreed on returning to wait for the arrival of spring. "The provisions were cached, and off

tion of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen heels, everything was all right. Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees Fahrenheit) "The original plan that all of us should go toward the south was changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII's Land: This last mentioned

trip was not included in our last programme, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention. we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip. "On October 20, the Southern party started-five men, four sledges, fifty-

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as easily as possible, in order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and on the 23rd we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead. In spite of the dense fog which happened once in a while, but we were caught by the flag marks and found these on our way. Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat, we started again on the 29th with the temperature steadily between 20 and 30 celsius.

Build Snow Cairns

"From the start it was the intention not to drive more than thirty kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height in order to have marks on our return

"On the 31st we reached the depot a 81 degrees and stopped there one day and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted.

"We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs got all they wanted to eat.
"On the 8th, southward again, with

daily march of fifty kilometers. In order to lighten the heavl sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude. The trip from 82 degrees to 83 degrees became a pleasure trip, excellent ground, fine sledging and even temperature. Everything went like a dance. On the 9th we sighted Victoria Land and the continu-ation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from Beardmore, Glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4.

"On the 11th we made the interesting discovery that the Ross barrier terminated in a bight toward the southeast, at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the southwest mountain range running from South Victoria Land and a range on the opposite side running in a southwesterly direction-probably a continuation of King Edward VII, land.

"On the 13th we reached 84 degrees, where we established a depot. On the 16th we were at 85 degrees, where also we made a depot. From our quarters, 'Framheim,' 78 degrees, 38 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the seventh of November, with 87 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises in indulations to about 300 feet. Some of the big crevices indicated the limited boundary. Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for sixty days on sledges and leaving thirty days provisions on the spot. The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack, looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the barrier had a height from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, but

several others farther south were 15,000 feet or more. Very Steep Glaciers

"The next day we began to climb. The first part of it was an easy tasklight slopes and well-filled mountain sides. It did take a long time, but our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up we met with some small. but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness twenty dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. "In some places it was so steep that

t was difficult to work. Big crevices forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet; the next day, mostly up some 4,500 feet. On the third day we were obliged to go down a mighty glacier, Axel Helbergs' glacier, which divided the coast and the mountains farther south. The next day began the longest part of the climb. Many detours had t be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevices. These were apparin all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the layer that covered them

"Our camp that night lay in a very picturesque surrounding at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 10,000-foot mountains, the Fridjof Nansen and the Don Pedro Christopher.

"From the bottom of the glacier rose the mountain Ole Englslad, a big snow cone, 13,500 feet high. The glacier was very broken in this comparatively narrow passage. The mighty crevices seemed to stop us from going further, but it was not so. Our dogs, which had gone a distance of 7,500 kilometers, the last day's very hard work, ran this day 35 kilometers, the ascent being 5,600 feet, an almost incredible record.

"It took us only four days from the barrier to get up in this vast island plateau. We camped that night at a height of 10,600 feet. Here we had to kill 24 of our brave companions and keep 18-six for each of our three sledges.

Furious Blizzard

"We stopped here four days on account of the bad weather. We set out on the 25th of November. On the 26th, in a furious blizzard and in a dense snow drift, absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that contrary to expectations we were going fast south. The hypometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet. We continued our

march the next day in a gale and a dense snowdrift, and got our faces badly frozen. We could see nothing We reached that day 86 degrees, dead reckoning-the hypometer indicated a fall of 800 feet.

"On the next day the weather cleared a little, and at dinner time we had exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east and not far off -only for a moment-and then it dis appeared in the dense snow drift. "On the 25th it calmed down and the

sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave. In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south and in a southerl direction. Of the western part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden in the dense fog. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devil's Glacier," a d for six days was established at 86.21 degrees south latitude, the hypomete indicated 8,000 feet above sea level.

"Everything was in excellent order the glacier. The lower part of it was very much broken and dangerous. Moreover, the bridges very often burst From our camp we had a splendid view over the mountains to the east There was 'Helmer Hansen's Summit,' the most remarkable of them all. I was 12,000 feet high and covered with such broken glaciers that in all probability no footholds were to be found.

"Oscar Wisting's 'Sverre Hassels' and 'Olav Hjanland's mountains' also lay here, beautifully Muminated in the rays of the bright sun. In the distance and only alternately to the view there appeared from time to time the Mount Nielsen, with its summit and peaks about 15,000 feet high. We only saw the nearest surroundings. three days to surmount the Devil's Glacier

"On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier with holes and crevices without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, in the mist and snowdrift, like a sea, appeared a light sloping ice plateau, filled with small hummocks. The walk over this frozen snow was not pleasant. The ground under it was quite hollow and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use ou skis on this ice. Sledges had the best of it.

"The place got the name 'Devil's Dancing Room.' This part of march was the most unpleasant.

"On December 6 we got to our great est height, according to the hypometer and aneroid, 10,750 feet, at 87 degrees, 40 minutes south.

Sun Smiles Again

"On December 8 we came out of the oad weather once again, the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly alike, 88 degrees, 16 minutes, 16 seconds south.

"Then it lay an absolutely plain plateau here and there marred with a tiny sastrugi. In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees, 23 minutes (Shackleton's farthest south was 88 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot, depot No. 10. From 88 degrees, 25 minutes, the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other

side.
"On the 9th of December we reached 88 deg. 29 min; on December 10, 88 deg. 56 min.; December 11, 89 deg. 15 min.: December 12, 89 deg. 30 min.;

December 13. 84 deg. 45 mins. "Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well, and we made out that we ought to be at the Pole on December 14, in the afternoon. "That day was a beautiful one of

light breeze from southeast, the temperature minus 23 celsius (9.14 degrees below zero Fahr.), and the ground and sledging were perfect. "The day went along as usual, and at 3 p. m. we made a halt. According to our reckoning we had reached ou destination. All of us gathered around the colors, a beautiful silk flag all

hands taking hold of it and planting it. The vast plateau on which the Pole is standing got the name of 'King Haakon VIII. Plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions, mile after mile. During the night we circled

around the camp. "In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 to 7 p. m. The result gave us 89 degrees, 55 minutes. "In order to observe the Pole as closely as possible we traveled as near

kilometers. "On December 16 we camped. It was an excellent opportunity, there was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day, 24

south as possible, the remaining nine

Close as in Human Power

"The next result will be the matter of a professional private report. This such is certain that we observed the Pole as closely as it is in human nower to do it with the instruments we had a sextant and an artificial horizon. On December 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag and the Fram pendant on the top of it. The Norwegian home at the South Pole was called 'Polheim.

"The distance from our winter quart-

ers was to the Pole about 1.400 kflo-

meters. The average march a day was 25 kilometers. "The returned journey started on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the Pole, and we arrived at our win ter quarters, 'Frameheim' on the 25th day of January, 1912, with two sledges and 11 dogs, all well.

"The daily average speed on the returning trip was 36 kilometers. The lowest temperature was minus 31 celsius (23.8 degrees below zero Fahr.) The highest minus was 5 celsius (23 degrees above zero Fahrenheit). "Among the results are the deter

mination of the extent and character of the Ross barrier, and the difficulty of connection of South Victoria Land and probably King Edward VII. Land with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the south east, which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the Antarctic continent. The entire length of the newly-discovered mountains is about 850 kilometers. They have been named 'Queen Maud's Range.'

"The expedition to King Edward VII Land, under the command of Lieut. Prest, has given excellent results. Scott's discovery has been confirmed and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the barrier dome by Lieut. Prest's party are of great interest. "A good geological collection of King Edward VII. Land and South Victoria Land is brought home.

"The Fram arrived at the Bay o Whales on the 9th of January. had been delayed by the 'Roaring For ties' on account of the easterly winds "On January 16, the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the barrier near ou winter quarters. We left the Bay o Whales on January 30. It was a long voyage, with contrary winds. All well

MONTREAL, March 9 .- The Wander ers beat the Canadiens by a score of 10 to 2 at the arens tonight in the professional championship of Montreal

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CONSTRUCTION

Early Beginning Anticipated on the Breakwater from Ogden Point to Shelter Piers at Outer Harbor

That Victoria will be prepared for the great increase in the shipping trade of the North Pacific ocean, which will follow the opening ere long of the Pangetic manner in which Hon. Mr. Monk. minister of public works, is proceeding with the construction of the breakwater and harbor works to equip Victoria to berth the fleets that will ply here. Mr. G. A. Keefer, resident engineer of the public works department, will begin the preparation of plans and specifications for the breakwater designed by Mr. Louis Coste, the emi-nent harbor engineer, who visited Vic-toria in December to investigate the requirements, and fenders will be inited for the work as soon as the plans and specifications are ready. The building of the breakwater will be followed by the construction of the piers, warehouses, ferry slips, trackage. and the other works laid down in the plans submitted by Mr. Coste, and no time will be lost to carry out the scheme of harbor development.

Coincident with the work of providing a spacious outer harbor with adequate facilities for the cheap handling of freight, provision is to be made for ample trackage space, probably the greater portion of the former Songhees eserve and also a considerable area adjoining being devoted to this pur-pose and connection with the outer harbor works will be provided by a bascule bridge crossing from Songhees to Laurel point with trackage on Montreal street and spurs to the various

With the placing in service of modern car ferries between Victoria and the mainland in the near future in view provision is to be made in the harbor works for the construction of good car-ferry slips, where the trains will be loaded and unloaded on the car-ferries, steamers which will carry trains on their main deck and provide good first class passenger accommodation on the upper deck. The first work of the outlined scheme

of harbor improvement will, necessarily, be the breakwater from Ogden int. This will extend westerly for 2,500 yards, reaching into water 65 feet deep, and will provide shelter for the shipping plying and berthing at the modern piers to be provided in the enclosed harbor. Methods of constructing breakwaters are varied. That suggested in the plan of Mr. Coste is on the mound principle. For the purpose of this method no preliminary dredging operations are necessary The material for the mound in spread on the sea-bottom direct, for, from the very nature of things, it will spread weight within the limits of support or it will sink until it reaches some firmer substratum by which the settlement becomes arrested. The rip-rap stone for the mound is deposited in three different ways, by tipping from arges or other craft afloat, by discharging from traveling gantries or from cranes running on temporary overhead staging, and by discharging from cranes running over roads laid at about the level of the top of the mound the trucks being tipped in advance of led mound on which the roads are continuously extended as the work proceeds.

The first of the piers with its accompanying warehouses and cargohandling appliances to be constructed will be that nearest the present outer wharves, the shortest pier of the five, being 500 feet in length. Another pier 1,100 feet in length is provided for on the inside of the breakwater. With the two outer wharves, which now berth liners plying here, one over 700 feet, the other over 1,000 feet long, and the new piers, berths will be provided for the increasing shipping, while the other piers, one 700 feet long, another 720 feet long and another 800 feet in length are being built.

#### HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP Victorias Win Pirst Game From Eaton

WINNIPEG, March 9:- Victorias won the first game tonight for the Allen cup, doubling the score on the Eaton team of Toronto. The score at half time was three all, but in the second half the speedy forwards of the local team played the challengers off their feet and they netted five to Eatons' one The second game will be played on Monday night. The total number of goals in the two matches to decide the ownership of the cup which is now held by the Winnipeg Victorias and represents the amateur hockey championship of Canada. Ten thousand persons witnessed the game tonight.

#### SAANICH CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT

The Saanich Choral Society gave their first oncert of the present season before a backed house at St. Luke's hall, Cedar Hill, packed house at St. Luke's hall, Cedar Hill, on Thursday night.

The various numbers were carefully rendered and the whole showing of the chorus reflected the greatest credit on the conductor, Capt. H. J. R. Cuillin. The opening number, "Slowly the Day is Dyling," an exquisite little gem of Broome's, was finely sung, the various voices blending happily, and the restraint being marked. This was followed by Faning's "Miller's Woolng," which was given with great dash. The two lighter pieces on the programme. "Old Mothlighter pleces on the programme. "Old Mother Hubbard" and "The Chafers" were brightly sung and earned well-deserved encores. slower than well-deserved encores. though the latter was perhaps taken a triffle slower than usual. The "Song of the Vikings." (Faning), a most spirited and ambitious piece of writing, was given with a fine volume of tone, the choir entering thoroughly into the spirit of the music. But the society undoubtedly scored the triumph of the evening in their rendering of Macafarren's setting to "Break, Break, Br

The former was given with a fine appreciation of light and shade, and the heautiful harmonies were well backed by plane and organ accompaniment. For the "Comrades in Arms" the choir was compelled to answer an instrument

organ accompaniment. For the Comrades in Arms, the choir was compelled to answer an insistant eneore.

Mrs. W. A. Jameson's beautiful soprano voice was heard to advantage in Sullivan's "Lost Chord" (plano and organ) and "The Mackregor's Gathering." To both of these she had to respond a second time, her encores being "A May Morning" and "An Aud Lang Syne Song." After the latter she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of carnations in the club colors, on behalf of the society by Capt. Cullin. Mr. R. A. C. Grant, the baritone soloist, gave that old favorite "The Flight of Ages," and Rudyard Kipling's "Mother o'Mine." It is doubtful if Mr. Grant has ever been heard in a happler mood. For an encore he gave a splendid rendering of the ever popular "Veteran." Mr. A. Dobson, T. S. C., made an efficient accompanist both at plano and organ, and was assisted by Mr. E. H. Russell, B. A., one of the club's vice-presidents.

LONDON, March 8 .- Another prominnt, militant suffragette has been sent to jail .Mrs. Eleanor Jacobs, wife of W. W. Jacobs, the novelist, being senhard labor by Magistrate Gorham a the West London police court.

The government steamer Quadra is leave for the north tomorrow to relight the beacon at Skidegate bar and erhaul some other beacons and buoys in northern waters. The steamer will be hauled out for an overhaul on her return.

#### LUMBER DRIFTS ON QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAST

Reports About 30,000 Feet of Timber Drifts Ashore

A dispatch received yesterday from Capt. Wearmouth, of the G. T. P. steamer Prince John from Queen Charlotte islands at Prince Rupert, states that a large amount of lumber, probably about 30,000 feet, has been washed ashore on the east coast of Graham island. Nothing was learned as to where the lumber came from.

Snowslide Disaster

TELLURIDE, Colo., March 8 .- Four are dead, one is dying and four others are injured as the result of a snowslide at Ophir Top near here today. The dead are: Tom English, Matt Herns, Rocco Silapena, Rico; Carmen Acitini, Rico; and Dominic Bellini, Rico. Alsand Cabini will die, but Camillo Piezale, Beti Lorantz and Joseph Raymond may recover. - The men were clearing a slide from the Rio Grande southern track, when they were buried by a second

Superior Weight Wears Down Abe Attell Who, Puts Up a Twenty Rounds

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 .- Abe Attell, former featherweight champion, went down to defeat before the greater weight of Harlem Tommy Murphy today in the presence of a big crowd at James Coffroth's Colma arena. The fight was one of the fastest and most savage ever seen between good fighters Using his extra eleven pounds of weight to advantage all the time, Murphy were Attell down and the twentieth round found Abe covered with blood, Referee Jack Welch im mediately lifted Murphy's arm. Attell, swaying on his feet, his left eye closed, and bleeding at the nose and mouth. was led to his cornerat quan

Murphy, too, suffered from Attell's jabs, and spat blood frequently throughout the fight.

"Too much weight," said Ad Wolgast, who was a ringside spectator. "It was the hardest fight I ever saw and I did not think Abe could stand the punish-

Attell, while his seconds worked over his closing eyes and bleeding lips in his dressing room after the fight, would only say "No statement, no statement," to the newspaper men. Murphy refused to allow them in his room

Terrific Clip Kept Up The fight started at a terrific gait, Attell jabbing to the jaw through Murphy's guards and landing resound ing punches to his mid-section. Attell took the round but went to his corner with his nose bleeding, Murphy rushed across the ring at the gong and put Attell against the ropes in his own corner. He beat Abe's rights and lefts on his unprotected face and jaw. The crowd, howling for a knockout, climbed on the seats and urged Murphy on. Attell suddenly shook his head, jumped aside, shook Murphy with a left to the wind and put him against the ropes in the same corner with a shower of punches which Murphy could neither dodge nor block.

From then on to the twentieth, when Attell had desperate work to avoid a knockout the crowd was with Attell to a man.

Attel showed flashes of his old time style of hitting and getting away. The ninth brought the frowd to its feet as Attell, dancing around Murphy, put in blow after blow to the stomach, right and left, while Murphy fanned the air. Attell was far in the lead at the tenth round, although his bulkier opponent was never more than momentarily

in distress.

Both fighters rested from the telling pace for four or five rounds, and Attell took the sixteenth and had the seventeenth even with terriffic body blows. although bleeding freely from his nose. From then on Murphy's superior

strength kept Attell on the defensive. Murphy gained no great credit by his victory, in the opinion of many ring-side critics, who were disappointed at his failure to display an effective punch when such a blow meant aknockout.

Hon, D. M. Eberts, Speaker of the House Chosen Unanimously as Conservative Nominee at Convention

The whole countryside in the vicinity of the Royal Oak station, Saanich dis-triot, seemed to be en fete yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the Conservative convention to nominate a candidate for the legislature at the forthcoming elections. People assembled from far and near in motor cars and on foot, and the scene was one of great animation and interest, as, shortly after 3 p.m., a splendid representa-tion of the district thronged into the new assembly hall and proceeded, with but little formality, to renominate as their standard-bearer the gentleman who for the past twenty years, with but one single exception, has been their faithful and competent representative in the legislature of British Columbia— Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C., ex-speaker of the house.

The announcement was received with evidences of the greatest enthusiasm, tent demands from those assembled, the candidate consented to deliver an address, which, besides being a forceful and convincing defence of the record of the McBride administration, was important in that he took occasion to nake an announcement relative to the undertaking involved in the addition to the parliament buildings, which is of infinite interest to the people of Victoria. Mr. Eberts declared it to be the ntention of the government to make such expenditure as would result in the creation of a structure which would not be excelled for its type and class in the whole world, and that the total amount required in the work would be between two and three million dollars. In this connection he paid a well-deserved compliment to the architect of the buildings, Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, who, he said, had also been chosen by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Com pany to draw the plans for the big hotel which the company intended erecting in this city.

Another important declaration made by Mr. Eberts was his conviction that the time was not far distant when the transportation needs of the country would render it imperative that a line of railway would require to be built from the Rocky Mountains to the Coast via the Bute Inlet-Seymour Narrows route, and the picture which he drew of the future of Victoria and the neighboring section of Vancouver Island elicited the heartlest enthusiasm.

On the convention being called to order and nominations being called for, Reeve Jos. Nicholson advanced and mentioned the name of Mr. Eberts. This was the signal for a great demon-stration of approval. Mr. Nicholson mentioned in support of his nominee Plucky Fight Throughout that there was no person in the whole of the province more worthy of the honor they proposed to bestow upon him. During three administrations he had had a place in the cabinet and for the past two sessions of the legislature had been speaker, and in each capacity, said Mr. Nicholson, he had acquitted himself with every credit both to himself and the constituency he represented. Mr. Nicholson next proceeded to enumerate the various particular services which Mr. Eberts had rendered the constituency, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. John Cappleton, who expressed the opinion that the election of Mr. Eberts should be by acclamation. This reference to the popularity of Mr. Eberts was seized upon as occasion for another demonstration of approval of the course he had followed as the district's

representative in the ligislature. There being no other nominations. Mr. Eberts was declared by the secretary, Mr. Chas. E. King, to be the duly selected nominee of the party in the Saanich electoral district, and then there were loud demands for a speech from Mr. Eberts.

The popular old warhorse replied, and for upwards of an hour he kept his audience highly interested as he related the record of the McBride administration and the many achievements which it had to its credit in development measures. In the course of his speech he drew a most inviting picture of what the future of Victoria and neighboring territory would be when the railway plans of the government were fully matured; and he elicited loud applause when he declared that no man on the Island had a more firm conviction that an all-rail connection with Seymour Narrows would shortly be secured than himself. His reference to the large expenditure on the new addition to the parliament buildings also aroused much enthusiasm. On the proceedings terminating three

cheers were given for the king, Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. Richard McBride and the candidate. Among those present at the convention were Mr. R. F. Green, Mr. W. E. Blakemore and Mr. Harry Pooley.

Pound in Harbor-Late on Friday night the body of a man was picked up in the harbor near the foot of Johnson street. Some people passing witnessed the body floating on the surface of the water and notified the police. In a very few minutes the body was taken from the water and removed to an undertaking parlor, where an examination of the clothing revealed several letters addressed to Arthur Staine. Beyond this, however, no information has as yet been gleaned as to the relatives of the deceased. An inquest has been arranged for Monday when it is, possible that some light will be thrown upon the

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Vancouver Terminals Company is applying for ap-proval of the area plans and site and description of works proposed to be constructed in False Creek, and on English Bay at Point Grey.

tragedy.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street

## "Campbells" Unfolding

## NEW SPRING SUITS

An authentic showing of distinctive new spring styles. Taking the four great essentials—style, quality, fit and reasonableness of price-into consideration, we feel positive that these Suits are beyond duplication in the

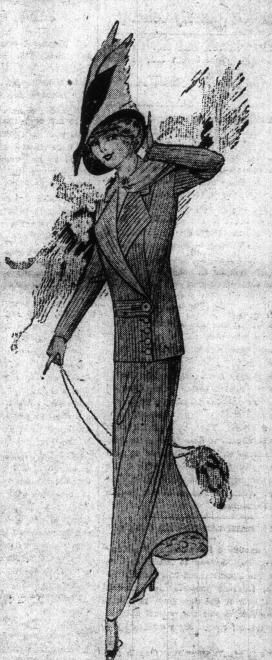
The prettiest and most attractive Suits ever seen. A more extensive and comprehensive assortment of styles than EVEN WE have ever had at any previous time in the history of our enormous women's garment business.

TO THE WOMAN WHO SEEKS PERFECT STYLE A "READY-TO-WEAR" SUIT SHOULD BE HER CHOICE. WHY SO? BECAUSE

-it stands to reason that the makers of such garments as shown by "Campbell's" and worn in all fashionable centres, are in direct touch with the original designers and dictators of STYLE. Therefore, that smart appearance which every woman desires, is always found in "Campbell's". EXCLUSIVE.. READY-TO-WEAR MODELS.

As to the favored material WHIPCORDS-plain color and two-tone are in most demand. Wool Bedford Cords, Novelty Worsteds, Soft Serges, Tweed effects, and Cream Serges are the other desired fabrics.

As to colors, all the new brown shades are here, also the greys and a profusion of mixtures, blues and creams. The second secon



## Demonstration Starts Tomorrow of the Nemo Corset



WITH ASTIKOPS BANDLET

BY MRS. DEAN OF NEW YORK

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

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



Spring Creations in Charming New Neckwear, and an Unusually Fine Lot of Waists and Blouses.



Mrs. Dean Will Only be With us One Week Demonstrating the NEMO Corset

Reported That Daily Service, With Call at Port Angeles, Will be Established in May Next

It is expected that arrangements will be made shortly to place the steamer Iroquois in a daily service between Victoria and Tacoma, the report being current that negotiations are under way by the C. P. R. to establish this service by May 1st. It is stated that Port Angeles may be a port of call, and this will provide connection not only with Tacoma, but also with the port across the Strait to reach which a round-about trip is necessary at the present time. Nothing han been announced yet in this regard by local officials of the C. P. R. The Iro quois now makes the Monday trip be tween Seattle and Victoria, providing a service on the lay-over day of the C. P.

CINCINNATI, March 9.-Twentyseven members of the Boston American league baseball team stopped over training camp at Hot Springs, Ark. They were joined here by six of the members of the team and left tonight.

AXIOMS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR

Eramples From the Works of Napoleo Bonaparte Evidence His Mastery of Incisive Phrase

PARIS, March 8.—The collection of pen-sees gathered by the industrious M. J. Ber-taut from literary works of Napoleon I give an excellent idea of the Emperor's mastery of incisive phrase, and his keen intuition. Here are some of his axioms on

war:

"There are two kinds of plans of campaign—good and bad. The good are nearly always wrecked by nuforseen droumstances, which often cause the bad t succeed." "Inevitable wars are always just. "Imagination loses battles.

"Unarae is a matural state.

"In war there is only one favorable moment; genius knows how to seize it. "There are cases in which squandering men economizes blood.

"An army is a people that obeys. "Courage is like love; it feeds on hope, "Fearless people are not found among those who have something to lose." "Dare-deviltry is an innate quality; it is

"Dare-deviltry is an innate quality; it is the blood, and often merely impatience f danger. Courage is the result of thought. "I have an income of 100,000 men!"

But, of course, Napoleon's interests were not entirely absorbed by war. He has left some maxims relating to the drama and literature: 'Verse is merely the embroidery on the dramatic cloth. men, and it is the duty of Sovereigns to en-courage it. To judge tragedy it is not neces-sary to be a poet; it is sufficient to know men and things.

"Tragedy should be the school for kings and peoples; it is the highest point to which a poet can attain. "Dramas are the travedles of chamber maids.

"What I admire in the 'Agamemnon' of Aeschylus is the extreme force united to great simplicity. I am particularly struck by the degrees of terror which characterize the productions of this father of tragedy. "Tartuffe is the production of a masterly hand, but it has such a character that I do not hesitate to say that if it had been written in my time I would not have permitted it to be performed.

"Beaumarchals: A man without motals, without principles, a pedlar of literature rather than a man of letters. I would have clapped him into prison; I should have been called a tyrant, but what a gain of society!" Here are a few political maxims, and some thoughts of love:

"Blockheads talk of the past, wise men of the present, fools of the future.
"A Prince ought to suspect everybody.
"Those who can no longer be rewarded must be disgraced.

"A throne is only a plank covered with velvet. "Kingship in these days is no ch'ld's play; the habits of kings must change with those of the people; to have the right to serve peoples one must begin by serving them vell.
"Republics are not made out of old mon-

can live without glory.
"You may kill the Turks; you will never conquer them.

"A revolution is an opinion supported by bayonets.

'Charles I perished for resisting, Louis XVI for not resisting; neither understood the force of inertia, which is the secret of great reigns,
"When I learn that a nation can live without bread I shall believe that the French

"In the battle of love flight is the only "Love is the occupation of the idle man, the distraction of the soldier, the stumbling-block of the Sovereign.
"Love is a stupidity a deux."

### OAK BAY PASSES BOTH BYLAWS

Small Proportion of Electorate Exercises Franchise and Passes Water and Sewage Loans by Large Margin

Oak Bay is now assured of a complete system of both water supply and sewerage. At the close of the polls last night Mr. H. F. Pullen, the returning officer, announced that both the bylaws voted on were carried, the figures

Sewerage Loan Bylaw, for 106; against 5.

Water Bylaw, for 110; against 5. It will be noticed that a very small percentage of the ratepayers, 115 in all, exercised their right of influencing the issue of these momentous questions. Which have such an all important bearing on the health and consequent prosperity of the district.

#### The Colonist.

Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

#### The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

#### HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

We are able this morning to make the interesting and important announcement that instructions have been sent to Mr. Keefer, resident engineer of the Public Works Department, to prepare forthwith plans for the breakwater to be erected at Ogden Point to the end that tenders may be asked for its construction. This announcement will give the people of Victoria profound satisfaction, and they will join with us in expressing very hearty appreciation of the manner inwhich this project has been brought to the point of actual realization. Victoria will soon witness the beginning of the improvements that will give this city the finest harbor on the Northwest Coast of America.

Here it may not be amiss to say that the efforts which have been crowned with such success illustrate what can be accomplished by persistent, welldirected effort. There is a great work yet to be done, but the people of the city are equal to it. We only need to pull together strongly for a little while longer to see our city become the greatest seaport in Western Canada, if not in the whole Dominion.

#### MEW BAILWAY TO THE COAST

The announced intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build a new line to the Pacific coast has evoked the liveliest interest possible in Victoria The location of the new line has not been announced, but the general opinion locally is that it will be by way of Bute

It is not generally known that in the year 1895 the late H. P. Bell, C. E., by the direction of the provincial government, made a preliminary exploration for a railway line across British Columbia from the head of Bute Inlet to Yellow Head Pass. His report with a profile of this line, will be found in the Sessional Papers for 1896. Mr. Bell followed the Marcus Smith survey from Waddington Harbor to the Central Plateau, but instead of going on to Fort George, as Mr. Smith did, he struck out eastwardly crossing the Fraser river near the mouth of the Quesnel. The altitude here is 2060 feet. The distance is 232 miles from tide water. He then ossed the triangle embraced within the eat Bend of the Fraser, reaching that river again by way of Goat river, at an altitude of 2,330 feet. The highest elevation on the route was at the Goat River summit, which is 3,750 feet. The distance between the two points being 26 miles this would mean 54 feet, or a little over 1 per cent. to the mile against west bound traffic. There is a sharper grade than this between the Bear Lake a little less than a 2 per cent. grade for 5 miles and another place between Willow River and Beaver Pass, where there would be a grade of 97 feet to the mile or 1.83 per cent. for a distance of miles. The heaviest grades against eastbound traffic are 100 feet to the mile for 8 miles east of Quesnel, 100 feet to the mile for 4 miles east of Cottonwood river, 91 feet to the mile for 3 miles west of Beaver Pass, and 79 feet to the mile for 13 miles east of Willow river. The distance from the head of Bute Inlet to Yellow Head Pass by this route is 477.5 miles, which is 70 miles less than via the Fort George route. This part of the route as far as can be judged from the peple is much better than that of the C. P. R. through the mountains.

Mr. Bell's examination of the country in the Great Bend of the Fraser was by no means exhaustive. He frequently said that it was only exploratory, and that he did not claim to have found the best route, nor to have investigated to see if it might not be possible by increasing the mileage to reduce the gradients on the route, which he followed. It is by no means improbable that if he had followed the Chilcotin to the Fraser and had crossed the Fraser there, and then gone eastward by way of Deep Creek and across to the Quesnel Lakes, he might have formed a route across the divide between the head of the Northwest Arm of Quesnel Lake, and the headwaters of the Goat river that would be better, if slightly longer, than the route which he followed. It would also avoid the heavy country between Willow River and Bear Lake.

The part of the province just referred to is one that is well worthy of examination. Mr. Bell's object was only to see if a Colonization railway was feasible, and his effort seemed to be to get as near Barkerville as possible. The probabilities are good that an exploratory party sent on to find a freight route from the Prairies to the Coast across this area would discover a much better line. We mention this survey, because the fact that it was made seems to have

been very generally forgotten. It is to the interest of the people of Victoria that it should receive further consider ation. By it the distance from Yellow Head Pass to this city would be very considerably less than to Prince Rupert by way of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

#### ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

A Montreal contemporary discusses at considerable length the status of Sikhs and Hindus in British Columbia and the desirability of permitting further immigration from India. We shall not take up its reasoning and reply to it, although that would not be difficult, but shall direct attention only to the caption of the article, which seems to us to be very, significant. The article is headed "The Color Bar," Apparently our contemporary appears to be under the impression that the objection to immigrants from India is founded in some way upon their color. There could not be a greater mistake. Color has nothing to do with it.

We know how very difficult it is to persuade certain people in the East that when newspapers in this Province discuss the question of Asiatic immigration, they are not influenced by a desire to propitiate the "Labor" vote. We also do not lose sight of the fact that the majority of people here, who oppose Asiatic immigration, employ Asiatics to a greater or less extent. The last mentioned fact arises out of necessity. Asiatics are employed because there are no others who can be employed in their places; at least this s the fact in the great majority of cases. We would all prefer white labor if we could get it; and we all know that we can get very little of it as long as it must compete with Asiatic labor. On the other point, namely, the sincerity of the opposition of public men and newspapers to Asiatic immigration, we have the right to ask that the arguments advanced may be judged upon their merits and not through the standpoint of suspicion.

The chief objection to such immigraion is not to the Assatic as an individual. We are all quite ready to admit that in point of industry, ficiency, trustworthiness and conformity to the laws the Asiatic in British Columbia averages high. The personal factor of the case may be wholly dismissed. We need not discuss whether the industrial virtues of the Asiatio are or are not equal to those of the white race; neither need we trouble ourselves to answer the question which Prince Ito once asked of the Colonist, when referring to his own countrymen in Canada, he said "Do they not acquire your vices with sufficlent readiness?" These are not the vital questions at all.

The objection to the Asiatic is tha he does not and cannot assimilate with the white race. This fact exists. and all that can be said or written about it will not alter it in the slightest degree. Their ways are not out ways; their thoughts are not our thoughts. More centuries than any of us can say have erected barriers between the two great divisions of the human race, and they cannot be pulled down with impunity. We judge from what we read in Eastern contemporquarters that the Sikhs, for example only wish to come here and become Canadians. This is a mistake. They do not wish it, and if they did wish it they could not do it. If they were permitted to come in limited numbers they would set up communities distinct from white communities. If they were permitted to come in unlimited numbers, they would in a very short time so occupy the land that the white population would be in a minority. If British Columbia is not kept "white," Canada will become Asiatic. That is the whole case in a sentence.

#### PARTIES IN B. C.

The Montreal Witness discusses the state of party representation in British Columbia as exhibited in the Dominion Parliament and the provincial Legislature. It thinks we might try the system of proportional representation here with advantage. This could, necessarily, only be applied to the local House, and perhaps it may be thought wise by the present or some future ministry to consider the advisability of adopting the proposed change. As the Witness points out it will not be claimed that the Liberals stand to the Conservatives in this province in the proportion of 1 to 39, as the membership of the House shows, or as 0 to 7, as is indicated by the parliamentary representation of British Columbia. At the same time it is fair to point out that the very meagre numerical representation of the Liberals in these two bodies combined is not due to anything in the natiure of a gerrymander of the constituencles. In the first election held after Mr. McBride came into power out of 8 constituencies on the southern part of Vancouver Island the Liberals carried 7 seats and the Conservatives only 1; in the next election, without any change in the constituencies the Conservatives elected 7 and the Liberals 1. Chilliwack and the Delta for years elected Librals; at the last election both of them elected Conservatives. Other instances could be cited, but these are sufficient to show

that the great predominance of the Conservative representatives is due to changes in public sentiment. We do not wish to convey the impression that the Witness suggests otherwise, for it does not, but the facts of the case are so significant that it is worth while to draw attention to them.

The Westphalian coal miners are going to strike. Germany will have an opportunity of learning how it is herself.

rural population of Canada is out by the revised census returns at 3,924,083 and the urban population at 3,280,441. The difference is on the right side, but it is not great enough. In a country like Canada there should be twice as many people on the farms as in the cities

A story comes from Winnipeg to the effect that the Grain Growers' Associations of the Prairie Provinces are working hard on a proposal looking to the secession of the West from the East of Canada. We decline to believe lt. If there are any considerable number of people in those provinces who are dissatisfied with present conditions, they have the right, and it is their duty, to seek to change them, but to talk about secession because of a difference of opinion on a matter of rade is childish

We see by an article in "Canada" that many pedlars of alleged Canadian townsites are moving to and fro in the United Kingdom seeking whom they may persuade to invest. There are many excellent opportunities in the Dominion for the investment of money in such property. Canada makes the following very sensible observations on this point: "It is obvious that any subdivision which does not find favor locally should be certainly avoided by the investor at a distance. The British investor is safeguarded by purchasing through an established local firm or through their duly accredited London agents. The business of a firm of real estate or financial agents is that of a broker who buys or sells on commission. The confidence and success of his clients form his goodwill. He will for his own interests put them into only those sections of the town which his judgment approves, as he is anxious to earn another commission as soon as possible on the resale."

The London money market responds ery slowly to demands for money even on high class security. Several reasons be given for this. One is the strike and the very natural inclination of the investing public to await events. Another is the very heavy draft that has been made of late upon the market. The supply of money is not unlimited, and is not to be judged from the amount standing in banks to the credit of individuals. A recent masazine writer says that if ail the depositors in the banks of the United States had demanded their money at the time of her panic of 1907, there would have been only enough available to give each person 14 per cent. of the amount to his credit. There is plenty of wealth in the United Kingdom, but it is not by any means all in a liquid state.

A fact very significant of the drift of public opinion in the United Kingm, is that many of the leading Nonconformist ministers are outspoken in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. In Mr. Gladstone's time many of the most influential of the Nonconformists opposed this, measure on religious grounds, but now there is a very notable departure in the other direction. The Rev. Sylvester Horne, M.P., lately said: "The problem of today is not as to what England will do for Ireland, but as to what England will allow Ireland to do for herself. British Nonconformity cannot resist the claim of Ireland for self-government until we are prepared to repudiate for ourselves that privilege and responsibility of self-reliance and self-control which for three hundred years have been the secret, under God, of the strength and prosperity of our Free Churches."

Mr. Brewster is quoted as saying that the holders of timber licences control \$214,000,000 worth of the best timber in the Province. We do not know how the Liberal leader arrived at this valuation, but possibly he is right. We certainly hope he is. But it is not true as is alleged that they are paying for this timber at the rate of \$1,800,000 a year. They are paying that very handsome sum of money for the privilege of controlling this timber as long as they pay the fee, and the Legislature can make them pay more whenever it sees fit. They will not own the timber until they cut it, and then they will have to pay the Province for it at the rate of at least 50 cents per thousand feet and as much more as the Legislature sees fit to impose. The pretence that the granting of a timber licence is an alienation of the timber is absolutely without foundation. Mr. Brewster knows it is, and yet his organ sees fit so to make this unfounded statement as to make it appear that Mr. Brewster is responsible for it. We are disposed to treat Mr. Brewster with the utmost fairness and shall not therefore take advantage of the "blazing indiscretion" of the Liberal organ to hold him responsible for something we are satisfied he would not say



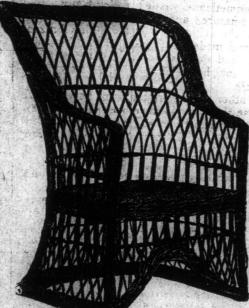


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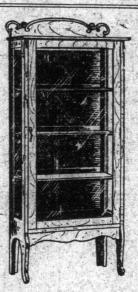




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## - GARTION-THE TEOLIGIE

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Psammetichus and His Daughter

Now as the reign of Assur-bani-pal drew to a close, the Assyrian power began to wane, and one of those instrumental in bringing about the decline of this empire was Psammetichus, King of Egypt.

Psammetichus was from his birth favored by the gods. He was handsome, stalwart and brave, and this is the old story of how he came to be made Pharaoh and rule over the valley of the Nile. It was about the fifth century B.C., when the whole of the delta had been divided into twelve petty dynasties, ruled over by twelve princes. An oracle had pronounced that the first among them to pour a libation. to the god Phtah into a brazen cup, should eventually rule alone over the whole country. We can imagine how covertly the twelve rulers watched one another each time they went to the temple at Memphis to officiate at the sacrifice. One day it was found that the high priest had prepared only eleven golden cups, and Psammetichus was left without any. Being good-natured and quick-witted, and loath to delay the ceremony, he doffed his brazen selmet and made his libation in it. Immediately he had done so it was borne in upon them all, that he had fulfilled the first part of the oracle.

The other eleven princes were very angry. Of course there would have been eleven angry princes no matter who had been chosen. But they drove poor Psammetichus out of the country, and left him in the marshes along the sea-coast, forbidding him to quit that unpleasant and unhealthy place, on pain of instant and horrible death.

Psammetichus had no intention whatever of staying idly in a swamp. He consulted secretly with the oracle of Isis of Buto, and the goddess told him that on the day brazen soldiers were seen to emerge from the waters he might take his revenge on the eleven princes.

It was not very long after this, when Psammetichus was sitting disconsolately in his hut, that a messenger arrived, and running in at the door, and panting with fear, called out to him.

"A whole army of brazen men has arisen from the waves of the sea, and they are stalking through the country, and death and destruction is in their wake."

The "brazen men" were Ionian and Carian pirates clad in their coats of mail, and Psammetichus, remembering the words of the oracle, hurried forth to meet them, and won their friendship and enrolled them in his service, so that when he went to war against the eleven rival princes, he was able to wip a great and glorious victory.

In the Thebaid, where the god Amon reigned, women occupied the highest position, and could alone transmit authority. The story goes that Psammetichus won this part of the country over to him without striking a single blow. It was the custom for "the divine female worshipper" of the Thebaid to adopt a princess of the dominant family, to bring up as her heiress, as the laws condemned her to celibacy. So Psammetichus sent word to Thebes that he would give them "his own beloved and beautiful daughter" to sit by the side of the aged Shapenuapet, and hold office after her.

A deputation of priests and nobles set out from Thebes to receive the princess at the hand of her father. "On the princess left the harem, clothed in fine linen, and adorned with ornaments of malachite, and descended to the quay, accompanied by an immense throng, to set out for her new home. Relays stationed along the river at intervals made the voyage so expeditious that at the end of sixteen days the princess same in sight of Thebes. She disembarked amid the acclamations of the people: "She comes, the daughter of the King of the South, to the dwelling of Amon, that he may possess her and unite her to himself; she comes, the daughter of the King of the North; to the temple of Karnak, that the gods may there chant her praises." And gifts were showered upon her, vast tracts of land were given her, and rich temples, and palms. History tells us no more of Psammetichus' daughter, but we wonder what became of the little princess, who paid for all these great gifts with her happiness, her freedom and

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#### THE STORY OF FRANCE

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The curse of the Senate upon those who should cross the Alps with ideas of conquest had hardly been uttered when it was braved by the Romans themselves. In the obscurity of history it is not easy to determine who were the aggressors. Possibly the Gauls descended from the mountains to pillage the lowlands of northern Italy; perhaps the Roman colonists raided the villages of the mountaineers, but whatever was the cause, scarcely was peace proclaimed between the two peoples than it was violated. Seemingly the quarrels which arose would only have been local in their character, if Marseilles had not sent to the city on the Tiber to implote protection from the tribes that threatened her safety.

The trade of Marseilles was of importance to Rome, and there was something in the nature of an alliance between the two cities. Indeed it was said that Euxenes, the Greek adventurer, whose romantic exploits were told of last week, had concluded a treaty with the Tarquin who at that time reigned in Rome, by which the two people agreed to assist each other in time of necessity. In the struggle be-

tween Rome and Carthage the Massillians had lived up to this real or implied obligation, and when a call for assistance came from them the Senate could not refuse to listen. Possibly there was no desire to abstain from activity in. Gaul, for matters were none too satisfactory at home, and the Roman rulers were learning that a desire for conquest, if repressed, was likely to find expression in rebellion. To what extent the safety of Marseilles was endangered by the Gauls is a matter of surmise. Possibly the danger was more imaginary than real; but be this as it may, the Romans sent a force to the assistance of the city, and for the next thirty years there was constant warfare in what is now southeastern France. The Gauls were stubborn foes, but were eventually driven into the mountains of Switzerland, and a very considerable area came under Roman dominion. In 123 B. C. the Roman Consul, Caius Sex-

tius Calvinus, determined to found a city in Gaul, and he chose for its site a place not far from Marseilles, where there were hot springs. The city which he built had all the solidity of character of Roman construction. It is represented today by the town of Aix, in which hame possibly one may be able to recognize a memory of that given to it by its founder, who called it Aquae Sextiae. The town speedily became a centre of intrigue, it being clearly the intention of Sextius to create a Roman province west of the Alps. A pretext for war was soon forthcoming. The Romans made a treaty with a Gallic tribe known as Aeduans, and forthwith gave notice to the Avernians and Allobrogians that they must respect the territory of their allies. The Avernian king was Bituitus, a very remarkable chieftain. Some idea may be formed of him and his people from the fact that he had in the mountains an enclosed space twelve furlongs, a mile and a half, square, and within this he was accustomed to entertain his people with feasts, in which huge cisterns of beer played an important part. Domitius was at that time Consul in Aquae Sextiae, and to him Bituitus sent an embassy seeking to reach an understanding as to territorial rights. According to the Roman account, and there is no other account of the transactions in Gaul in those days, the embassy was a splendid one, an imposing feature being a great troop of huge war hounds. Domitius was not impressed, and after the failure of the conference the Allobrogians attacked the Romans, only to meet with defeat. In the following year Bituitus entered the field with his Avernians. When he first saw the Roman legions he exclaimed with contempt that they would not make a meal for his hounds, but the ferocity of the beasts was of little avail against the elephants of the Roman army and soldiers clad in mail. The fattle which ensued was a terrible one and ended in the defeat of the Avernians with a loss, according to the Romans, of 120,000 men, a number that is greatly exaggerated. The result was that the whole region between the Rhone and the Alps became Roman territory, and was erected into a province. The southern part of this area is now called Provence, but whether this is a survival of the Roman title is uncertain. The establishment of Roman colonies followed as a matter

A few years later, that is about 110 B. C., the Kymri and certain Teutonic tribes threatened the Roman frontiers. The danger was great, for these Barbarians were fearless and numerous. Marius, one of the guished commanders that Rome ever produced, a man of humble origin, no education and of small means, was sent into the Gallic province to protect it from invasion. Realizing the serious nature of the problem before him, he delayed action until he felt certain of success. He proceeded to fit his soldiers for the most arduous campaign. He employed them in constructing fortifications, in digging a great canal, in making long marches through the wilderness, and generally in such tasks as would strengthen them physically and establish their discipline. After two years spent in such labors, Marius felt able to meet any enemy. Meanwhile the Kymrians, who had made a raiding expedition into Spain, returned to the north and, joining the Ambrons and the Teutons, approached the Roman frontier. The latter tribe cames in a huge horde before the Roman camp. One of their chiefs sent a message to Marius challenging him to come out and settle the issue between them by single combat. Marius replied that if the Teuton leader was tired of life he could go and hang himself. For six days the Barbarians marched past the Roman camp, reviling the men within, their favorite taunt being: "Have you any message for your wives ,for we will soon be with them," the meaning being that they would soon overrun Rome itself, their route being towards the Alps. Marius followed and overtook the enemy at Aix. The fight which ensued lasted two days. The enemy fought with the greatest valor; when the men fell, the women took their places, and when these were vanquished, the war hounds guarded the bodies of the dead and had to be exterminated. The Romans claim that 200,000 of the enemy were killed and 80,000 were taken prisoners, but the numbers are doubtless too large. Later Marius defeated the Kymrians, and the way was cleared for the Roman conquest of Gaul.

#### "NO SPECIAL RELIGION"

An English officer was once speaking of a Chinese mandarin, who had been at one time very friendly with him and at whose house he often visited. He described him as a gentleman of culture and refinement, well informed

on most subjects, and liberal in his views. One of those with whom he was conversing asked what the Mandarin's religion was, and the Englishman replied: "He was like any other man of the world. He had no special religion." Whether or not this did justice to the Chinaman may be an open question; the only interest attaching to the remark arising from the fact that to this cultured Englishman the ordinary man-of-the-world has "no special religion." Is this true? If it is true, why is it true? Is it a good thing if it may be true? These questions are important, for, although we may not be able to answer any one of them wholly to our satisfaction, they suggest lines of thought that may, perhaps, be profitably followed.

The history of ancient nations may be given a passing reference in this connection. As a matter of fact, it is worthy of deep study, if we modern peoples would avoid the pitfalls into which they plunged to destruction; but a passing allusion is all for which space can be found in this place. Readers of this page may recall the series of articles in which the leaders of Greek philosophy were dealt with. It may be remembered that we pointed out that their ethical teaching was as exalted as that of Christianity and that their conception of a Supreme Deity was far more noble than was that of the Jews. Grecian power perished. Grecian civilization only remains as an indistinct shadow. Grecian learning was forgotten by the world for centuries. We think it can be said of the ancient Greeks that, high as was their idea of Divinity and lofty as was their code of ethics, they had no "special religion." They were great intellectually; they were weak spiritually.

The Romans in the time of the Caesars made it their boast that all religions were the same to them. The worshipper of Jehovah, the worshipper of Jesus, the worshipper of Mithras were to the wealthy and refined citizens of Rome all on the same footing. There remained a vague survival of the ancient belief of the founders of the nation, but it could be said of the leaders of Roman public opinion in the first three centuries of our Era that they had "no special religion." Undoubtedly they were great politically; but, like the Greeks, they were weak spiritually.

We shall search the records of the past in vain if we seek to discover any encouragement for the future of a people with "no special religion." If history has any lesson for us at all on this point it is that, if "men of the world," that is men who claim to have reached the most desirable level of life in Christendom, are without any special religion, the story of the past warrants us in thinking that the nations are approaching very dangerous ground.

But other questions suggest themselves. Is it true that such men have no special relig-ion? Are such men the real strength of modern civilization? Do they really form the backbone of the state? We must remember it is quite possibe that behind an assumed indifference to religion of any kind there is in the minds of people, who really count for anything, the true spirit of Christianity. If it is right to judge a tree by its fruit, surely we cannot escape acknowledging that many persons, who make no religious pretence at all, act in accordance with the principles taught by Jesus of Nazareth. Therefore we must not be too sweeping in our judgment and conclude that because many men do not profess to have any special religion, they therefore have no religion at all. Because another may be unable to see with us on doctrinal points, or may not be able to see any value at all in such points, let us not be in haste to conclude that in all the essentials of a Christian life he may not be as well equipped as are those who are quite certain of their ability to read infallibly the mind of the Almighty.

But are the so-called men of the world the real leaders of humanity? When we look out to sea and watch the white-capped waves coming in, we might, if we did not know better imagine that their foamy crests were drawing the billows toward the shore; but we do not have to be told that this is not the case. There is a vast difference between being conspicuous and being influential, and, if we would seek for the real foundation of society, the real factors in human progress, we must learn to distinguish between prominence and influence. There are millions of people to whom religion is a very real and very serious thing. In his assumed superiority, the man of the world may affect to a contemptuous pity for the individual who governs his actions by what he thinks would appear right in the sight of God; the woman of the world may smile at her earnest sister, who remembers that Jesus of Nazareth said of little children "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and with all her powers strives to make her children worthy of such an exalted title: but down in their hearts they know that without God-fearing fathers and without mothers who breathe at night prayers over their sleeping little ones, modern society and all our boasted Twentieth Century civilization would not outlast a generation. In so far as our civilization is better than any which preceded it, in so far as our social organization is better than any that it has supplanted, in so far as the general tone of morality is higher than it was in the ancient world, in so far as all men have the same rights before the law, and liberty is anything more than a name, we must seek for the cause in the Christian religion. But when we say this we do not mean forms, ceremon-

ies, regalia, or any thing like that. These

things are possibly useful enough in their place; they may be a help to some. We are all more or less children of a larger growth and are to a greater or less degree impressed by the spectacular. On the other hand, there is danger in laying too much stress upon outward symbols. This is a critical generation. The schoolmaster has been abroad in the land for many years. People no longer accept the unknown as magnificent. They want to know what is meant by things, and it is because they do not know what is meant by some of the things which ministers of the Gospel say and do, that so many right-acting men and women of the world have "no special religion."

#### NATURE STUDY

It is our intention from week to week, for time at least, to devote a part of this page to the investigation of some features of the world round about us. We are encompassed with many wonderful things, which most of us pass by in our daily life without noticing them. We usually employ the word phenomenon to signify something unusual; its real meaning is that which is known, with a secondary meaning signifying something that is wonderful. Employing it is the latter sense, we may say that on every hand there are phenomena. These will repay our investigation, because not only is knowledge power, but it is a source of pleasure. The study of nature is like the opening of windows through which we can look out over new and marvellous landscapes. In order to make the proposed work successful we need the co-operation of readers, and shall be glad to have letters, not too long, making suggestions, asking questions or imparting information upon any subject that may be under consideration. Unless correspondents express a wish to the contrary, we shall print their names with their letters, but so far as this particular part of the paper is concerned the rule requiring the publciation of actual signatures will not be insisted on. We shall begin by considering what is commonly called the Glacial Period or Ice

#### The Glacial Period

The solid rock formation composing what is called the crust of the earth is supposed to be about twenty miles thick. This does not mean that below a distance of twenty miles from the surface the earth is liquid, because it. probably is not, but only that the thickness of the various rocks that are super-imposed one above the other may be of about such a thickness. In many places the rocks are tilted up from what was their original position, and it is possible to measure across them as if we should cut through the skin of an orange and turn the edges of the cut upwards and ascertain the thickness of the skin by measuring across the edge so turned up. This is a branch of geology into which we shall not go just now, because to do so would be to get away from the specied subject which we wish to dis-

cuss for a little while. Overlying most of the rocks are quantities of loose material, consisting of soil, sand, gravel and clay, either alone or in combination. These are distributed very irregularly. Take clay as an example. In many places this comes to the surface: in many of with only a thin layer of soil. Its surface may be such that, if we could uncover it, it would be found to undulate something like the waves of the sea. There is a clay deposit in the valley of the St. John, which in some places is only a few feet in thickness and in others near at hand has been proven by borings to be several hundreds of feet thick. We all know how irregularly gravel is distributed. Some of the deposits are thin; others are of very great thickness. In the region out of which the Jordan River on Vancouver Island flows, gravel banks are found more than two thousand feet above the sea level, and no one can tell how thick they are. There is a very interesting deposit of loose material on the south side of Mount Douglas. Mount Tolmie presents another deposit near enough at hand to be easily reached and well worth examination by a student. Seattle stands upon a huge gravel deposit, and it was shown in the digging of sewers that more than a hundred feet below the plateau lying south of Queen Anne Hill there is a semi-fluid mass of sand containing numerous fragments of wood more or less petrified. As was mentioned last week in many places around Victoria in digging we come at a short distance from the surface, to what is called hard-pan, the till of the Scotch geologists. This consists of sand, clay and gravel so compact as to suggest that it has been subject to heavy pressure or to have been thrown upon the earth with enormous force. Excluding soil from consideration the other loose materials and the hard-pan are called by geologists "The Drift." Whence did the Drift come, and how was it formed? While no one claims to be able to answer all the objections that can be raised against it, the general opinion is that the Drift was due to the action of ice in the form of enormous glaciers, occurring in relatively recent geological periods, some of it being of comparatively modern formation, and some of it being in process of formation today.

Let us begin the consideration of the subject by some definitions, which are summarized from Dr. Wright's "Man and the Glacial Period"

A glacier is a mass of ice so situated and of such mass as to have a motion of itself.

A neve (navay) is the upper portion of a glacier which has little or no motion, corresponding to a lake out of which a river rises.

Glacial ice is not formed from the freezing of water in place, but from snow. If the snowfall in any locality is in excess of the melting power of the Sun, its pressure upon the lower part of its mass converts it into ice, and thus a glacier is formed. Every boy, who has made a snowball hard by repeated pressure between his hands, knows how a glacier is formed.

Glacier veins are strata of ice of different color varying from white to deep blue. Blue ice is that from which all air has been excluded by pressure.

Fissures are fractures in the ice caused by slight obstacles to its motion. When the obstacles are great and the fissures are wide, the latter are called crevasses.

Moraines consist of the debris carried along by the glacier in its motion. When this is at the side of the glacier it is called a lateral moraine. When it is in front it is called a terminal

These are all the definitions that need be given at present. If as the inquiry proceeds others have to be used, they will be explained at the time.

at the time.

It may be mentioned that all geologists do not use the same term to imply the Glacial Period. Some call this epoch in the history of the world the Post-Tertiary; others use the term Quaternary; others say Post-Pliocene, and others Pleistocene. It is only necessary to add that we are living in the Glacial Period, although it appears to be drawing towards its close.

A correspondent writes:

"After reading your article in today's Supplement entitled 'The Mineral Kingdom,' it occurred to me that you might be interested to know of a curious occurrence near here, that I am unable to account for.

"Where Admial's Road crosses the E. & N. Ry. line, you will notice a range of hills to the north extending from Whittier's farm-house towards the Gorge: a low-lying, long, grassy meadow fills the space between the road and the hills.

"These hills are of massive diabase, sloping gently to the north and broken in terraces on the south, having the appearance of superimposed beds of lava. Now the curiosity consists of several holes in this rock sunk like wells on the several terraces or ledges. They are from one foot to four feet in diameter, quite smooth, straight sides and exhibiting no tool marks, and appear to be from two feet to perhaps four feet deep, although this is uncertain, as they are partially filled with debris."

We are obliged to our correspondent. These "pot-holes," to use the common name for them, have already been described on this page. They are exceedingly interesting. We may have something to say about them and other similar formations in subsequent articles. For the present, we will only add a quotation from the work above referred to: "At Lucerne in Switzerland there is a remarkable exposure of pot-holes and a glaciated surface such as could be produced only by the combined action of moving ice and running water; thus furnishing to tourists an instructive object les-

The letter of the correspondent referred to last week as mislaid has since come to light. We subjoin an extract from it:

"Here where the ice-cap disgorged its load as it passed into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. we have splendid opportunities of observing the effects in such beautifully chiselled and polished rocks as those on the eastern side of Ross Bay and in the masses of gravel, sand, clay and boulders which have fortunately provided us here with both soil and building material. As to the origin of these boulders, not many hundreds of yards from the Dunsmuir road corner, an erratic block of chloritic schist metamorphosed until almost beyond the power of a knife to scratch is, I am told at the Mineralogist Office, identical with schist at Mt. Sicker. I have been trying to interest some of our boys in the Scouts in this subject for some time, and I think not unsuccessfully. I wish your article might lead to the formation of an association to study the phenomena here. compare notes, and generally stimulate in-

This is very interesting and the suggestion in the latter part of it is very valuable. The Natural History Society might, perhaps, feel disposed to take the lead in the formation of such an organization as our correspondent proposes.

Rebuked—"What dirty hands you have, Johnnie!" said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I' wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnnie.
"I'd be too polite."—Delineator.

Psychology—Arthur—"Did you ever notice how one person always reminds you of another?"

Jim—"Well, I notice that whenever I see one of my creditors I always think of that cute little heiress I'm going to marry in June."— Meggendorfer Blaetter.

The Last Word—The doctrine of purgatory was once disputed between the Bishop of Waterford and Father O'Leary. It is not likely that the former was convinced by the arguments of the latter, who, however, closed it very neatly by telling the bishop, "Your lordship may go farther and fare worse."—Christian Register.

## MEAGRE NEWS OF DISCOVERY

Scientists Accept Without Qualification Captain Amundsen's Statement That He Reached the Pole

LONDON, March 8 .- While there is bitter disappointment everywhere the fact that Captain Robert F. Scott, nead of the British Antarctic expedition has yet to report on his quest for the South Pole, there is nowhere anything but praise for the achievement of Cap tain Roauld Amundsen, the No wegian explorer in locating the southern axis of the earth. Not even an inkling of the present whereabouts of Captain Scott and his steamer, the Terra Nova, has reached London, but the Englishman's agent in New Zealand is of the opinion that he is still engaged in exploring and scientific work, and that he may not be heard from for several weeks.

That Capt. Amundsen has reached the pole and planted the Norwegian colors there is confirmed in a despatch sent by him to Christiana. One of these dispatches was addressed to King Haakon. Its contents were not known, but another said:

"Pole reached, fourteenth-seventeenth

Those who know the explorer well express the belief that Amundsen had made such observations and calculations as vould render impossible a controversy similar to that of the Cook-Peary North Pole discovery. On learning of the success of his subject King Haakon on behalf of himself and the Queen sent a telegram of congratulation and consented to his own and his wife's names to be used on his maps.

Captain Amundsen telegraphed from Hobart, Tasmania today that as soon as ossible he would submit his charts and all information concerning the discovery of the South Pole. The Norwegian public and scientists, and even the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, accepted today unqualifiedly the statement of Capt. Amundsen that he had gained the Pole, and that he was the first man to do so. Some local geographers said it was possible that both Capt. Amundsen and Capt. Scott might have been within a mile of each other at the earth's axis, and not have known of the presence of each other.

When Capt. Amundsen was asked today by a local newspaper correspondent at Hobart whether Capt. Scott reached the Pole, the explorer declined to answer the question.

When the Fram came to Anchor at Hobart, Capt. Amundsen was the only member of the expedition to come Such was the secrecy in which his work in the south was shrouded that nobody was permitted to board the vessei. Capt. Amundsen was taciturn when newspapermen tried to interview him, and aside from saying he was pleased with the results of the expedition he remained silent.

London Times Comment

The Times editorially this morning refers to the surprise with which Capt. Amundsen's change of plan to find the South Pole instead of the North Pole, was received, and says this change and the mystery with which it was sur rounded were felt to be at variance with the spirit of fair competition and that the enterprise appeared in the light of a mere dash for the pole designed to forestall the British expedition. It adds that although the British feeling would have been in sympathy with such an enterprise if it had been openly declared the circumstances of its inception has produced a less favorable

#### DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY

Business Agent of Seattle Ironworkers Union Under Cross-Examination at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8 .- H. W. Pohlman, business agent of the Seattle Ironworkers' Union, proved an unsatisfactory witness before the Federal Grand Jury, which resumed its investigation of the alleged national conspiracy here today, and as a result contempt proceedings against him were contemplated. Pohlman declined to answer certain questions asked by the federal prosecutor and was given thirty minutes to think it over and decide if he wished to continue in that attitude. In the half hour he obtained legal advice and when the recess was ended again refused to answer. He was told to remain under subpoena until the grand jury meets again, probably next Friday.

Pohlman expected to produce the books and records of the Seattle Union for the grand jury's inspection today but did not do so because he asserted, W. H. Harrison, postmaster in Los Angeles, was ordered in a later subpoena to take the documents, scheduled to arrive here by mail, into the grand jury chamber. Pohlman alleged that Lawter previous to the grand jury's session called him into his office

"Well those things have come." "What things?" demanded Pohlman.
"Why, the books, records and cor-

respondence you telegraphed to Seattle for, according to the order given you on Tuesday," the prosecutor was alleged to have responded. "How do you know about my mail?"

demanded Pohlman. "Well, they're addressed to this office," returned Lawter. "They are not," declared Pohlman.

"They're addressed to me." 'Well they'll be here soon anyway," replied the prosecutor.

Then, according to Pohlman, he went to the postoffice, but obtained no mail. Later Postmaster Harrison took a package which Pohlman said was adlressed to him, into the grand jury

Pohlman, who said that other letters addressed to him here had been opened before they were delivered, sald

he had contemplated legal steps to recover the package he alleged was in the possession of the postmaster. He said the package probably contained his correspondence with McNamara, the dynamiter now in San Quentin, when he was secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. He said he never had corresponded with E. A. Clancy, but had telegraphed to his as sistants in Seattle to send such correspondence as they could find. He showed a telegram from Scott Hofeditz, secretary of the Seattle Union, which contained the phrase "Find no Clancy letter."

#### ACCIDENT ON G. T. R.

Train Goes Over Embankment Injuring Sixteen Persons, Two of Them Patally

TORONTO, One., March 8 .- Sixteen persons were injured, two fatally, as a result of a day coach rolling over the embankment owing to a broken rail on the Grand Trunk railway at Varney, between Durham and Palmerston this evening. E. W. Pyle of Harriston, and W. Stevens of Brantford, both travellers, are in the Mount Forest Hospital and are not expected to recover. Stevens was married two weeks ago. The seven seriously injured men were left at Varney.

The train carried 35 passengers, mostly commercial men. Just before Varney was reached the broken rafi was encountered and the engine and baggage car passed over safely, but the passenger coach turned over twice before it landed in the ravine at the side of the track. But one woman and a child were in the coach with the men, and although they were thrown up and down the car they were uninjured. In a few seconds groans and cries for help were heard coming from the injured passengers. The ca was lying on its side and the work of getting the injured out was very diffi

Remarkable Rescue

MILAN, March 8 .- Military engineers toiling in squads of 50 over an unin terrupted stretch of 85 hours, have ef fected a marvellous rescue at Verona While working at the bottom of a leep well, a mason named Maccacaro, was buried alive through the falling in of the sides. His son, who had just managed to escape upon his father's peremptory orders as soon as the dan ger became apparent, ran off to the barracks to raise an alarm. The rescuers, buoyed up with but small hopes of reaching the victim alive, were obliged to excavate a species of am phitheatre to a depth of 40 feet. In the process no less than 3,000 cubic metres of soil and bone was removed; in other words, as much debris as a gang of 20 diggers would normally excavate in a couple of months' hard work.

The rescue corps had get well int their fourth day's exertions before Maccacara was unearthed, unconscious and half frozen, beneath a heap of fallen scaffolding, which had chanced to form an archwork over his bruised and prostrate body, and so save his life. Despit his terrible experience, Maccacara is steadily recovering.

## HEAVY TRAVEL

C. P. R. Officials Expect That Coming Season Will See All Records Broken in Passenger Trade

That all records for travel between Victoria and Vancouver will be broken this year and a great augmentation of travel will likely take place on all the routes is the impression of C.P.R. officials who are planning the summer schedules for the steamers of the B.C. coast steamship service. Three trips each way are to be made shortly be tween Victoria and Vancouver, an additional vessel being added shortly. With the two three-funnelled liners on the triangular route and the Princess Adelaide and Princess Alice alternating between Victoria and Vancouver it is anticipated that there will be sailings morning, afternoon, and night from

both ports. With the sailing of the steamer Princess May a ten day schedule has been started between Victoria and Skagway via the usual ports which will continue until June 1st, when a weekly schedule will be adopted.

A weekly service is to be arranged between Vancouver and Prince Ruper and Goose Bay, calling at the usual ports of call in northern British Colum bia. It has not been decided which steamer will be used on this route, but it will be either the new steamer Princess Sophia which is being brought out from the builder's yards on the Clyde, or the Princess Royal. It is expected a big business will be done to Goose Bay in the near future, as well as to Prince Rupert and way ports.

The service to the West coast of Vancouver Island by the steamer Tees is to be changed at the beginning of next month to provide a schedule of four trips a month, instead of three, as at

The steamer Princess Royal is being overhauled and will be taken to the B. C. Marine railway yards to be hauled out. The Princess Victoria, which was recently converted into an oil-burner, is completing her overhaul at the C.P.R.

The Princess Sophia left St. Vincent on March 3rd and is expected to report shortly from Montevideo, and the Princess Patricia is expected to report at Salina Cruz in a few days. Effective from Victoria March 12th

and Vancouver March 13th, the steamship Queen City will sail from Victoria every Tuesday and from Vancouver No. 3 shed at 8:30 a.m. every Wednesday, calling at Marble Bay, Blubber Bay Powell River, Lund, Campbell River, Quathiaski Cove, Rock Bay, Waters Camp, Moshers Camp, Aiert Bay, Soenofficials.

tula, Suquash, Fort Rupert, Hardy Bay, Wadhams, Strathcona, Good Hope, Beaver, Brunswick, Keldalah, Rivers Inlet

Cannery. On account of the Queen City making weekly calls at Rivers Inlet canneries, the steamer Princess Beatrice will not call at the above canneries on her trips from here March 16th and 30th, as advertised.

#### SAILERS ARE SOLD

Norwegians Add to Tonnage Bought from British Owners—Scottish Lochs Is Bought

In the list of shipping sales reported n European advices received yesterday is recorded the transfer of the well-known British ship Scottish Lochs. The vessel has been purchased by Norwegians who paid £6,400 for her. She is a vessel of 2,466 net tons and was built by Oswald, Mordaunt & Co., at Southampton in 1888. She was owned by G. Windran & Co. Considering the age of the vessel the price received for her is considered a good Norwegian owners have also purchased the German bark Selene from Messrs. Wachsmuth & Krogmann of Hamburg. The vessel was built at Rostock a year later than the Scot tish Lochs. She is considerably smaller, being of but 1,231 net tons. Her new owners paid £3,250 for her. German owners are the purchasers of wo well known Italian ships. The ship S. Celeste, 1,805 net tons and the ship C. Margherita, 1,854 net tons, have been sold by P. Samengo. Both ves sels were built by A. McMillan & Son at Dumbarton in 1902. The purchase price is not given. Among the ship ping fatalities for the month of Feb ruary are the names of the German bark Albatros. Norwegian bark Mag-dalena and Norwegian ship Sterling.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA BRINGS HERRING

Arrived From Ketchikan Yesterday Goes to Seek Market for Pish in Asia

The steamer British Columbia, Capt oellmer, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning with a cargo of salt her ing from Ketchikan and Port Simpson for shipment to the Orient. The Robert Dollar, which left the outer wharf on Thursday, took a shipment of 3,000 tons of herring, and a big shipment is now being assembled from Nanaimo, Ketchikan and elsewhere for the next outbound Oriental liner.

Among the passengers on the R. M. S. Empress of India bound to the Orient was Mr. Chas. O. Julian, who is bound to Japan and China to secure a larger market for herring from this coast. He will also visit Korea and Siberia. At Vladivestek, Mr. Julian will inspect conditions with a view to establishing a herring saltery for which purpose he has obtained a concession from the Rus-

#### NEW LINERS FOR NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Shidruoka Maru Will Be Launched at Magazaki for Service to Victoria

The steamer Shidzuoka Maru being built at Nagasaki for service to Victoria in the Nippon Yusen kaisha line will not be launced on April 3rd. The Yokohama Maru, a sister vessel, built at Kobe for this service, was launched last month, and will make her first trip here in June replacing te Inaba Maru, while the Shidsuoka Maru will start running to Victoria in September. These have more cargo space provided that the steamers now on the route.

#### TUG ALBERNI WRECKED

Struck Book at Pender Harbor Yesterday-Vancouver Salvage Company Sends Assistance

The tug Alberni struck a rock and was wrecked in Pender Harbor yesterday, according to advices received vesterday afternoon. The Vancouver Oredging and Salvage Company has sent a wrecking scow to the scene to endeavor to raise the tug. The Alberni, which was built at New Westminster three years ago, was valued at \$7,000. The vessel is held by her bow on the rocks.

C. P. R. Liner Leaves Outer Wharf for Far Easi-Took Full Cargo of General Merchandise

Delayed twenty-four hours to await the arrival of delayed mails at Vancouver, the R. M .S. Empress of India, Captain Beetham, of the C. P. R. left the outer wharf yesterday for the Orient. The white liner took a full cargo of general freight, including cigarettes, tobacco leaf, cotton, flour, etc., and in the saloon there were fifty passengers. Those who embarked here included Mr. A. J. Brace, wife and family, bound to Chengtu in Western China, where Mr. Brace is to join the Methodist mission. A large number of local Methodists and others gathered at the outer wharf to give the departing missionaries a send-off. Other passengers were: Mr. J. F. Wright, of London, for Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. B. Kelley, of Toronto , bound for Shanghai; Miss C. Merrill, of Detroit; Mr. Ed. J. Galvin, of New York; Rev J. M. Teaser, of New York, and Mr. W. R. Wilson, of London, Eng., bound for Shanghai.

Very substantial increases have been made in the salaries of Vancouver civic

#### HARBOR WORKS TO START SOON

Instructions are now on the way from Ottawa to Mr. G. A. Keefer, resident engineer of the public works department, to prepare plans and specifications for the breakwater to be built from Ogden point, 2500 feet in a westerly direction, with the object of calling for tenders for the construction of this work-the first of the harbor works recommended by Mr. Louis Coste, M.I.C.E., in his report published a week ago.

No time is to be lost in prepar ing plans and specifications for the work and it is expected the contract will be let and work begun in a very short space of time. Following the commencement of the breakwater a thorough survey with borings will be made of the outer harbor and then plans will be prepared for the piers to be

The instructions from Hon. Mr. Monk, minister of public works, will be received by Mr. G. A. Keefer in a few days and work will be begun at once to prepare the necessary plans and specificawill be promptly invited and the contract awarded.

## PHENOMENON IS NOTED OFF COAST

Robert Dollar's Officers Tell of Dense Clouds of Steam Arising from the Surface of the Sea

A peculiar phenomenon off the wes oast of Vancouver island, was observed by officers of the British steamer Robert Dollar, which has just completed loading at the outer wharf, on the last outward trip from this port to the Orient in December last. For three days on the voyage from this port after pass ing out of the Strait of Juan de Fuca what appeared like dense steam was seen to be rising from the face of the The steam arose in the wake of sea. some heavy squalls of hail and sleet, which was experienced at that time from the northward, and it was considered that the steam rising from the sea was due to the cold wind blowing across the warm Japanese current—the current which brings balmier weather to sunny Vancouver island. There was a marked difference in the temperature of the air. and the sea surface at the time. Observations made by seconds officer L. A. Walters, of the Robert Dollar, of the temperature of the air and sea at noon for four days, follow: December 9th sea surface 42 degrees; air, 41 degrees; December 10th, sea surface 57 degrees air 44 degrees; December 11th, sea surface 66 degrees, air 48 degrees, December 12th, sea surface 64 degrees, air 50 degrees.

French Church Thieves

PARIS, March 8 .- The news that the Church of Arhenteuil was broken into and robbed, caused a sensation in that suburb. The basilica of Argenteuil is one of the most celebrated churches in France. An old legend affirms that the tunic preserved in its sanctuary is the tunic of Cruix Christ, and the church, besides, contains other ancient relics. The robbers, fortunately did not con template carrying away any of these treasures. Their object was only break open the collection boxes, which had not been opened for two months, and to carry away the cash. They broke away the thick panels of the huge oak door during the night, and entered the church. They then broke open all the poor-boxes, and forced a drawer in a closet, where some cash and securities were kept. It is believed that in all they may have secured about \$300 booty. Fortunately, they respected the sanctuary and the treasure of railes.

Booming House Crime VANCOUVER, March 8 .- Isidore Dofio, an Italian aged 19 years was shot and fatally wounded by Caesar Tacobono last night in a rooming house at 848 Harris St. The wounded man died half an hour later at the Vancouver General Hospital. All the inmates the house are Italians who speak no English and it is difficult to whether the shooting was accidental or

#### FIRE ON MINNESOTA in Coal Bunkers of Northern Liner

SEATTLE, March 7 .- Smouldering fire was discovered today in the coal bunkers of the Great Northern liner Minnesota lying at her wharf here. The crew of the steamship directed six streams of water into the hold. from which great volumes of smoke poured, and after two hours' hard work reported the fire out. The bunkers were full of coal loaded at Nagasaki and it is not known how long the fire had been shouldering before it was discovered. Officials of the company say no damage was done to the vesse or her cargo. Part of the coal from the heated bunker was discharged and the Minnesota will sail for the Orient

#### Alcoholism in France

on time March 16.

PARIS, March 7.—For some years past the increase of drink shops has been so appalling that the most eminent men in the country, of all parties, have devoted serious attention to the question of stemming the deadly tide of alcoholism. Recently the Senate passed measure for the reduction of the number of drink shops, and it was understood that the Chamber of Deputies would

adopt it without delay, in the highest interests of the nation. But yesterday when the matter came before the house the deputies, adopting the views of M. Georges Berry, postponed the solution Greek Kalends by referring the senatorial measure to a standing com-mittee. During the debate some astonishing statistics were quoted. M. Jules Siegfried mentioned that Paris has 50,-000 public houses, whereas London has 5,600, Chicago 5,700, Edinburgh 340, and

#### MAYOR DIER GETS THE NOMINATION

Newcastle District Selects Leading Citizen to Be Their Representative in the Coming Fight

Mayor R. B. Dier was last night ecorded the Conservative nomination for the Newcastle district at one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the city of Ladysmith in the Conservative interest. The attendance was representaive of every class in the district and it was evident that the nomination of Mayor Dier met with the hearty endorsation of everyone in the crowded hall. Numerous speeches were delivered in favor of the return of the McBride government to power and it was made perfectly clear that the chosen representative would receive a solid fol-

Mayor Dier, in returning thanks for the nomination, took the opportunity to express his whole hearted approval of the policy of the McBride government, not only in regard to railways in the province and on the Island but also in regard to the many other departments of work which mis regime had done so much to develop. A strong committee was elected.

#### INCREASING TRADE

Conference Looking Towards Free Commercial Intercourse Between Canada and West Indies

OTTAWA, March 8 -A conference be ween representatives of the Canadian and West Indian governments, looking toward freer commercial intercourse be tween Canada and the islands will open in Ottawa on March 27. The minister of trade and commerce, the minister of customs, and the minister of finance have been selected by the government to represent Canada. The West Indian colonies which will be represented in Ottawa are British Guiana and the slands of Trinided, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Kitts, It, is expected that the negotiations

Dominica, Mount St. Errat. which are to take place will result in the permanent removal of many of the more important difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of a mutual preferential arrangement.

It, is at the same time known here that a strong effort will be made by the United States interests to resist any effort calculated to diminish the volume of their trade with the Indies. The flour exporters of New York are especially active in this respect. It is, however, regarded as quite possible to work out a trade agreement will improve the trade of the islands with Canada without seriously affecting the business of the United States

### HOW COAL MINERS KEEP UP STRIKE

Unions Have Means of Making Funds Last Much Longer Than People Generally An- FRENCH BARK MAX ticipate

LONDON, March 7 .- If it be true that "an army marches on its stomach," so may it be said with no less truth that in the last resort a trade union fights upon its war-chest. As the coal strike has become a grim accomplished fact, finance is bound to play a potent, if unseen part in the struggle. The miners' leaders, it is pretty well known, have given a good deal of serious consideration to this matter. They know better than most men that it is one thing to call a gigantic strike, and quite another thing to finance it. But, driven onwards by the men to whom they should stand in the position of counsellors and advisers, they have been compelled to ponder the subject of the sinews of war, and they have made up their minds for the worst.

To the outside observer, who can only gauge the situation from the statistics available, the financial position of the miners' trade unions is bound to appear far from strong. In regard to the funds of the various miners' organizations, and the membership which must claim a share of them, it would appear to any unprejudiced person to stamp the strike as a supremely heroic enterprise. Expressed in cold figures, the funds of the different miners' unions work out at an average of something like \$15.58 per member. What would the cotton spinners of Lancashire say to embarking upon a colossal pitched battle with fed erated capital on a warchest like that? The sum quoted, it must be remembered, is an average. If each union were to hang by its own head, the funds in some instances would be exhausted in a fortnight or so, while in others they might last for a couple of months, or even more.

#### Short Bations

As the worst has come to the worst, the unions will certainly make their funds last much longer than most people expect. It will be found that the men will go upon "short rations" in the matter of strike allowances; and that, as their funds become depleted, the aid from the unions will be regarded more and more in the light of "emergency rations," only to be touched in the last resort.

Already workers in other fields of industry are being notified that their contracts of employment are to come to an end. Will these men relish the prospect

of their union funds, which they have laboriously struggled to build up, being seriously depleted in providing out-of Work benefits to meet the effects on their own members of a strike which they themselves have no directioncern? What, moreover, is to happen if the General Federation of Trade unions should need to call un extra lev ies in order to assist the miners or strike? Where is the money to come from?

Only the other day, when 160,000 weavers were locked out in Lancashire, the Federation of Trade unions, confronted with the possibility of a protracted struggle, took power to increase substantially the levy it can call up from its affiliated members. If the federation felt such action necessary when 160,000 cotton operatives were in the field, what is to happen now as it will have to assist a million of miners? Truly this strike may raise financial problems such as the trade-union movement has never had to face since it began to make its mark upon the industry of the country.

In Sir George Askwith the nation is provided with an official "strike-settler," and now the London and North-Western railway has led the way by making arrangements for having on their staff a personage who may be styled the "strike preventer." His duties will be to receive and inquire into all grievances, and endeavor to adjust matters so as to lessen riction and prevent irritation from developing into bad feeling. The holder of the new office will be chosen for his tact and for his knowledge of the work of various grades, and of the railway system generally. The company's ployees welcome the appointment, because they expect that their grievance will now be more speedily considered than was possible when they had to be dealt with by the protracted procedure of the conciliation boards.

The executive of the London Trades council have received instructions to organize a great demonstration of the organized workers of London with a view to a revival within the metropous and throughout the country of the agitation for a legal eight-hours day or a forty-eight hours week. There was a general movement in this direction wenty-five years ago, but it failed, and although industrial benefits were obtain ed, the object aimed at was not achieved. The present is considered an opportune time to renew the agitation. The first Sunday in May is the date recommended for the demonstration.

#### APARTMENT HOUSES

Bill to Regulate Such Buildings Intro duced in Ontario Legislature

TORONTO, March 7.-The rapid growth of apartment houses in Toronto where they are being erected at the rate of two to three hundred a year has led to the introduction in the Ontario legislature by Mr. Godfrey, member for West York, of a bill giving the government power to regulate the apartment and tenement houses. bill is designed to apply only in the case of cities where the population ex-ceeds ten thousand. All the buildings will be conformable to certain regula-tions which shall be enforced by the municipalities.

Old Names Dying

LONDON, March 7 .- Visitors to Lonion have frequent occasion to note the quaint and frequently repellant names borne by the streets and lenes of the great metropolis. One of the most unsuitable of these entries will shortly disappear from the postal directory, as Camberwell borough council is petitioned to alter the name of Cut Throat Lane to something less gruesome. Among long streets, to whose present nomenclature objection has been taken, may be mentioned Asylum road Beer Lane, Duck Lane, Dog Kennel Hill, Grundy Street, Lizard Street, Pickle Herring Street and Frying Pan Alley.

## IS TOTAL LOSS

Vessel Which Sank the Steamer Walla Walla Some Years Ago Lost On the Chillian Coast

Further advices from Valparaiso state that the French bark Max, previously reported ashore at Point Conception, is a total loss. The Max was bound from Valparaiso to Talcuhuano when she struck on February 19th The Max has traded to the North Pacific coast for many years and has had many mishaps. Several years ago she collided with the steamer Walla Walla of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company en route from San Francisco to Victoria off Cape Mendocino, and the steamer went down with 54 lives. On her last visit to Puget Sound a donkey boiler exploded on board, killing the carpenter of the vessel. The Max left Valparaiso February 2 for Talcahuano, her home loading port. Her registered tonnage was 2,075 and her dimensions 252.3 feet length, 39.4 feet beam and 23.6 feet depth. She was built in 1900 at Nantes.

#### EXPLORER'S PLIGHT

Believed to Bave Been Deserted by Guides and Left Without Provisions in Northern Canada

NEW YORK, March 8.-Harry Radford, Aretic explorer, fellow of the American Geographical society, and member of the Arctic club, who left this city in February, 1909, for four years of exploration in Northern Canada is reported to have been forsaken by his guides in the heart of barren lands near Great Bear lake, about 500 miles inlands. He is believed to have been left without provisions and fear is expressed for his welfare. A letter telling of Radford's plight reached the Arctic club here tonight

rection last month and stated that they had deserted Radford last fall. Pabulous Increase in Value

t said two Indians hired by Radford to

accompany him had visited Fort Resur

EDMONTON, Alb., March 8 .- The farm of J. Haggman, now inside the city limits, sold today to a local syndicate for \$850,000. Mr. Haggman bought the property in 1891 for \$10 per acre, paying only \$400 down.

# NICOLA-VALJEY

All Seven Bodies Recovered From Diamond Vale Mine After Disastrous Explosion of Thursday

#### GREAT CREDIT DUE TO RESCUE PARTY

MERRITT, B. C., March &-The wo remaining bodies were found in the Diamond Vale mine tonight. The funerals of the other five, of whom the bodies have already been found, will take place tomorrow. Much sorrow is felt in the Nicola Valley over the ex olosion. Mr. T. J. Smith, manager the collieries, arrived today from Van couver.

The dead are: John Hogg, Willian Herd, H. Grimes, John Pattie, John Templeton, William Baxter, Fran Kelly.

The injured: Harry Hogg, H. Colishi.

Work was resumed this afternoon after the rescue party had recuperated after coming to the surface at 1 o'clock. The searchers were President T. J. Smith of the company, Superin tendents Browitt, of the Diamond Vale Co., Graham, of the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co., Bryden, of the Inland Coal and Coke Co., and a dozen others. These were divided into two shifts and good progress made from the start.

The sagging roof in the level and the coal and rock piled up made the way hard for the rescue party. They had to crawl through openings barely large enough for a big dog. Finally at 3.15 o'clock the body of William Baxter was found up a chute where he was working at the time of the exlosion. The party then returned after the body of William Herd. This was found under a mass of coal and rock an hour later. The explosion had hurled him a hundred feet down the chute and burned every stitch of clothes off above the waist and charred his body, which was fearfully crushed by heavy rocks.

Pearlessness of Rescuer

Great credit is due the rescue party for their fearlessness and exertion: A remarkable feature is now revealed that except directly in the level where the explosion occurred the mine is undamaged, all the timbers being in place, and except in chute No. 1 and No. 3 level all is clear. The damage done to the fan is now found to be slight and it can be easily replaced in

its former position. With the two bodies brought to the surface today the entire population is relleved from the heavy strain of the past two days. The bodies of John Pattie, Harry Grimes, Frank Kelly, John Templeton and John Hogg will be buried tomorrow morning, but it is not known when Baxter and Herd are to be buried. The coroner's jury viewed the bodies this afternoon. Mine nspector Morgan arrived here from

the Coast tonight. The men in the hospital are doing

#### FISHING SLOOP SLANI HAS ADVENTUROUS TRIP

After Being Almost Wrecked Twice Van couver Vessel Beturns With Cargo of Halibut

After a fishing trip covering a period of several months, during which one misfortune after another befell the boat, the auxiliary sloop Slani, Captain Denny Wile, arrived in Vancouver yesterday merning with 16,000 pounds of halibut on board and a cheerful crew in spite of the fact that their boat sank twice during their absence from this port.

The Slani is a very seaworthy double-ender about sixty feet long, but among the other craft which fish for halibut in deep sea waters she is com-paratively small. She was chartered recontly by a fishing party and with Captain Wile, the owner, in command, leffor North Dundas. On arriving at Welcome Pass the Slani was anchored for the night directly over an uncharted rock. The tide wont down and raised the craft out of the water.

In the meantime all on board were asleep. The boat slipped off the rock with such force that she filled and sank in shallow water, the sleepers being aroused from their cold "ducking" early in the morning. They set to work to bail her out, and soon had her floating again and resumed their trip to Dundas. At the latter point they fished for the Prince Rupert market for several months.

The second misfortune arrived during trip for fish a short distance out from Frince Rupert. The Slani ran into a gale of wind, which had stirred up an interesting sea. During the liveliest portion of the gale, the engine refused to imbibe any more gasolene and quit. The craft then broached to and quickly filled with water. Her almost empty gasolene tanks prevented her from sinking and for three days the men clung to her without food or water before they were picked up.

Nothing daunted by their mistortunes they resumed their search for fish and secured a full cargo of halibut of an unusually large size, which was brought to Vancouver.

#### Killed by Runsway

PENTICTON, B. C., March 7 A team belonging to the Commercial livery stable, ran away last evening, throwing George Weeks, to the ground He died a few hours later. He was 23 years old

#### Suicide by Dynamite

PENTICTON, B. C., March 7.—John Olsen, working for the Kettle Valley railway, has committed suicide. He la lown on the track and placed a stick o dynamite on his chest and ignited the fuse. He was horribly mutilated.

Seven Kr Eight in Disa Collier

MERRIT bodies wer Vale Coller news broug parties ther that eight o The cause

in all prob bad in the rescuers is An explo dead, eight mp explos The first as when haul up e on a ti in stope, a ds to the in the mout ing over a out. Patter

For fiftee

explosion and thing, and it where. was blown the fan thr pipes leadin out. Half attempt to I General Ma down the n Hogg, aged Supt. Oha Brown arriverscue outfit Brown and apparatus, stope. The Ralph Kolin former badl brdy, the lat At 1 o'clo reached the

was dead.

LONDON. committee o cil discusse education computed for the comever expend The growth by the fact expenditure charity gai matograph been ascert by the Lor scheme by opened on c devoted to tion for six iod the sum ed over in ties. There open under receipts wer that the pe every Sunda

\$246,045, of wages. BERLIN, plans for a will be guid in design oration with opera hous The kais should not

in the new

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incomes can It will be has already

ularize distributed PARIS, M who had bee found in th Paris fortific the other m Papers fo name of ( the police th natural cau of violence, man's coat no heles in linen had a

The theor where the p LONDON England," t held at Ea aid of the will. It is exhibition the world. transforme bethean pe all dressed

geous costs tury, will to revels: PR

Mr. W. Man PRINCE

meeting of here tonigh nomination district to Seven Known to be Dead and

Eight Others to be Missing

in Disaster at Diamond Vale

MERRITT, B. C., March 7.—Seven

Vale Colleries tonight, and with the

news brought to the surface by rescue

parties there is every reason to believe

that eight other men are entombed, and

in all probability dead. The gas is so

bad in the mine that the work of the

rescuers is greatly hampered.

An explosion occurred at 9 a. m. in

No. 1 level. Seven are known to be

dead, eight are unaccounted for as yet.

The cause is supposed to be a safety

The first intimation of trouble below

as when just after a two bell signal

haul up loaded cars was received, ex. Patterson was stooping to put a

e on a truck at the mouth of the in stope, when he was blown thirty

ds to the engine house, and the fan

in the mouth of the air tunnel, weigh-

ing over a ton, was blown completely

out. Patterson escaped with a wrenched

For fifteen minutes the smoke of the

explosion and coal dust obscured every-

thing, and it was impossible to see any-

The smoke stack of the engine house

was blown over, and the pulley driving

the fan thrown 150 feet away. Water

pipes leading into the mine were blown

out. Half an hour passed before any

attempt to rescue could be made. Then

down the main stope, but was driven back after he located the body of John

Brown arrived later with the draeger

rescue outfits. Messrs. Graham. Browitt.

Brown and Tom Archibald adjusted the

apparatus, and started down the main

stope. The first men brought out were

Ralph Kolish and Harry Hogg, the

former badly burned on the head and

At 1 o'clock this afternoon report

reached the surface that Harry Grimes

London Education

LONDON, March 7.-The education

committee of the London county council discussed the details of the London

education bill, which, as reported, is computed to be just over \$30,000,000

for the coming year, the greatest sum

ever expended upon education in London.

The growth of the burden is indicated

by the fact that seven years ago the

expenditure was only \$20,250,000. What

charity gains by the opening of cine-

matograph shows on Sundays has now

been ascertained by a statement issued

by the London, county council. The

scheme by which such places may be

opened on condition that the profits are

devoted to charity has been in opera-

tion for six months, during which per-iod the sum of \$31,960 has been hand-

ed over in the way of profit to chari-

ties. There are 198 picture palaces

open under this arrangement. The gross

receipts were \$278,010, which indicates

that the people spend about \$10,000 every Sunday in this form of Sunday amusement. The total expenditure was

\$246,045, of which \$60,395 went in

German Opera House

BERLIN, March 7 .- A number of

plans for a new Imperial Opera House

have been submitted to the kaiser, who

sire that the theatre should be simple

in design and not overloaded with dec-

oration within or without. The present

opera house contains 1,800 seats and

The kaiser, who holds that opera should not be merely a luxury for the rich, has decided that the extra places

in the new house are to be sold at a

price which persons of very moderate

It will be remembered that the kaiser

has already shown his desire to pop-

ularize opera by having free tickets

Parisian Crime

PARIS, March 7 .- The body of a man

who had been shot through the back was

found in the ditch at the foot of the

Paris fortifications at the Bagnolet Gate

Papers found on the body bore the

name of Gilbert Lecureux. At first

the police thought his death was due to

natural causes, for they found no traces

of violence, but when they undressed

the body they found that while the dead

man's coat, waistcoat, and overcoat had

no holes in them, his shirt and under-

inen had a builet-hole in the back.

Shakespearean Fete

LONDON, March .- England," the exhibition which is to be LONDON, March 7 .- "Shakespeare's

aid of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund,

will, it is stated, be totally unlike any

exhibition ever held in any part of the world. The grounds are being transformed this London of the Eliza-

thean period. It is expected that

nsiderably more than 3,000 persons,

dressed in the elaborate and gor-

geous costumes of the sixteenth century, will take part in the Elizabethean

PRINCE RUPERT

Mr. W. Manson Will Be Choice of Con-

Torvatives For Coming

Election

PRINCE RUPERT, March 7 .- A

leeting of Conservatives were held

here tonight to elect delegates for the

nomination convention for the Skeena

district to be held here on Saturday.

revels:

where the police found him.

The theory is that after the murder

Lecureux had been dressed and thrown

distributed among workmen.

incomes can afford.

the other morning.

the new one is to provide for 2,500.

guided in his choice by his de-

brdy, the latter on the body.

Supt. Charles Graham and Fire Boss

Hogg, aged 24.

was dead.

General Manager Browitt tried to get

vabarudī ta

Recovered Vale Mine s Explosion

#### DUE CUE PARTY

March 8.-The were found in tonight. The ve, of whom the en found, will Much sorrow is y over the ex ith, manager o oday from Van

Hogg, William Pattie, Joh Baxter, Fran

Hogg, H. Co.

this afternoon had recuperated surface at 1 were President pany, Superincola Valley Coal dozen others m the start. the level and up made the penings barely dog. Finally chute where time of the ex-

erd. This was coal and rock eet down the ery stitch of ist and charred arfully crushed

returned after

e rescue party now revealed the level where he mine is uners being in ute No. 1 and The damage sily replaced in

brought to the e population is y strain of the bodies of John Frank Kelly ohn Hogg will and Herd are coroner's jury ved here from

#### SLANI ROUS TRIP

ked Twice Van-With Cargo

uring which one Captain Denny uver yesterday ds of halibut on ew in spite of sank twice dur-his port.

seaworthy thich fish for she is coms chartered reand with Cap rriving at Welan uncharted wn and raised

on board were filled and sank leepers being "ducking" early o work to bail floating agair to Dundas. At d for the Prince d months: arrived during ran into a gale ed up an interveliest portion

refused to imand quit. Th d quickly filled mpty gasolene sinking and clung to her fore they wer

earch for fish of halibut of which was

## March 7.-A

mmercial livlast evening, to the ground. later. He was amite

March 7 .- John Kettle Valley uicide. He lax aced a stick of nd ignited the mutilated.

The meeting passed a resolution endorsing Mr. Manson, the present EXPLOSION AT member and pledging the delegates to vote for him on Saturday. Hazelton, Skeena river points, Bella Coola, Stew-MERRITT MINES art and all places so far heard from will unanimously endorse him. There is every prospect that he will be the unanimous choice of the convention and he is likely to be elected by ac-clamation.

#### REPUDIATES ATTACK

Micaraguan Consul-General Deprecate Criticism of U. S. Secretary of State State

the present

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.-Adolfo Vivas, consul general of Nicaragua in San Francisco made the following statement today relative to Managua advices reporting newspaper attacks upon Secretary Knox.

"The outburst of anti-American feeling by some Nicaraguan newspapers is in no way an expression of the sentiment of the Nicaraguan people, deeply appreciate the honor of the visit of Mr. Knox and the sincere and generous efforts of the U.S. government to bring peace and prosperity to our country. I am confident that the best elements of Nicaragua will show to the secretary of state their appreciation of his great mission to the Central American republics as well as our government has done already, extending to Mr. Knox its most cordial welcome.

"It is to be regretted that some newspapers over there have made an inexcusable attack upon Mr. Knox but I wish to say that the ring-leaders who insulted him in the columns of their journals are by no means people of financial or social position, but the scattered elements of last shameful political regime, which oppressed and ransacked the Nicaraguan people for many years and whom Mr. Knox branded in his famous note a "blot" in the nistory of our country.'

#### R. N. W. M. POLICE

Movement to Increase Standard of Pay to Seventy-five Cents a Day

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7 .- There is movement on foot to increase the financial status of the Northwest mounted police by granting an increase of pay at the rate of 15c a day extra Already a policeman receives 60c e day and it is understood that it will be increased to 75c a day. The other mprovement will be the lowering of the term of service from five to three years. These views have been placed before the premier, who has given them a sympathetic hearing and is desirous of doing all possible for the comfort and security of Canada's finest.

#### PUBLIC ROADS WORK IN FRANCE

Another Righway to Be Built—Society Adopting Apache as Model for Popular Joker

PARIS. March - 7 .- Those motorists who have enjoyed the splendidly engineered and well-kept "national roads" of France will be glad to hear that the inister of public works intends to add another to their number, one which will open up one of the most beautiful corners of France. The road threads in and out of the French Alps of Savoy, running approximately north and south be tween the Lake of Geneva at Thonon

or Evian to the Mediterranean at Nice. Planned by the energetic Touring Club de France, it was put into work able form two years ago, and last summer the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company ran motor car services over the greater part of it. The success of this service was so great, and prospective utility of the road so clearly shown that it was decided to bring it to the highest level, if possible, and make it the rival of mountain roads in Dalmatia and elsewhere For s ength of 400 miles and with a pass of 2,750 metres to surmount—the Col de la Seran—it was evident that the cost would be great. But the Touring Club came forward with \$37,500, and different lepartments interested subscribed from \$75,000 to \$10,000, so that a fifth of the cost is already assured. The minister of public works has already put in a demand for parliament to vote the remain

ing four-fifths, representing \$800,000. It is no longer fashionable to pene trate to the haunts of the Apache; you invite him to your house—not the real article, of course, but the society makebelieve. Apache dinners and Apache dances have become the vogue. But pachomania has gone further than that. When Monsieur and Madame B— re-turned to their house from the theatre the other evening they were astonished to find the main door wide open, the conderge bound and gagged in his lodge, a maidservant in a similar plight on the irst floor, and the drawing-room ran-

sacked and in the utmost confusion. As they proceeded with their investi-gation, two Apaches, revolver in hand, jumped out upon them. From adjoining ooms emerged other Apaches, accompanied by their female friends, "Your money and jewels," they said. Moncieur B- and his wife are stouthearted people, and they did not faint. Just as Monsieur B was about to hand over his watch a thought struck "It is very well done," he said. The company of Apaches roared with laughter, and, removing their disguises, evealed the features of friends. It was their little joke-the latest surprise

> AKE - whoma see mile Textile Investigation

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—An investi-gation of the American Woolen Co., its organization, capitalization, labor conditions and status as a corporation, it was reported tonight would be recommended to Congress by the house com mittee on rules as a result of the pre-liminary inquiry which closed today into the textile mill strike at Lawrence, Mass. That a broad investigation would be recommended was indicated. An investigation of the American Woolen company was considered by Democrats of the house long before the Lawrence outbreak.

#### MANCHUS HAVE Earl Percy Says They are Mecessary Britain's Supremacy on the Sea STILL AN ARMY

Evidences of Reactionary Feeling Against New Chinese Republic-Yuan Shi Kai Has Few Loyal Soldiers

PEKING, Marc 7 .- The diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers held a conference today, and decided to centinue the guards along the railway to Chin Wang Tao, in spite of the fact that the river is now open from Tien Tsin to the sea. Additional soldiers will be necessary as the effect of the political guard is only moral.

The possibility is widely discussed of the Manchus taking over the city and proclaiming a monarchy again. Chinese papers make this suggestion, but, as no Manchu leader has been forthcoming during the last six months it seems hardly probable that one now can found. Should a dictator arise, he would find the nucleus of an army in the 20,-000 or 30,000 Manchu troops, who are now the most concrete force remaining in the northern provinces. In Shen Si, general Sheng Yuan, governor of the province, whose family was slaughtered earlier in the rebellion, is still fighting in the Emperor's name. It is reported that General Shens Yuan has 20,000 followers. He controls the situation in a

large part of Shen Si and Shan Si. The killing of many whose queues had been cut off, the attack on Nanking delegates at the first outbreak, and the desertion of Yuan Shi Kai by his solders, all indicate the reactionary feeling. Furthermore, the republican flags which for a time decorated every house in Peking by order of the police are not displayed only on government buildings and the dragon flag has not appeared.

"Too Easily Obtained"

Consular representatives say that Chao Erh Hsun, Viceroy of Manchuria, whose brother, General Chao Erh Feng was killed by Republicans in Sze Chuer province, does not favor a republic, and noisted the five striped flag reluctantly. According to some views, the republic reformers obtained the overthrow of the monarchy too easily, and it is thought they must yet bring their army north for a further struggle for the attainment of the republic. It is reported that Yuan Shi Kai has only 2,500 soldiers

that he can count upon as loyal. The work of barricading the streets about the foreign office where the president-elect resides was begun, but later the barricades were demolished. Nevertheless, sandbags were kept in readiness

for defensive purposes. Reports from Pea Ting Fu say additional property has been destroyed in towns to the south.

SHANGHAI, March 7.—A banking syndicate, representing Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France, today paid over 1,000,000 taels (approximately \$700,000) to the provisional government of China. It is expected that within a week 7,000,000 taels (approximately \$4,400,000) will be handed over at Nanking and Peking. It is estimated that the Chinese gov rnment will require \$35,000,000 monthly for six months, and the syndicate is ar-

ranging to supply this amount. The loan contract will be drafted subsequently. TOKIO, March 7 .- Viscount Uchida, the Japanese foreign minister, replying to an interpellation today in the house of representatives reiterated Japanese adherence to the policy of strict neutrality in the Chinese situation. phasized Japan's special interest in the scuth of Manchuria, and also expressed the readiness of Japan to despatch more

troops should the necessity arise. Pamous Pavement Destroyed CAIRO, March 7.-News has been received here of the wanton destruction of the famous painted stucco pavement at, Tell-el-Amarna. The pavement was discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie 1891 while excavating on the site of the city of Ekhaton, which was built in 1360 B.C., by King Akhenaton as his new capital in place of Thebes, when he abandoned the worship of the ancient gods for that of the sun. With the change in religion a change in the direction of the realistic representation of the subjects depicted took place in art, and of this tendency the pavement, which represents ponds with birds and animals, is one of the best examples It is believed that the deed, which implies the loss of a valuable monument in the history of Egyptian art, was perpetuatd by a discharged watchman. It is feared that the damage is irreparable, but since the act in the eyes of the law is merely a misdemeanor punishment amounting to only a few weeks' imprisonment can be meted out to the

delinquents in such cases. Conscription in Algeria PARIS, March 7 .- A decree just submitted to the president of the republic by M. Millerard, the minister of war, is the first step towards a sort of conscription of the natives of Algeria. It has been found, according to a report of the commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps, that native volunteer recruits no longer join the flag in sufficient numbers. This state of things arises just at the moment when more native soldiers will be needed to police Morocco. The decree, therefore, provides in the first instance for a continuation of the present volunteers system, and for re-enlistments, but a third provision states that the native contingent is to be recruited by a special call on the native population, with the offer of a bonus to fill up the vacancies in the ranks. This contingent is to be called every year, and the number is to be fixed by the minister of war. The designation of the conscripts is to be made by drawing lets, and the service is to last three years.

A grant of \$35,000 has been made by the government toward the educational necessities of Kelowna.

FLEET UNITS ON PACIFIC

NEWCASTLE, Eng., March 7 .- Speak ng here yesterday, Earl Percy, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs discussed Japanese supremacy in the Pacific, saying that the position was delicate, for Japanese immigration had peen restricted by the United States and our overseas dominions, which Japan might resent. Therefore, the defensive resources of the Empire should be co-ordinated. If we had not fleet units on the Canadian Pacific coast, Canada, if attacked by the Japanes could only be saved by the United States. The British line of battle was

#### POLO TOURNAMENT

required in home waters.

Pasadena Wins in First Bound of California Cup

SAN DIEGO, March 7 .- With two the best players in the present polo tournament at Coronado disabled as a result of an accident in yesterday's match between Canada and England, the entire schedule has been disarranged. The first round for the California cup was played today, between Santa Bar-bara and the Pasadena four. Pasadena won by a score of 14 goals to 2, the largest score ever made on the Coron-ado field. Santa Barbara's lack of aggressiveness caused their defeat. The Pasadena players were always ready teams lined up as follows: Santa Barbara J. Borden, 1; W.

Leadbetter, 2; J. Townse, 3; Dr. E. J. Boezke, back. Pasadena-Elmer Boezke, 1;

Welss, 2; H. Parks, 3; T. Weiss, back.

### HOME RULE, MINUS FISCAL AUTONOMY

Silence of Leaders on Subject is Regarded as Ominous-Moonlighting in West of Ireland

DUBLIN, March 7 .- It is said that Mr. Redmond and his colleagues will be hard put to persuade their followers that Home Rule minus fiscal autonomy is from their point of view a satisfac tory settlement of the Irish problem. The silence of the leaders on this subject, and still more the petulant reproofs addressed by them to inquirers ave caused no little irritation. Speak ing at Dublin last week, Mr. John Dillon sternly rebuked those inconveniently curious persons, Premature discus sion by Nationalists, of the govern-ment's proposals was, he said in effect, a wholly unwarrantable proceeding, calculated seriously to embarrass the party. Whereupon a correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal," in the course of a vigorous protest against the "mischievous secret diplomacy" of his leaders, asks by what process of reasonng Mr. Dillon arrives at the conclusion that the party will be strengthened by suppressing discussion. They ought, he says to be told exactly what the country is thinking, what matters it deems important, and what are the probable limits of concession and negotiation. "Mr. Dillon," says the "Irish Independnet," "deprecates premature discussion. We deprecate premature laudation. Such a ment, because the persons to deliver the

final verdict are the people of Ireland." From the first this journal has left Mr. Redmond in no doubt as to what his followers want, "Full-government in all purely Irish affairs must," it asserts, 'mean the management of all our own affairs, including the right to levy all taxes as well as to control all the spending departments within the country. Mr. J. T. Dolan, a member of the Directory, and a gentleman who takes a fair and level-headed view of public questions, says the government cannot fail to understand that the expectation and sentiment of the Irish people, and also their sense of the material interests of the country, require that the control of our customs and excise, as well as the rest of our internal affairs, should be put in our own hands. This view is representative of that entertained by most of the intelligent Nationalists throughout the country, men whose support of the party is beyond suspicion. It is not conceivable that a scheme of full self-gov-ernment could withhold from Ireland the power of levying these taxes."

Would be Mockery "Sinn Fein," which represents the sep-

tratist section says that Home Rule without the control of customs and excise would be a mockery "There is no more security for our finances, our trade, our future in such an Ireland as there is in the present Ireland. We lie as much at the mercy of the majority in the English parliament under such conditions as we lie now. We have exchanged our present position of powerlessness and irresponsibility for one of powerlessness plus responsibility. Take our spirit industry. It yields us over two millions pounds or one-fourth of our whole revenue. If England puts an extra duty on home-made spirits and decreases production, she endangers a quarter of our The duty would, of course, apply to English made spirits in England but their yield is only equal to 5 per cent. of English revenue. This tax on spirits, therefore, would hit Ireland exactly five times as heavily as it would hit England. An English chancellor of the exchequer could thus at any time practically push Ireland to the verge of pankruptcy without endangering English stability. Customs and excise is not a question of Ireland adopting protection or free trade, or of Ireland imposing a tariff against England. It is not a question of separation. It is a question of whether an Ireland with an alleged legislature in College-green is to have security of tenure in her commerce and industry, whether an English politician for an English party gain can at any were hurled from the track, rolling over

moment upset the fiscal system of Ire-land and plunge this country into finan-

William O'Brien showed conclusively that Mr. Lloyd George's specific undertaking that appointment under the In-surance act would avoid a political character, and "even the appearance of un-suitable influences" does not apply to Ireland. Even the Redmondites have been moved to protest against the manner in which patronage has been dis-pensed The "Irish Independent" has made the suggestion that, as the parliamentary party's resolution forbidding the acceptance of government appointments for themselves or their friends has become a farce, it should forthwith be rescinded Among other journals which have been constrained to pass unflattering comments on the recent proceedings in Dublin is the "Midland Reporter." Readers of the daily press," it remarks, "have been amazed at reading the long list of place hunters who have got fine fat jobs under the Insurance act Every single appointment is the result of disgraceful political intrigue, and of backstairs climbing in Dublin Castle. The public are now beginning to see what this Insurance act really mean One particle of benefit in nine cases out of ten will not come back to the people who pay. These payments will all go for salaries and travelling expenses 'on a liberal scale' for the disgrauntled politicians and party hacks whose names now appear in the daily lists of appoint ments. We have to go back to the times of the infamous Judge Keogh to find anything like the present state of things. Keogh and his gang were great 'Unity men. They all wound up like our present patriots with jobs under Dubli Castle. The same thing is going on now. We see land purchase killed; the graziers left rooted in their ranches, and sales held up and the tenant purchasers paying unprofitable interest for years. On the other side of the account we se appointments showered on all the ward bummers of Belfast and Dublin, and on the sons of Members of Parliament, like Mr. John Roche, who led the Clanricarde tenants to eviction, and carefully kept out of the way of being evicted him-

#### Moonlighting

During the last few weeks moonlighting has been rampant in the West. Clare and Galway have especially distinguish ed themselves in the shooting of "objectionables" and destruction of their property. In the Ruam district several gun and revolver shots were fired into the house of a herdsman named Michae Ryan, with the result that both he and his wife were wounded, while the post of the bed in which their daughter slept was riddled with shot. Early last year Ryan's son was fired at as he sat at the fireside in his father's house. He was seriously hurt. At Kinvara a man named Killeen was fired at and struck by several pellets while walking on the public road. At Drumgriffin four shots were fired into the house of Michael Kavanagh, who had a narrow escape, for as he was passing from the kitchen to another apartment a bullet grazed his ear and embedded itself in the wall. Several shots were discharged into the house of a farmer at Ballymurphy, near Ennis; and a police-sergeant on patrol atl Clonbe, Galway, was shot in the in County Cork has also been fired into The other morning a crowd descended on a grazing farm at Kinlough, Leitrim, and while a number of men kept the herd a prisoner in his house under a threat to shoot him, the rest removed the cattle from their stalls and drove them a distance of eight miles into the

Ballaghmeehan mountains. Nationalist writers treat with ridicule the alleged disclosures recently made as to the objects of the Irish "National Boy Scout" movement. From the official de-tails published it appears that each boy on entering is required to make a declaration solemnly promising "to work for the independence of Ireland, and never to join England's armed forces." In a leafler describing the objects of the movement it is explained that "this organization has come into being for the purpose of training Irish boys to work for the independence of Ireland, and to combat the Anglicizing influence of the Baden-Powell Scouts in this country." The monthly journal which is regarded as the organ of the movement, prints as its motto the off-quoted words of Wolfe Tone, in which he proclaimed his design "to break the connection with England" and "assert the independence of my

## MANY CASUALTIES IN U.S. TRAIN WRECK

Passenger Coaches Go Over Embankment in Indiana Killing Five and Injuring Seventy-One Persons

DANVILLE, Ind., March 7,-Round ing a curve on a thirty foot embankment at Redwood creek bridge two miles west of West Lebanon, Ind., the westbound Continental Limited on the Wabash railway, left the rails tonight and rolled down the incline, killing five persons and injuring seventy-one. The seven coaches of the train were crushed into a pile at the bottom of the high embankment leading to the creek, and it is feared that more dead may be beneath the crumpled cars. Snow and ice made the work of clear-

ing the wreckage slow and dangerous The dead: Mrs. U. G. Good, boarded train at

Fort Wayne, Ind., en route to St. Louis. Mrs. R. S. Grant, en route to Kansas Pullman porter, name unknown

Two unidentified men. The train was one hour and twenty minutes late and was travelling at 40 miles an hour when a rail broke under the weight of the engine, which stayed on the track, but seven coaches, including a mail car, baggage and express car, day coach, parlor car and three sleepers

and over down the embankment and landed eighty feet from the track. Three sleepers were empty when the In a statement made the other day Mr

reck occurred. In the parlor car were about 30 persons, some of whom were injured badly. The five mail clerks es caped with slight bruises. Wrecking and relief trains rushed to the scene from the east and west. The injured were placed on a special train, and taken to Danville. Several of the

injured may die. Nearly every pasenger in the train was hurled over the cars. Two or three were killed and others were pinned down by seats or splintered timbers and mangled to death. Those who were unhurt soon dragged the injured from the overturned cars with the exception of a few, who could not be extricated until wrecking derricks arrived.

Along the snowy banks of the railroad fires were kindled for the women and children, while the men attended to the more seriously, injured. Residents of. West Lebanon and Redwood crossing turried to the wreck with hot coffee and handages.

It may be many hours before the wreckage is cleared away, and the total number of dead definitely announced.

Brave French Officers PARIS, March 7.—French officers are always to the fore when danger has to be faced. This noble quality has been particularly in evidence of late, as so many officers have risked, and too many lost, their lives in the effort to perfect themselves in the art of aviation. Nothng, however, could bear more eloquent testimony to the cool courage which hey evince than the fact that have been informed by the head of their department that from this date the sum of half a franc will be deducted from their pay for the purpose of wreaths to be laid on the graves of those among them who may die in the fulfilment of their duty. Hitherto a subscription has been collected by one of their number for this tribute of regard for a fallen comrade, but accidents have been so frequent and the risk is so great that a certain sum is being set aside for this purpose.

#### NOTICE

Pursuant to the bylaws of the said ompany, notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Con Limited, will be held at their office, 918 toria, on Monday the 1st day of April. 1912, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of elect-. ing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the said meeting.

GEO. R. ELLIOTT. Assistant Secretary.

March 1st, 1912.

LAND NOTICES Sayward Land District—District of Sayward
Take notice that 36 days after date, I,
Herbert H. Pidcock, of Quathiaski Cove, occupation, Gentleman, intends to apply for
permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted
on Beach of east coast of Vancouver Island,
Straits of Georgia at Race Point, at. northeast corner of lot. 30, thence west 57 chains
and 65 links, thence north 5 chains and 75
links to beach, thence following above tine
to place of commencement, containing 30
acres, more or less.

HERBERT HEBER PIDCOCK
Dated 5th February, 1912. sayward Land District—District of Sayward

Sayward Land District—District of Sayward
Take notice that May Roper, of Toronto, occupation Spinster, injends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on, the West By, of lot 131, Cortes Island, Sayward district, 16 chains south of the north-west corner of lot 131 and on the south by, of P. R. 3063; thence south 67 chains more or less to the shore of Cortes Island; thence westerly along high water mark to the east By, of lot 306; thence north 20 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence south 2.80 chains to the shore of Blind Creek Harbor; thence north-westerly along high water mark to the east By, of section 10; thence north 52.14 chains, to the south By, of P. R. 2347, thence east 67 chains to point of commencement, containing 350 acres more or less.

MAY ROPER,

MAY ROPER,
J. F. Tait, Agent.

Viotoria Land District—District of Coast
Range III.

Take notice that Guy McMillan, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Cruiser, intends
to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a
post planted at north-west corner of Timber limit; No. 1082, Kwatna Arm, thence
south, 80 chains, thence west 20 chains,
more or less to shore, thence north 80
chains along shore to mouth of the Kevatna
river, thence east, 20 chains, more or less,
along Kevatna river to point of commencement,

Dated, January 11th, 1912.

Land District, District of Coast, Range III.

Take notice that Aleck Crichton, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Surveyor, intends
to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

lowing described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted at the N.
E. corner and about 40 chains N. E. of
Kank Dow point, on the north side of North
Bentick Arm, B. C., on shore line, and about
50 chains, more or less, east of Timber lease,
44,755, thence west, 40 chains, south to
shore line, 40 chains more or less; thence
in an easterly direction, following shore line
to Kank Dow point, 40 chains; thence in a
northerly direction, following shore line to
post of commencement, containing 160 acres,
more or less.

ALECK CRICHTON,
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent
Dated, December 22nd, 1811.

Land District, District of Coast, Range III. Land District, District of Coast, Range III.

Take notice that Ioll Hylla Verschozle, of Vancouver, occupation, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of H. D. Brown's pre-emption on the south side of the Bella Coola Indian Reserve at Bella Coola, B. C., thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 180 acres, more of less.

more of less.

IOLL HYLLA VERSCHOZLE, B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent, Dated, December 23rd, 1911.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 3.

Range 3.

Take notice that Guy McMillan of Vancouver, occupation Cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the island near mouth of Kwatnariver and about 2 chains west from the north-east corner of Lot 726, thence westerly 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less to river, thence easterly 40 chains, more or less, along river to point of commencement.

GUY McMILLAN,

GUY McMILLAN, Dated, February 14th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Range I

Take notice that Ernest Stewart Weller, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planed on the beach about 30 chains north of the north east corner of T. L. 1276, marked "E. S. W.'s N.E. corner"; thence south 30 chains, more or less to the north east corner of T. L. 1276; thence west 80 chains; thence north 35 chains, more or less to store; thence in an easterly direction along shore to point of commence-

ment, and containing two hundred and sixty (260) acres, more or less.

ERNEST STEWART WELLER,

J. F. Maloney, Agent. Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Range 1 Take notice that Annie Eva Mather of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 30 chains north of the florth east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "A. E. M.'s N.E. corner"; thence north 30 chains, more or less, to the north east corner of T. L. 1278; thence west 40 chains; thence north 30 chains, more or less to shore; thence in a north easterly direction along shore to point of commencement, and containing two hundred and twenty (220) acres, more or less.

ANNIE EVA MATHER,

J. F. Maloney, Agent.
Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast

Coast Land District—District of Coast
Range 1

Take notice that Beatrice Mary Harrison Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "B. M. H. M.'s N.W. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 25 chains, more or less, to west line of T. L. 42966; thence north 80 chains along west line of T. L. 42966; thence west 25 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, and containing two hundred (290) acres, more or less.

BEATRICE MARY HARRISON MATHER,

J. F. Maloney, Agent. Dated, February 18th, 1912. Coast Land District-District of Coast

Range 1

Take notice that Maud Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "M. M.'s S.W. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 25 chains, more or less to west line of T. L. 42966; thence 30 chains south along west line of T. L. 42966; thence west 25 chains, more or less to point of commencement, and containing two hundred (200) acres more or less.

MAUD MATHER,
J. F. Maloney, Agent
Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Range 1

Take notice that Frederick Henry Byers of Vancouver, B. C., Occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north east corner of T. L. 493, marked "F. H. B's N.W. Cor. Post"; thence south 35 chains, more or less to the N. W. corner of T. L. 1276; thence east 50 chains; thence north 35 chains, more or less to the shoig; thence west along shore to point of commencement and containing two hundred and eighty (280) acres, more or less.

or less,
FREDERICK HENRY BYERS
J. F. Maloney, Agent.
Dated, February 18th, 1912. Coast Land District—District of Coast Range 1.

Range I.

Take notice that Alice Ida Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 15 chains south of the south east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "A. I. M's S.E. corner"; thence north 15 chains, more or less, to south east corner of T. L. 1278; thence west 40 chains; thence south 35 chains, more or less to south east corner of T. L. 1278; thence west 40 chains; thence south 35 chains, more or less to shore, thence in a north easterly direction along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing two hundred (200) acres, more or less.

ALICE IDA MATHER, J. F. Maloney, Agent.

Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Range One-Land District. Take notice that Charles F. Mills, of Van-couver, B. C., occupation salmon canner, in-tends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands on the north shore of Kincome Inlet:

Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of Charles Creek and alongside of southwest corner post of timber limit No. 44061, thence north twenty chains, thence west twenty chains, thence south twenty chains, thence sast following shore to place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

GHARLES FRANCIS MILLS Agent for Gilford Fish Company, Limited Dated March 7th, 1912. CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

#### THE SUNNY DRY BELT

ITS ORCHARDISTS DON'T USE THE SMUDGE POT And never have had a crop failure.

We cannot sell you a bearing orchard because the owners will not put a price on them that we would dare to quote.

3,000 per acre was offered for the orchard known as the Widow Smith's. It was refused. She figured wisely-Why Looklast year she sold 16,000 boxes of apples on the trees for \$22,-500; Then besides there was prize money; for she wins prizes all over the world.—Be foolish to sell, wouldn't she?

you are interested in Fruit Growing in the Greatest-Fruit -District in the Greatest-Fruit-Country in the world-We have won prizes everywhere-I will be glad to send you our booklet, FRUIT GROWING, Past, Present and Future. Drop us a card right

ORCHARD HOME DEVELOP-MENT COMPANY, LTD. Kamloops, British Columbia.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster., A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium. cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.



Plant breeding and selecting has been our business for years. We market the results in the shape of thoroughbred vegetable and flower seeds. They grow PREE ON REQUEST D. M. Forry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

# TREATIES OF

Only Three U. S. Senators Vote Against Ratification—Submission of Disputes to The Hague Tribunal

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 7 .-Stripped of the clauses which it was claimed, would invade the constitutional treaty making power of the senate and with many other limitations added, the general abitration treaties between the United States and England and France, proposed by President Taft and Secretary Knox, as forerunners of universal peace were ratified by the senate by a vote of 76 to 3.

The senators who voted against the ratification were Lorimer, Martine, and Reed. The latter two are Democrats. President Taft tonight, before leaving for his trip to Toledo and Chicago did not comment upon the Senate's action. It is known he had hoped to see the treaties ratified unanimously, He had declared that certain amendnents would not be objectionable.

Virtually the treaties now are "Up in the air" and in their modified form nust be referred to England and France. By the terms of an amendment pro-posed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, the senate consented to the ratification of the treaties with the distinct proposition that they do not authorize the submission "To arbitration of any question that affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational questions of several states or the territorial integrity of the United States, or concerning question of alleged indebtedness or monied obligations of any state of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe doctrine, or other purely governmental policy." To Hague Tribunal

As amended, the treaties provide that all differences with the exception of the subjects named in the Bacon amendment which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, and which are justifiable in their nature, shall be submitted to arbitration at the Hague tribunal.

The final action came at the end of a long day of debate and after battling on numerous amendments. The administration senators, though figuring on a close vote on the third clause, and closely following the roll call, were surprised and confused by the result. Their view was that the elimination was achieved by the massing of a practically solid Democratic vote with a sprinkng of Republicans. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader of the senate, Hayburn of Idaho, Gronna of North Dakota, Gamble of South Dakota, Stone of Missouri, Poindexter of Washington, Taylor of Tennesses, and Davis of Arkansas, were absent. Of these, Stone, Gronna, Gamble and Davis

had been paired. The treaty with England was first taken up and the first vote came up promptly at 4.30 o'clock on an amendment proposed by the foreign relations committee to eliminate clause 3 of article 3—the provision around which the fight had centred—and on this the mo-tion was carried 42 to 40.

Clause 3 would have submitted to a joint high commission the question as to whether a difference was subject to arbitration and its decision was made final. It was contended that the clause would take from the senate its prerogative as party of the treaty making power, and along that line the battle waged from first to last.

#### REVOLT IN MEXICO

President Madero Said to Have Moved Troops Through American Territory

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 7. (via El Paso, Tex.)-President Madero has succeeded in moving troops through American territory notwithstanding Governor Colquilts protest and the refusal of the government in Washington to grant permission, if information received by the rebels from their agents in the north is true. A message received today states that General San Jines had crossed the Rio Grande at Ojinaga, with federal troops which had been shipped into the U. S. via La Redo and Basie pass and then, dressed in citizens' clothes, moved to Presidio, the American town opposite Ojinaga. San Jines is the general ordered to Juarez to command the government forces and who arrived there after the town had been taken by the

To avoid loss, should robbery and looting grow out of the present situation a number of wealthy property owners have secured insurance at one and a half per cent. from Lloyds. There is not now, nor has there been any great excitement among Americans, because of their inability to leave this city.

EL PASO, March 7.—Shipments or and ammunition to the Vasquista rebels at Juarez, alleged to be in viulation of the neutrality laws, were obstructed today by Colonel E. Steever, commanding the U. S. troops on duty along the Mexico border.

A consignment of sixty carbines and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, destined to James I. Smith, whom Colonel Steever, on advices received from operatives of the department of state and justice, characterizes as a fictitious person, is being held at the United States immigration station, pending instructions from the department of The shipment detained by Colonel Stever is one of three have been made in the last few days.

#### Col. Boosevelt Endorsed

KANSAS CITY, March 7 .- Col. Theodore Roosevelt was endorsed for the Republican presidential nomination by Republicans of the fifth Missouri congressional district in the first preferential primary to be held in the United

#### DECREASE IN WAGES

Railwaymen of Grand Trunk Will Not Submit to Buling Without a

TORONTO, March 7 .- Conductors, brakemen, and baggagemen on "short runs," or branch lines on the Grand Trunk railway have been notified that. increased rates of pay which became effective January 1, of this year in accordance with the award of the board of conciliation and arbitration after the strike of 1916 will be reduced after April 1. The announcement is received by the railwaymen with much dissatisfaction and they are indignant at who they consider a gross breach of faith, and the company's action will not be accepted without a struggle.

The company justifies its position on the ground that it had reserved its right to change the schedule on giving one month's notice to the men concerne and that the larger amount paid for short runs was not just to the men on the longer runs. For the shorter runs the old scale of wages will be reverted

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 7 .-- A proclamation lifting the quarantne against the Texas fever tick in Orange county, this state, was issued today by State Veterinarian Keane and signed by Governor Johnson. In issuing the proclamation, Dr. Keane announced that the state is slowly becoming cleared of this pest. The only counties now under quarantine are San Luis Obispo and part of San Diego.

#### UNHAPPY COUNT

German Mobleman Further Imprisoned for Alleged Striking of Warden— States Pitiable Condition

BERLIN, March 7 .- Count Gisbert Wolff-Metternich was again sentenced to another month's imprisonment for striking a prison warder. A common thief and the miserable woman who had sold the bits of brass and zinc he stole having been removed weeping from the dock in one of the small courts of the Criminal Court, their place was taken by the tall, slim, and athletic figure of the young Count. He was very pale, and appeared to be

Warders in the prison in which he is confined gave evidence that he refused to return to his cell after a walk in the courtyard, and had struck a jailer in the eye. This the Count denied, and declared that the officials had treated him brutally, having dragged him along the floor and thrown him down upon his bed. He made a piteous appeal to the judge not to add to his present punishment, saying: "I have been under arrest 14 months,

and have been very ill. You do not know what it is to be in prison, be-tween the narrow walls of a cell, only able to go five feet to the left and five feet to the right. You do not know what it is to sit all day with nothing to do, First they gave me paper bags to paste, then that stopped. and now I have no occupation. You do not know the horrors of prison life. My cell is unsanitary, malodorous, and full of vermin."

The judge sharply told him to con-fine his remarks to the matter in

"When I am free I will get the workmen who shared my sufferings to prove that my statement is true," he exclaimed. Then, with tears running down his face, and sobbling, he made a last appeal for mercy: "What am I? My parents have deserted me. I have no position and no money. My wife threatens to divorce me if my punishment is increased. I am Innocent of the offence for which I have been already condemned, and if the ondemned remembers the falsehoods she swore she will suffer on her deathbed. There is nothing for me but to shoot myself."

#### COWICHAN WILL CASE SETTLED

Defendant Spears Elects to Take the Land Under Agreement and to Pay Plaintiff \$1,900

The Cowichan will case in which Mr. William Moulton was the plaintiff against Mr. William Forrest and John Spears has been settled. This was an action of election arising under the will of the late Matthew James Marshall, who died on the 15th of January, 1909. The plaintiff is a devisee of 100 acres of land at Cowichan Bay under the will dated 2nd January, 1909, of the yaiue of about \$2500 at the date of the death of the testator. The defendant Spears is the residuary legatee and devisee. The will was proved in solimn form on the 5th January, 1916, before Mr. Justice Gregory and probate issued to the defendant Forrest as executor.

Shortly after the death of the testator, the defendant Spears claimed that he had purchased from the testator, the defendant Spears claimed that he had purchased from the testator the 190 acres, devised to the plaintiff by instrument in writing of the 23rd of October, 1839, and after testator's death the defendant Spears registered the alleged agreement, and claimed that the devised to Moulton of the 100 acres was his land and cansequently that Moulton had no claim whatever to the land either at law or in equity. The plaintiff Moulton claimed that if Spears took the land under the agreement of purchase he must pay to him compensation out of the residuary extate which

that if Spears took the land under the agree-ment of purchase he must pay to him com-pensation out of the residuary estate which he took under the will as defendant could not take under and against the provisions of the will.

not take under and against the provisions of the will.

The defendant Spears has elected to take the land under the agreement and to pay Moulton 51900 for same together with \$100 costs between party and party and he Spears also assuming the Hability of a \$800 mortgage on the land.

Mr. Leonard C. Mills (with him S. Perry Mills, K. C.) for the plaintiff Moulton. Messrs. Wootton & Goward for defendant William Forrest the executor. And Messrs. Crease & Crease for the defendant Spears.

The Lord's Day act is to be rigorously enforced hereafter at Vancouver, drug stores glone, among places of busi-

ness, being permitted to remain open on North Vancouver ratepayers will decide by plebiscite whether or not bottle licenses shall be ssued in that city. Kootenay is following the example of the Okanagan Valley in organizing a

co-operative telephone company. The Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute will hold its next general meeting at Kaslo on May 15,

Captain Raould Amundsen Reached Goal on December 14th, Remaining in Vicinity for Three Days

LONDON, Eng., March 7 .- Positive news has been received here that Captain Raculd Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14th, last remaining until the 17th. There is absolutely no news as to Captain Robert F.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 7 .-Iwo local newspapers today received dispatches from Captain Raould Amund sen announcing that he reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911. The dispatches were sent from Hobart, 'Tasmania, where Amundsen arrived yester-

The dispatches read: "Pole reached fourteenth-seventeenth December."
This evidently means that he stayed in the vicinity of the pole for three days, to take observations as to his posi-

Interest in London

LONDON, March 7 .- (Earlier): While ntense interest has been aroused in the results attained by the South Polar expeditions under command of Captain Raould Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, and Captain Robert F. Scott, of the British royal navy, respectively, which are returning from the Antarctic regions, dispatches received here are

Captain Amundsen has arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on the steamer Fram, and according to the first word from that port he declared that Captain Scott had reached the pole. Up to a late hour tonight, however, no word to that effect had come to Mrs. Scott, wife of the British explorer, who still doubted the achievement, and reiterated her hope that the news was true.

Nor did Lieutenant Evans, the London secretary of the Scott expedition, receive any direct word of Captain Scott's reported success and he assumed he would be among the first notified, prob-



CAPTAIN RACULD AMUNDSEN Norwegian explorer whom a London dis patch says has reached the South Pole.

ably by a message from Captain Scott himself, through the agency of Captain Amundsen, if it had happened that the two explorers crossed tracks after their dash to the pole. With reference to the results of the Amundsen expedition, despatches reaching London from various points gave early reports that the Norwegian had not been successful in in his quest. Later, however, a Copen-hagen despatch said that the Social Demokraten had published news from Christiana that a telegram from a member of the Fram expedition declared that Amundsen had reached the South Pole. Other reports seem to confirm this, and



STEAMSHIP PRAM Vessel in which Captain Raould Amundsen made his voyage of discovery to Antarctic regions.

at the same time to dispose of the rumor that Captain Scott had reached the pole. None of the authorities here are nclined to credit this latter report until confirmed.

#### Formidable Competitor

In the race for the pole, Britishers, while hoping for the British representative, entertained fears that Captain Amundsen would win the honor as his previous expeditions made him a formidable competitor. It was he who discovered the Northwest Passage in 1905. Captain Amundsen had with him a hardy band of Norwegians who undoubtedly were greatly aided by skils in traversing the ice of the glaciers, and he put his faith in Siberian dogs for supply sledges. He had an advantage of nearly eight months over Captain Scott in the race for the pole and his base of supplies was nearly one hundred miles nearer the goal. Moreover his was not a scientific expedition, but one designed to move swiftly. The steamer ?ram | climb?"

is the vessel in which Dr. Nansen made a journey of thousands of miles in the Arctic ocean in 1903-6 and on which Captain Amundsen planned to drift with the Arctic ice to the North Pole. Captain Amundsen selected in April, 1909, to carry out this drifting trip in search of the North Pole, but changed his plans and in the following year proceeded by way of South America for the Antarctic. Early in 1911 Lieutenant Pannell of Captain Scott's expedition. Pennell of Captain Scott's expedition, sent word from Stewart Island that he had came on Amundsen's ship in the Bay of Wales, Ross Sea, where the Norwegian had made his winter quarters

#### EARL GREY ON CHILD ADOPTION

Cites Opportunities for Pinding Homes in Canada for Homeless Children in England

LONDON, March 7.—Earl Grey, taking part in a discussion on "The Emigration of Poor Law Children" at the Central Poor Law conference the other day, said that provincial governments in Canada had established a register of selected families who could be safely entrusted with the care of an imported child. No family was allowed to come on pages of the register unless it had five distinct references as to character. "You have a large number of the most admirable people in Canada ready to adopt your children."

The guardians in this country had nearly 50,000 Poor Law children without

"I want to give the childless home of Canada the child it wants to have. You have got them. They are costing you a lot of money every year, and you can secure for thousands of your children opportunities such as are not provided for them in this country, of growing up under conditions which will make them happy, God-fearing, industrious and respectable citizens.

#### STRANGE FREAKS OF HUMAN FEAR

Woman Lion Tamer Paints at Sight of Beetle-Mountain Climbers
Afraid of Slugs

LONDON, March 7.-From Bukares comes news of a queer freak of emotion. Miss Tacoresco, a lady lion tamer, suddenly fainted amid her animals. With difficulty she was removed before the lions had grown so restless as to become unmanageable. Everybody wondered what it was that had suddenly terrified her. When she recovered she explained that the sight of a black beetle in the cage had caused her to faint with fright, and she refused to go among the lions again until the black peetle had been Here is one more proof of the oft-

proven fact that courage is the most tricky thing in the world. We have nembers of the Alpine Club whom the who rever in slubs but do not like to look out of a third story window. Lord Roberts is said to be afraid of cats, and there are some men who would set out gaily to cross Africa, but who would fall into a cold sweat at the idea of invading an important business house and demanding to see the manager. They would go afoot to shoot tigers in the jungle, but would be afraid to object in a fashionable restaurant at dinner-time if the waiter gave them the wrong change. Horror f open spaces and a dread of narrow places are two quite clearly defined nervous conditions. There exists a perfectly appalling nomenclature of these queer flaws in a man's pluck. There are claustrophobia (fear of confined places), monophobia (fear of being alone), agoraphobia (fear of open spaces), anthropophobia (fear of society), batophobia (continual fear that walls and ceilings are going to fall upon one), pedionomophobia (fear of dwelling in plains), and siderodromophobia (fear of railway travelling).

But courage is a thing even more complex then these considerations suggest. "I had a quaint illustration in a moderate way last autumn, when was initiating a friend into climbing," said an enthusiastic rock climber in discussing the matter, "We were going up the Glyder Fawr from Llyn Idwal, in North Wales. I had chosen a perfectly easy scramble because I did not wish to bother my friend. We were going up a wide, open slope over some loosish stones, and were as safe as we should have been on Piccadilly pavement. But I was astonished to find that my friend was thoroughly frightened. It was the wide space on every side, and the smooth, straight slope away from his feet into the lake that temporarily put him off his mental balance. I was rather stupidly annoy-ed; with great difficulty I got him to come on, and ultimately we got to the amphitheatre of precipices which the last lap of the ascent. I chose a narrow gully which came handy, and about half-way up wished I had not. It was perfectly easy climbing, and quite safe, so long as nothing happened, but there was potential danger. We had to swing up over some stones jammed between two vertical and the stones were slippery and wet, and sometimes one had to put one's entire weight on a stone without being perfectly sure that it would stand it. was thoroughly uneasy, and, in the incomfortable part, quie convinced that I should never get my friend be-hind to do it. But he took it like a bird, without hesitation; it did wot seem to occur to him that there was anything to be afraid of ,and he was astonished when I told him at the top that I had not at all liked the position. With the rock walls shutting out space he had felt nice and cosy, and had done it like going up a ladder. "Again, when I am about half-way

through a climb I usually feel frightened, and finish with a sense of gasping relief. But I am ready for another climb just the same-and I do it, not with a moral effort, but because I want to. Plenty of other climbers, I believe, are like that. we cowards, or are we not? And since climbing frightens us, why do we

## TO THE COAST

Mr. G. J. Bury Announces That C. P. R. will Build Line trom Winnipeg to Pacific at Cost of \$60,000,000

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7,-To a eputation from Northern Manitoba who waited on him, headed by Premier Roblin, Vice-President Bury this afternoon intimated that the C.P.R. may spend shortly sixty million dollars on an entirely new line of railway from the prairies to the Pacific coast as an outlet for grain and the products of the prairies. He stated such a line was necessary owing to the congested state of the present freight lines. It would be built right away but labor and materials required for such an enterprise could not be got this year. This year could have got much more than twenty-five million dollars from the executive of the company if he could have spent it, but labor and materials are lacking. The company has all the cars it requires but needs terminals and tracks. "Our line must be double tracked from Vancouver to Winnipeg without delay,

said Mr. Bury. "What is the use of shipping wheat if we have no lines to run the trains over or the necessary terminal facilities."

Mr. Bury viewed with alarm the outlook in the west as far as railway development is concerned. "It is not money," he repeated, "it is material and labor. Six years ago the Canadian Pacific Railway had doubled its terminal facilities but those had been far and away outgrown again this year and the company would have to double its terminals.

Again he referred to the shortage of material and labor and the difficulties met by great railroads in constructing lines to keep up with the development of the country.

"Do you know," he declared to Prem ier Roblin, "that in 1912, according to our calculations, based on the development of all railways in Western Canada, and the proportionate growth of the country, that only forty per cent. of the crop will be moved by the close of navigation if we continue growing as we are this year. You will admit that development of Canada is the greatest ever known in the world. The Canadian Paeific planned for ten thousand miles of lines all over the country but these could not be constructed until the main lines were double tracked and in shape to cope with the traffic from all over the system. But under the circumstances the company had to see to the needs of settlers most in want first and that was the policy which the company adopted and which will be followed right

#### BRITISH COAL STRIKE

Newspapers Make Appeal To Ris Ma-jesty To Bring Crists To An End

LONDON, March 7 .- The morning papers print an appeal to King George to bring the coal strike to an end. The London Express says: "Only one man, it is now evident, can bring immediate peace in the coal war, and that one man is the king. Ministers have failed, parliament is impotent, and the customary channels of industrial arbitration are blocked. But the king can save the situation

"It may be objected that as the king is a constitutional monarch, he must act through his constitutional advisor, but that is not a valid objection in this great national crisis. The king is the father of his people, as such he may, without a breach of constitutional usage, through his advisors, offer himself as mediator.

"Such a course would have the enthusiastic approval of the whole nation. Will the king's advisors stand in the way?"

This appeal is issued as a result of more futile conferences between cabinet ministers, the miners and the owners, the growing paralysis of the railways, the increase of the price of food and many more thousands of men out of employment, marking another day of drift.

Both owners and men predicted last night that the strike would continue a fortnight or longer.

Telegrams from all parts shows great havoc is being wrought in every industry and among all classes. Millions of dollars are being lost every

In addition to all this, a plague of darkness is now making itself felt. Hundreds of towns are reducing the hours of lighting or cutting out the service altogether. In many places the spectre of famine is already visible in the homes of the poor with their fireless hearths. Water supply and public health are other matters now involved by the great national disaster, as little or no coal is now going into the cities which are dependant upon steam engines and boilers for their water supply and for the proper working of their drainage arrangements.

#### SEEKS DAMAGES

Plaintiff Claims He Received Injuries through Negligence of Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Co.

VANCOUVER, March 7 .- In the supreme court before Mr. Justice Murphy today an action was commenced in which Mr. George Snell is suing the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring Co. for unstated damages for injuries which he claims he received through the company's negligence while em-ployed in loading salmon on the steamship Keemun at Evans Coleman & Evens docks on January 4, 1911.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., of Victoria, and Mr. D. E. McDonald, are associated as the company's counsel. The action is continuing.

## STOP THAT LEAK

That's what the city are trying to do at the Reservoir

# Copas & Young

Are stopping the leak from your pocket MADE BY COMBINE PRICES. Any of the following will help.

Ham, Mild Cured, per pound
Ham, Morrell's Picnic, per pound
Eggs, Local, fresh, 3 dozen for\$1.00
Pickles, Stephens', large bottles, per bottle25¢
Potted Meats, Morrell's, 4 tins for25¢
Pineapple, Libby's, per large can
Small's Maple Flavor Syrup, per quart tin 256
Pork and Beans, Davies, 3 tins for
Jam, Anti-Combine Pure, 5-lb. tin
And our Famous Independent Creamery Butter, 3
pounds for

The store at the Corner of Fort and Broad Streets, is out of all Combines. WE SAVE YOU MONEY

## COPAS & YOUNG



EXTRACT OF WILD PLOWERS OF EXMOOR

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

#### CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist

Government St., near Yates.

## Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ld

A SPECIALTY

544-546 Yates Street

### You Do Not Have To Go Fishing

You can buy your fish right here and you are sure of getting the best catch that money can buy. Holland Herring, 6 for ..... 25¢ Norwegian Herring, 4 for all de en abel off show ess. 25¢ Cove Oysters, per tin .....200 Eastern, per tin ......85¢ Condensed Clams, per tin 25c, or ...... Billett Thon Marine, per tin ..... Bayley's Lunch Herring, per bottle......25¢

## DIXI H.ROSS & Co.

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....20¢ .....15¢ \$1.00 e....25¢

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## Where To Go? For Visiting Fishermen

COWICHAN RIVER

In writing of the fishing of Vancouver Island, the Cowichan River comes naturally first to mind, its fame having traveled far, and its beauties charmed many a visiting angler, while for many years it has been the stand-by of Victoria anglers, through being within such easy distance of the city.

From early spring until late fall the Cowichan vields good sport, from the run of the steelheads and the first sea trout until the end of the season when the river is full of dogsalmon and the trout are gorging on their

When the middle reaches of the river are oo high to fish, good baskets of trout may be made near the mouth in the tidal water; teelheads can be caught in the deep pools of the upper reaches, while later on the cohoes and spring salmon will take the angler's fly or

The man who is not satisfied with sport such as the Cowichan River can afford is hard to please indeed. The ideal way to enjoy the river to the full is to work down it by canoe; such a trip as this affords the tourist, be he angler or be he not, a unique opportunity to experience a delightful outing which is quite out of the ordinary routine of sight-seeing or out-of-door amusements.

Most of us have felt a thrill when reading of the daring deeds of Canadian voyageurs shooting the rapids of some broken stream, rushing and leaping through the virgin forests. Here is the chance to enjoy the deeper thrills of actual experience almost at our very doors, and yet in a setting of scenery as perfectly wild, natural and unspoilt by civilization as though we had left the dust and noise of city life days and weeks behind us. Riffle and rapid, deep quiet pool and tumbling fall, wide open stretch fringed with clean, bright gravel bars, and narrow, rock-walled canyonhere is a panorama of ever-changing pictures affording never-ending delight.

The crystal-clear water, running now be-tween banks clothed with foliage of every shade of green and carpeted with moss and fern, now between cool, moist walls of rock, clothed with masses of wild maiden-hair, and anon in a wilder bed of shining pebbles, passing on its way many a fair dogwood tree gleaming in its bridal veil of white blossoms against the dark green background of pine and hemlock and cedar , sings as it runs a song of merriment, lightheartedness, and joy to charm away the care of the traveler or the

Two hours in the train from Victoria through varied scenery of forest and lake. mountain and fiord, brings one to the little town of Duncan, the centre of a fertile farming district, where can be hired the Indians for the trip, who, with their canoes, are despatched ahead of the party to the headwaters of the river, where it leaves the lake. So long as care is taken to hire experienced Indians and to see that they take good, big canoes, there need be no thought of danger, nor need it be deemed at all necessary to leave the ladies of the party at home, for they can participate in and add to the enjoyment of the outing with-

out danger or discomfort. A twenty-two mile drive in horse stage of automobile along a country road winding its way among the forest giants that have stood for centuries in silent majesty, passing here and there a prosperous, well kept farm, brings one to the lake of which the river forms the outlet. Here is a comfortable hotel to shelter those who must have luxurious housing even among the beauties of Nature, and here are met the Indians with their canoes ready for the run down stream back to Duncan and the railway. How long the trip will take depends on the leisure and inclination of the passenger. One day will suffice if needs must, but most will surely want to linger on the journey, halting to try the tempting pools where lurk the biggest trout and to camp and cook them

at the place of capture. Here and there it is necessary to make a short portage while the Indians let the canoes down by ropes through some stretch where it is not safe to run, but these places are few and of short distance. The fisherman will find an endless variety of likely spots and the fish he hooks will be worthy of his skill. An experienced angler who has fished many well-known streams in this and other lands, in comparing the sport on the Cowichan with that on the famous Nepigon, gives the palm to our Island stream, as yielding gamer fish. Can higher compliment be paid to any Canadian water?

In the autumn months a variety of sport may be enjoyed in the district. Black bear are common, deer are everywhere, in the lower reaches of the valley pheasants abound, while grouse are plentiful in the hills. Elk or wapiti an be had by those who are willing to take a the extra trouble and travel a little further to the wilds, and the lakes are full of trout, which can be caught either trolling or with the artificial fly.

For the sportsman, who has a week or two o spare, a sojourn in the Cowichan valley. with a run down the river by canoe to end it, will be an experience that he will not forget and will often wish to repeat.

#### MOOSE HUNTING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Lke all hunters and sportsmen who hunt and travel the Canadian wilds and hear wonderful stories of exceptionally large deer, cari-

bou or moose, I had heard, on a previous trip of the big moose of Great Lake region.

Most of these wonderful stories have their foundation in fact, and when I heard, in a previous season, a marvelous tale concerning the big moose of Great Lake region, I decided to do what I could in the way of securing him. Whether I got the big bull or not I will let my readers decide for themselves after they have read my story.

As the next hunting season drew near I kept the mail busy with letters to my friend, whom I shall call "L", regarding a proposed trip to the neighborhood of the big lakes near the upper portion of Shelburne County, Nova

. At last after several days on train and steamer I jumped off at the little station, to be greeted by my friend and hunting companion. With him was old Jim McKay. When his eyes fell on me his face beamed and after shaking hands with me, he said: "Well, well, noo Jock, I'm verra glad to see ye!" In reply to my questions as to the prospects of a good hunt, he replied: "Weel, mon, I ha' na doot that ye'll manage to get a muckle sport, ye ken the groon's alrecht!" I then told him of our proposed direction, and his quaint answer "Ye're a guid mon and hae the proper. spirit; it's a muckle shame there's na Scotch in ye!" He would have talked longer but as I was in haste to get to the woods I bade him good-by and jumped into the vehicle that was waiting to convey me to my friend's house, where I could unpack my trunk and transfer my dunnage to pack sacks-sacks which were then to be placed aboard the ox team for the first portion of our journey up the usual tote

I will not go into details of the first few days of incessant paddling and portaging around bad rapids with frequent stops to fish as well as to camp during the evening.

Early in the morning on the fourth day we heard a cow call, towards the east, evidently about a mile away from the river. We also saw numerous good moose signs and the same were quite fresh.

By this time the scenery had become more and more wild as well as beautiful and finally as we turned a bend in the river we saw before us the entrance to the lake, "a Sportsman's Paradise."

Here and there in the distance were several flocks of ducks, quite a few asleep on the rocks, ile out in the lake were many small islands thickly wooded and having small sand banks in the shadows of whose shores we could see the trout jumping every now and then after flies and bugs, It was indeed a sight such as would delight the heart of any sportsman and

We had hardly entered the big lake when we saw approaching on the western side a small hunting canoe and upon closer observation found it to contain two Indians John Globe and Louis Francis. We slowly paddled over and they greeted us with their customary "Bou jou! How you come, eh? By river? We see good moose sign on de west side of lak', mebbe you git dat big feller. We go down Walbi Lak' for still hunt; dat one good place-must go now. Bou jou!" With this they paddled off, not even deigning to look

We paddled about three miles further up the lake and finding a sheltered spot made preparations for camping. In a short time we had our tent up and duffle unpacked, and while "L" cooked the supper of trout, beans and tea, I got busy with the spruce bough bed.

After a short smoke and just about an hour before sundown we started towards the northern end of the lake to try a call. We had to be extremely careful to keep well along the western side, as there was absolutely no wind and sound can be heard a great distance on a clear, quiet evening. Finally "L" broke the stillness with, "Let's go ashore here and try a call," so we pushed our craft into the shallows and waded ashore.

In the moose the sense of hearing is developed to a wonderful degree and it seems possessed of marvelous powers which enable it to discriminate between innocent sounds and noises indicating danger. An absolutely calm, windless night, therefore, is required for calling. Moreover, the game is so wary that in coming to a call it will always circle around and try to come up the wind in order to get a scent of the animal or being from which the call seems to come.

We carefully selected a small mound about a hundred feet from shore, facing a small birch growth, and "L." climbed to the top, moose horn in hand. Then he gave the longdrawn call three times. All was quiet, and we waited, fairly straining our ears to catch the slightest sound. Perfect silence reigned all about us except for the melanchely hooting of a great owl close by.

We waited fully twenty minutes and then tried another. After repeated efforts, and when it had become so dark that we could not have seen our game, we decided to give it up and go back to our canoe. A short paddle brought us to the camp, where we crawled into our sleeping bags.

The next morning we were up long before dawn, and after a hasty cup of coffee made over the remaining embers, we put on jackets and moccasins and climber into our canoe for a paddle to the eastern side of the Great Lake. We certainly appreciated the short paddle.

as it helped to warm us up. The lake was cov-

ice, but by ten minutes we had reached the eastern' side of the lake and quietly disemmarked. A short distance from the shore was a thick spruce covert, and here we decided to remain hidden and to give our call, as we could see the big swamp at the end as well as on

After listening a few minutes, "L." gave his long, hoarse call three times, and then we waited. I was just going to ask him if he had heard a noise on our right when he said: "Listen!—hear that?" Sure enough from the swamp on our right came a loud, "Bwah! Bwah! Bwah!" It sounded like a large goose and would have fooled any novice, but when you have once heard a moose call you never forget it. In a few minutes he let out his "Bwah! Bwah! Bwah!" as if requesting an answer from the supposed cow. As he was by this time fairly close, we dared not call again, so simply used the only alternative, namely, to wait. In about an hour a slight wind sprang up and we immediately made tracks for our cance for fear he should get wind of us and clear out of the locality alto-

We quietly paddled across the lake and after eating a good breakfast, we took down our tent and moved our outfit about a mile further down the like, so as not to disturb the

big fellow.

We spent the day in cruising around the fishing but refrained from doing any shooting whatever, although we raised flocks of black ducks at every bend in the lake and river. As we had great sport with our rods we contented ourselves with a generous catch of the speckled beauties. That night it rained, but towards midnight the wind changed to northwest and at dawn it was cold as ice. I was awakened by hearing "L." whisper in my ear, "Come on, get out; it's a fine morning to call. We'll get that big 'cuss' to-

day."

We again made our voyage across the lake and took our station, "L." on top of a handy rock and myself concealed on his left.

Again "L." gave his call, and in five seconds we had an answer, the same deep bark; in fact it was the deepest tone I have ever heard, and my friend exclaimed, "By Gosh, that must be some old grandfather. I'll bet he has a pair of horns on him like a chandelier!" I felt sure then I would get a crack at something that day.

In another few minutes he gave a couple of short barks and "L." motioned me to be ready any second. Fortunately there was absolutely no wind. You could not have smelt a Gloucester Banker sixty feet away. I lit a safety match, but not a breath was stirring, and to make matters still better, the sun was just rising over the tops of the green woods directly in front of us.

Once more "L." called, putting his horn close to the ground and giving a low, whining sound with a decided gurgle on the end, and as he threw down his horn he looked at me and said, "I did the best I could on that call." The next second he whispered excitedly, "By Jove, look out! Here he comes!"

At first I did not see him, as he was sneaking down along the edge of the spruce thickets, stopping every now and then to try and get sight of us; but on he came until he got within about ninety yards, then crossed over in front of us. "L." gave me the signal for first shot. and I put my big 45.70 up and drew a bead on his shoulder and fired. He, however, did not jump at the shot, and I thought I had missed him, and gave him another. "Shoot lower!" velled my companion, and once more I fired, aiming about six inches lower. Then he reared up on his hind legs and turned to go back from where he came, but I hit him once again. He ran a short distance, then made a final plunge, and after a few kicks he was ours.

We ran quickly to where he law and then we saw what a wonderfully fine specimen he was. I counted twenty points, the shovels of the horns being fourteen inches wide and the antlers having a maximum spread of fifty-two inches ,both being very even.

We immediately commenced skinning the head and quartering him. It took us three days to get him to the last lake, after continuous hard packing and portaging and canoeing, where, with the help of a team of oxen, we brought the outfit and our moose to the little village of Clyde.

We both felt proud of our victory, and as we were unloading who should congratulate us but old Mac. "Mon! mon! ye hae the recht kind noo, an' how did ye manage tae get sic a big yin? My boy, I hae the utmost respec' for your hunting qualities an am verra porud o' ye. It's a muckle shame ther's nae Scotch

After shaking hands with the old chap and the usual backwoods gentlemen at the little cross-roads store, I made my preparations for the homeward trip. This had been better than all my previous trips, and as the great head hangs on my wall I ask myself, "Did I get the right one this time?"

Let my readers answer. I, at least, am satisfied .- J. S. Gustine, jr., in Red and Gun.

#### A HOLIDAY TRIP IN THE LILLOOET DISTRICT. B. C.

Visiting Lillooet in the spring I was so impressed with the beauty of the district and its possibilities from a sportsman's viewpoint that I immediately decided that my next furlough would be spent in further exploration. Returning to Vancouver I looked up two kinered by a thick mist which seemed as cold as | dred spirits and with the help of many maps

and much talk we decided that July sixteenth would see us on our way to this promised land of scenic beauty, fish and game. More discussions were necessary before we had decided on the contents of our packs, which must contain blankets, food, fishing tackle, photographic outfits, and lest we forget mosquito netting. At last all arrangements were complete, the morning of July 16th saw us leaving Vancouver eastbound via C. P. R. We had chosen the hottest day of the year for a start, and the further we got from the coast. the higher went the mercury until arriving at Lytton, our jumping off place, in the early evening we found the glass registering 102 in the shade, the difficulty being to find the

Lytton is perched on the banks of the Fraser at the confluence of it and the Thompson River, and from a distance is most picturesque. Early next morning we boarded the stage, and started up the North Canyon of the

A sad occurrence marred the day's pleasure to a certain extent. At breakfast it was found that there was not enough porridge to go round and I was the victim.

On leaving Lytton the road dashes down a steep incline overhanging the river, crosses the mouth of the Thompson on a spindling legged bridge of considerable height, up again to the bank of the Fraser, and turns into the woods only to emerge again on the river's bank at a greater height. In and out it winds always climbing higher until finally you find yourself running along a shelf on the mountain side overhanging the river several hundred feet below. Rounding sharp bluffs, dashing down steep inclines, across deep ravines, up hill sides, generally with the cliff towering over you and always with the river a raging torrent far below, makes this forty-seven miles a trip long to be remembered, especially when considering the magnificent panorama of river and mountain ever in view which entices one's attention from the dangers of the road. We arrived the same evening at the town of Lillooet, a beautiful little hamlet nestling in the valley and boasting well kept gardens and lawns, which, with the flowing river and towering mountains made a picture delight-ing the artistic soul of one of our party and appreciated by all. Next morning we had a taste of packing, walking from Lillooet through the Cayoosh Pass to the foot of Seaton Lake. The thermometer registered ninety-eight in the shade as we passed through a long defile with the sun pouring down upon us and reflecting from the rock walls on all sides. The road bed was so hot that our feet suffered considerably, and all three hurriedly divested ourselves of the packs on arriving at a suitable camping spot at the outlet of Seaton Lake. After bathing we were able to look around with more appreciation at the beauties surrounding us. To the east the pass twisted through tremendous sheer walls of rock. It was ideal-the kind you read of but seldom see. To the west lay twenty miles of lake with huge surrounding mountain walls, their snow capped tops mirrored in the clear waters beneath. When sunset came the riot of color presented was gorgeous beyond description, later toning down into the most wonderful tints. Morning saw us aboard a small steamer, not speeding up the lake, but waddling along rather importantly with plenty of time to gaze at the surrounding hill tops and speculate as to the most likely places for deer or big horn which are plentiful. For these we were too early but we were so pleased with what we had seen so far that we were already talking of our next trip. Reaching the head of the lake just about noon, we made the acquaintance of Paul, an Indian, who undertook to show us a good camping ground on Anderson Lake, about one and a half miles away, and to take us up the lake

Anderson Lake proved, if possible, more beautiful than Seaton. A fine stream runs out of it, and the prospects for a big catch of fish looked bright. We were, however, a lit-tle early for fly fishing only taking a few fish but trolling in the evening was good. Paul and his dugout were on hand early next morning and off we started up the lake. Crossing the mouth of Three Mile Creek, a trout struck carrying off our troll. It was an ideal spot for fishing, but as we had decided on Roaring and McGillivray Creeks we

next day.

At Roaring Creek the sport was good and we soon landed some very fine trout both of the rainbow and silver variety. They were soon in the pan and provided a most enjoyable luncheon. We then paddled on to McGillivray Creek, and after fixing up our tent for the night again tackled the fishing. This creek, by the way, is a mountain torrent rushing out well into the lake. A short distance back it tumbles down several hundred feet through a narrow canyon in a series of splendid cataracts. At the mouth of the creek the fishing proved excellent both with fly and troll. We made a good catch both as to size and number. The water being ice-cold the trout were as game as could be wished for, giving us many an exciting fight in which we were sometimes only second best. From hereon mosquitoes bothered us some at nights but we suffered more from fear of them than actually, and developed our powers of ingenuity in providing means of protection. Next in. From the Springs it is only a few miles

#### WHAT'S DOING FOR THE SPORTS-MAN?

March 25-Opening of the trout-fishing

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

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

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

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

small Stewart spoon.

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

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

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

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

day proved very windy, and we had a pretty strenuous few hours in the canoe before reaching the head of the lake. . There we picked up a half-breed farmer who drove us across the divide and down to the Birkenhead Hatchery, a distance of twenty-two miles, where we duly landed after a rough passage, stopping over night on the way at a farm house. En route we passed some very promising streams, such as Pool Creek and Black Water. Birkenhead River is another beautiful stream. We stopped here over night and enjoyed some good sport although catching no large fish. Those in charge of the Dominion Government Hatchery here treated us most hospitably. From this point we again employed Shank's mare to carry our packs to the Pemberton Indian Rancheree where we obtained an Indian and a small dugout. The Indian's klootch had to come along too, so in all we had a good load for a small boat. A short run down stream brought us down on Lillooet Lake-a large expense of dull green water. Rugged ranges with high snow -capped peaks rise on either side with glaciers showing here and there. Down the lake we paddled for many hours stopping for luncheon on the way. Arriving at the foot of the lake we were obliged to run a very swift rapid of about a mile. Dangerous enough to be exciting at any time, striking a rock with an overloaded canoe makes it doubly so, and such was our experience. In the second shoot we bumped, shipped water but passed safely along doing the mile in less than four minutes without paddling. This brought us into Tenas Lake, and six miles further down the Lillooet River runs out a roaring, seething torrent continuing for thirty miles until it empties into Harrison Lake. Landing close to where the river runs out we climbed to a roadway a few hundred feet up the bluff. Finding no horses available, the Indians being away, we had to start out on foot again. Camping on the way we came next day to Skookum Chuck Indian Reserve, where we obtained a team which carried us to Port Douglas, eighteen miles further, arriving at noon the following day. All the way the mountains and river provided ever changing and interesting scenes. At Douglas we camped two days awaiting the chances of a boat down Harrison Lake. At last we obtained a large dugout with a gasoline engine, which, after much coughing and misfiring, landed us at Harrison Hot Springs. The trip down the Harrison Lake is exceptionally interesting, the mountains rise in splendid formation to a great height on all sides, while near the upper end many fine trout streams come tumbling to the railroad, which we reached after travelling exactly two hundred miles from the time of leaving it at Lytton twelve days ear-lier.—Keith Wright in Rod and Gun.

# Costumes, Millinery and Silk Waists For Spring Wear. A Style And a Price to Please All. Quality Combined With Modest Prices

#### Beautiful Silk Waists at \$5.75

We have handled hundreds of shipments that we considered to be values out of the ordinary, but this lot leads. In fact, it is head and shoulders above any value that we have ever offered.

There are so many different styles that it is aut of the question to attempt a description of them all, but you will find all the newest and most dainty styles in the season's most popular shades to choose from.

Handsome effects in black with pipings of black and white material, V-shaped yoke of all-over lace and high collars, and some with narrow panels of black and white material finished with pipings and covered buttons down the front.

Beautiful side effects and side frills are features that are in strong evidence this season, and the set-in sleeves are very popular.

All sizes are here, and your choice from this variety at, per garment, \$5.75.

SEE THE VIEW STREET WINDOWS

## Nazareth Waists For Boy's and Girls'

THE SAME WEIGHT—THE TEAR BOUND IN HOT WEATHER—WEAR NEXT THE SKIN IN COLD—OVER THE UNDERVEST

IN COLD—OVER THE UNDERVEST Neck—Medium, neither too high nor too low—Just right. Arm

Trimming at Armholes—Neck and skirt strong and neat—won't unravel; tape arrangement is such that the Nazareth waist fits perfectly whether buttoned on the front or back.

Supporting Tapes—Suspend weight of trousers or skirts directly or evenly from the shoulders. Fronts: Sateen, strong and neat, button holes wear five times better than button holes on "self" front.

Result—More comfort, elastics wear longer and no more butsible emergency, drawers and skirts stay up, a "V" cut on sides, so it don't "bind" at the hip.

The Pin Tube—Keeps the hose supporter straight and shifts the "pull" to the shoulders.

#### Princess Slips and Night Gowns

styles. These garments have hand embroidered front. neck and sleeves ,and are finished with a narrow lace edging. Special value ...... \$1.50 Women's Night Gowns-Made of an extra fine quality nainsook, They are in the slip-over style and have kimona sleeves. The fronts of these garments are hand embroidered. Special, per garment ...... \$2.50 Women's Wight Gowns-Made of a fine nainsook, in the slip-over style. The yokes and sleeves are daintily tucked and trimmed with fine linen lace. Special, per garment..... \$2.75 lace. Per garment ..... \$1.25 Princess Slips-Made of a good, strong cotton. The skirt has a flounce of embroidery and the neck and sleeves are trim med with lace. Per garment...... 1.35 Princess Slips-Made of high-grade cambric. The corset covers have a pointed yoke of embroidery and the skirt is finished with a flounce of embroidery. Price per gar-Princess Slips Of fine nainsook. The skirts of these garments have a tucked flounce, finished with a frill of dainty Swiss embroidery. The neck and sleeves are finished with fine beading and an edging of embroidery. Price, per garment ...... \$2.25

#### Men's Imported Pajamas for Spring and Summer Wear

#### Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting



### Spring Millinery, The Newest and Most Dainty Styles. Prices That Are Within Reach of All

We have realized the necessity of creating exclusive effects and thereby avoiding the embarrassing situation of meeting one's double, without asking prices that are too high for the average woman.

All our models are the newest on the market, and our showing of Fisk and Gage American Hats is particularly interesting.

These have just come to hand and are the first shipment this season. You will appreciate the values that we are offering, only after inspecting our stock.

Prices Moderate, Consistent With Our High Standard of Quality

### Strictly Tailored Costumes of The Highest Order at \$35 and \$40

We guarantee a perfect fitting costume, strictly tailo rmade, and equal to any that you could get from a fashionable custom tailor even at a much higher price.

This is a strong statement to make, but we are prepared to demonstrate the fact to you. We have a considerable number in stock, but if you can't find what you want, we will measure you and make the garments to your individual taste.

They are lined with the best Skinner satin, and the neat lines and mannish appearance that they have makes them very distinctive, and the unusually fine quality will recommend them to the most expectant woman in town.

Let us show you our samples on Monday. They portray exactly what a strictly tailored costume should be.

## Laundry and Kitchen Necessities Hardware Dept.

Spencer's Special Laundry Soap, 7 full size bars Sunlight Soap, well known for its sterling and raliable qualities, 11 bars for............50¢ Fels Naptha Soap, to bars for......65¢ Sta-On Stove Polish, in large tins, easy to apply and gives a good polish. Price per tin..... 10¢ Black Knight Stove Polish, put up in large tin; a very reliable paste that will please most busy wo-Venoil Furniture Polish, a thoroughly reliable Liquid Veneer, gives excellent results, the shine lasts and it is easily applied. Per bottle, \$1, 50c Klondyke Metal Polish puts a new face on old Ralston's Floor Wax, in large tins, per tin. . . . 50¢

# English Tapestry Carpets Reg. \$8.75 For \$5.90 Monday English Tapestry Carpets—These come in floral, Oriental and conventional designs in

Oream Madrae Muslin, in new and attractive designs. These muslins make up into long or short curtains equally well. There are about 200 yards to be sold and all of it has one edge tasseled. It is 45 inches wide and sells regularly at 35c. Fer yard on Monday

DAVID SPENCER, Limited

#### Silk Waists at \$4.75, But Worth Considerable More—Monday

Some of these models are now to be seen in the View Street windows. They are made of good silks and silkolines, in a great variety of styles and colors. Practically all sizes are here, and we consider that every garment is a rare bargain

sider that every garment is a rare bargain.

There are beautiful stencilled effects in delicate colors and finishes, with yokes and collars of net, neat navy blue silk models with white hair line stripes and finished with pipings of contrasting colors, and many others with side frills and other interesting features. Your choice at \$4.75.

## Embroideries Greatly Reduced In Price Monday

There are Edgings and Insertions from 3 to 9 inches wide, and sold regularly at 10c and 15c, to be sold at 5c, widths from 4 to 10 inches wide at 10c a yard that are worth double, 25c values from 4 to 9 inches wide, in a variety of patterns, to sell at 15c, and a choice assortment of Corset Cover Embroideries that are worth 75c or more to clear at 50c.

DON'T MISS THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON VIEW STREET

### Spring Silks and Dress Goods

NEW SEIPMENTS ARRIVING DAILY
Pancy Stripe Silks—In light and dark patterns. Frice per yard
Stripe Pailette—In the newest patterns and colorings. Per yard
Shot Taffeta—In colors moss, reseda, brown, grey and navy. Per yard
Foulard Silk—In small spot designs with fancy borders. Here is a choice assortment of colors. Per yard. \$1.00
Shot Pailette-In all the newest colorings. Per yard \$1.50
Foulard Silks—In a variety of attractive designs. Colors navy, reseda, fawn, brown and peacock. Per yard, \$2.00 and
ne, grey, reseda and moss. Per yard50¢
Pancy Voiles—In a choice assortment of light and dark patterns with fancy border designs. They are 30in, wide, and a fine value at, per yard
Wool Taffeta—In colors grey, steel, tan, fawn, brown, cardinal, wine, reseda, moss, myrtle, navy, royal, cream and black. They are a splendid quality and 42in, wide. Per yard
Fancy Striped Suiting—In light and dark greys. They are 48in. wide, and sell at, per yard
Striped Suiting—In light and dark greys, fawn, brown, green, also black and white. They are 52in: wide and a very serviceable quality. Per yard, \$1.50 and

## Goods You Require Everyday PRICES TRAT WILL PLEASE ALL

## Towels at Lower Prices Than Ever

## Men's Outing and Working Shirts

fancy light and dark stripes. Per garment Monday \$1.00

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