

NEW GOVERNOR IS WELCOMED

Lord Denman Arrives at Melbourne to Become Head of Commonwealth — Cordially Received by People

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY HOLDS ON

Strikers in Sugar District Drive Away Non-Union Laborers with Revolvers — Carters Quit Work

MELBOURNE, Aug. 2.—Lord Denman, the new governor-general of the commonwealth, arrived at Melbourne on Monday and was received on landing by the leading civil, naval and military authorities. His Excellency was afterwards sworn in. The public gave the new governor-general a cordial welcome and attended in the streets in large numbers when his lordship was making his official entry.

New South Wales Crisis

Mr. McGowan, the premier of New South Wales, has decided to withdraw the resignation of the cabinet, which had been offered to the governor when the ministry was defeated by a snap vote in the provincial parliament. The governor has agreed to a prorogation of the House until elections may be held to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of two supporters of the ministry who disapproved of its policy.

Strikers Violent

The strike of the sugar cane cutters continues and is marked by scenes of lawlessness. Strikers in other districts drive the non-union laborers from the fields and hold whole districts in terror. Additional police are being sent to the neighborhood. Negotiations for a conference are still pending, and Mr. Hughes, the acting premier, has called a meeting to see if a settlement is not soon reached. It will endeavor to have the sugar duty repealed.

Tasmania Labor Trouble

Carters and drivers are on strike at Hobart, Tasmania, and employers are driving their own vehicles. A sympathetic strike of other trades is not unlikely. Carters are on strike in other Australian cities and it is believed that intermediaries are at work.

MR. SCHLEY'S STORY

Congressional Committee of Inquiry Surprised by Evidence of Broker on Tennessee Deal

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—When Judge Elbert H. Gary and Henry C. Frick of the United States Steel corporation took a midnight train from New York during the financial panic of 1907 to see President Roosevelt in Washington about the taking over of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the steel corporation, in order to avert the crash of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, Grant B. Schley, the most interested participants in the proposed transaction, knew nothing about the White House expedition. Mr. Schley, who was manager of the Tennessee Coal & Iron syndicate and had been associate manager, today so informed the House committee of inquiry into the steel investigation.

He surprised the committee by the admission that he could not say whether the deal was made by the Tennessee Coal & Iron stock on which the brokerage firm had made heavy loans prevented the financial demise of his brokerage business.

Branch of Elley Concern

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—It is announced in the city today that the Elley Cartage company of England, has secured a forty-acre site at Transcona upon which it will erect the largest cartage factory in Canada. It is stated that work commenced upon the foundations for the first building today.

Rudson Bay Co.'s Plans

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 2.—Instructions from Commissioner Burbridge of the Hudson Bay Co. have been received by the engineer in charge of the work on the new 1,000,000 acre block of close down and return to Winnipeg. The men and return to Winnipeg that cessation will only be temporary. Several directors are expected from England to look over the work.

TO CIRCLE PIKE'S PEAK

Ambitious Design of Aviators Parmalee and Turpin, Operating at Colorado Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 2.—Aviators Turpin and Parmalee, driving Wright biplanes, made two successful flights here today of 25 and 30 minutes respectively. The flights were for exhibition purposes and no attempt was made to go any great heights. Tomorrow they will attempt to cross or circle Pike's Peak.

Because of the wind it was late this afternoon before the birdmen finally got into the air to stay. Parmalee made his first attempt at 2:30 o'clock but was forced to land after flying about two miles.

At 3 o'clock Turpin made two attempts to rise, but failed to get good starts. The aviation field lies in a hollow, and the two aviators finally decided to take their machines outside the grounds to get away from cross-currents of air. This proved successful, and Turpin arose at 6:30 p. m. and Parmalee ten minutes later. Both executed difficult glides and flips. After coming down they appeared more confident than ever that they would be able to circle the peak.

Banking Scheme Examined

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Attorney-general Wickham has about completed his inquiry into the National City Company, the corporation recently formed by the directors of the National City Bank of New York to hold bank stocks. It is understood that he will send a report to Secretary McVaugh, saying whether any transgression of the national banking laws is involved.

HAYTIAN REBELS ARE TRIUMPHANT

President Simon Forced to Flee from Capital — His Chamberlain and Five Others are Killed

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 2.—The Haytian rebels, who had been defeated, President Antoine Simon fled the capital today and took refuge on board the Haytian cruiser Seventeenth of December, formerly the yacht American. With him are his wife and children and a number of his followers.

All sides the capital is invested by followers of General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety, and there is no general disorder. Foreign interests are being secured. None of the foreign warships has landed兵.

As the aged president was embarking today was a clash in which his chamberlain, Deputy Mayor and five others were killed and Clementina Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were injured. The injuries of Miss Simon are slight.

President Simon left the palace late today after he had been informed that one wing of the revolutionary party, in view of the attitude of General Paratte, denied his request for three days in which to secure the safety of the city. The general informed the French and British ministers, who had attacked the palace to parley with him, that owing to recent summary executions by Simon's order, the president must leave the capital in view of the attitude of General Paratte.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Simon came out of the palace, and at the palace over his shoulders the old man, who had declared that he would fight to the end, carried his rifle. With head erect, he marched down the wharf. At his side his daughter Clementina walked. Other members of his family previously had taken refuge on the schooner. The French, On the gang plank Deputy Firmin offered his arm to Miss Simon. As he did so a man rushed up and pressing the barrel of his rifle into the deputy's face, shot and killed him.

Firing became general and before it ceased five other persons had been killed and six women.

OTTAWA CABINET LACKS HARMONY

Quarrel Over Choice of Successor to Sir Frederick Borden Keeps that Minister in Office

OTHER LIBERALS SEEKING REFUGE

Mr. Borden to Consult with Manitoba and Ontario Men — Sir Wilfrid Delays Campaign Tour

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—R. L. Borden has at his office today, having returned from his trip to Montreal. He will go to Toronto for Saturday, where he will meet Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Frank Cochrane and the Ontario Conservative members.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has once again postponed the opening of his summer tour. The date for the opening is now put in the week after next.

It now seems that E. H. Macdonald must wait for his portfolio, and that Sir Frederick Borden must face the electorate once again. It is evident that the row in the cabinet over the allotment of the portfolio has not been settled. Sir Frederick Borden's modest desire to withdraw from the office is widely sympathized with. There is a general rush for cover. Jacques Bureau is slated for the bench. It is stated that he will not run again in Three Rivers, where there is a prospect of a vigorous fight. It is reported today that E. W. Nesbit of North Oxford is about to obtain an office.

A significant sign is the reluctance of the government to oppose the anti-reciprocity Liberals, Messrs. Lloyd Harris and Wm. German, who are offering to resign. The government's unwillingness to pass a pro-reciprocity resolution, but both are unwilling to support the anti-reciprocity Liberals are being put up against them. It is probable that they will be elected by acclamation.

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Free Press Reports Show Conditions Good but Wheat Late—No Black Rust

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Dismissal of Minister Incenses Officers of Revolutionary Army, Who Threaten Second Rebellion

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—Enraged by the dismissal of General Gomez from the post of secretary of the interior, numerous former officers of the revolutionary army today declared that they would recall their followers and lead them in a second rebellion. President De La Barra indicated that Francisco Madero is the one really responsible for the elimination of Gomez. He stated that he did not regard the situation as critical.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Former Senator of Illinois, in Custody at San Francisco, Seeks to Escape from Prison

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—C. A. Manker, the former partner of Pearl, Ill., who surrendered himself to the police here several days ago, confessing that he was wanted for the embezzlement of \$45,000, and for whose arrest he was a regular, was granted today by Governor Johnson, attempted to commit suicide late today by stabbing himself in the neck. Manker, unconscious, was found by a floorman in the prison and was at once taken to the hospital. It was found that the knife blade had severed the jugular vein, and that there was little hope for recovery. The police believe Manker had intended to kill himself.

The new treaties are different from all others in that they eliminate the exceptions that questions of vital interest and national honor shall not be subjects to arbitration. For these reasons it is considered a "commission of inquiry" to be made up of representatives of the two governments interested, who are members of The Hague court.

This commission is charged with the duty of preventing arbitration if possible. It must first investigate the differences between the two countries and if possible recommend a settlement that will preclude the necessity of arbitration. Either government interested may cause the commission to delay a report of its findings one year.

In cases where these two nations disagree, if the "commission of inquiry" decide that the differences should be arbitrated, each of the parties to the treaty binds itself to accept that judgment and then the issue must be submitted to The Hague tribunal unless a special agreement between the two nations is created or selected.

To save the constitutional treaty-making power of the United States senate it is practically provided that the terms of submission of the issue to arbitration shall be subject to the advice and consent of that body, and in order that the other nation shall have a means of protecting itself from indiscriminate arbitration, it is provided that the issue shall be submitted to the selected tribunal only after the principals have come to a thorough agreement as to the limitations to be imposed.

It is the intention of the president and Secretary Knox to follow the same line taken tomorrow by negotiating like conventions with as many of the great powers as are willing to enter into a similar arrangement.

PREMIER'S PART IN ELECTIONS

Promises Active Work in Districts Which Give Prospects of Best Results — Passes Through Golden

GOLDEN, B. C., Aug. 2.—"I shall take an active part in the forthcoming Dominion elections, and shall devote my efforts to the districts in which I believe I have the best prospects of good results," said Hon. Richard McBride, when passing through Golden this morning on his return to Victoria from his tour of the province.

Mr. McBride said that so far as he knew, the rumor that the attorney-general, Mr. Bowser, would run in Vancouver, was entirely false.

The premier of British Columbia was more than pleased to note the rapid strides in the progress that had been made in Golden since his last visit to this town, and stated that he would make arrangements to spend a few days in this district at his earliest possible convenience.

Accompanying Hon. Mr. McBride from Field to Golden was George G. Parsons, M. P. for Columbia riding.

SIGNS TREATIES OF ARBITRATION

Conventions Agreed Upon by Great Britain, France and United States to Receive Signatures Today

ADVANCED STEP IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Provisions Made for Settlement of Disputes—Senate May Delay Ratification

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The general arbitration treaties between the United States, Great Britain and France, constituting the most advanced ever taken in the family of nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes, will be signed tomorrow. Paris and Washington will be the scenes of the conclusion of the negotiations of the world-heralded conventions. The first signature will be appended to the French treaty by Ambassador Jean J. Jusserand at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This will be 8 a. m. Washington time. The signing of the British treaty will not take place until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of President Taft, Secretary Knox will sign both the British and French treaties in the historic East Room of the White House. On behalf of Great Britain, Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain will sign the British treaty.

Because of the tradition that the text of no treaty shall be made public until the senate has acted upon it, the details of the conventions are withheld from publication, but their general substance is known.

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LONDON DOCKS ARE BLOCKADED

Laborers Leave Their Work and Prevent Unloading of Vessels—General Strike is Threatened

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A general strike throughout the port of London was officially declared tonight at a mass meeting of dock and riverside laborers. Between 20,000 and 30,000 men are expected to go out tomorrow unless the concessions asked for are granted. The men declare that they have not received an increase in wages within the last year, and that they have not received an increase in wages within the last year. About 12,000 walked out today.

At least twenty steamers, including the *Manitoba*, which has just arrived at Albury with a cargo of dressed beef, and the *Anglian* from Boston with boxed meats, and other American vessels, are unable to discharge. Many other vessels are loaded with meat from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina.

The most and other perishable goods are being taken care of in refrigerators aboard the steamers, but if the strike lasts there will be a shortage in London provisions.

BEYOND ALL CONTROL

Forces of San Bernardino Fire Fighters Unable to Stop Wildfires from Spreading to Yarmouth

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., Aug. 2.—The fire has been beyond all control. Between fifty and seventy-five square miles of watershed already burned over and entire watershed threatened. Forest service utterly inadequate to cope with the present situation and nothing but troops in force seems likely to save even a remnant of the mountain forests and cover. Will you urge your department to get instantly?

This message was sent to Senator John D. Works and George C. Perkins, Congressman W. D. Stephens, the department of the interior and to Chief Forester Graves.

The signers were the executive committee of the San Bernardino chamber of commerce, the tri-county reforestation committee, the merchants association and many prominent men as individuals.

Forest Supervisor Charlton was also in communication with Washington today, and is said to have advised the interior department that the force of men was absolutely helpless before the flames.

CRUISER USED FOR PARTY GAIN

Sent to Yarmouth to Take Part in Local Festival When Political Contest was Approaching

CAUGHT BY STORM IN OPEN ROADSTEAD

Vessel is Now in Dangerous Position, and Her Recruits and Boys are Dismissed to Their Homes

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The reason for the mishap to the Niobe is coming to light. The vessel at the latest reports is in a dangerous position, and it has been necessary to dismiss the recruits and the boys for a holiday. Incidentally this reveals a weakness in the organization. The Niobe is the only accommodation for the men and boys under training in this accident to her means dismissing them to their homes. The sailors of the Canadian naval service from the first have been pressing for a barracks at Halifax, but the political management of the department has not provided it.

The wreck of the Niobe is the result of trying to run the Canadian navy on intercolonial railway lines. Yarmouth harbor is suited for smaller vessels, but not for large ships like the Niobe, which is 460 feet long and draws 27 feet 6 inches of water. The Nova Scotia Pilot says: "Yarmouth Sound is available as an anchorage with all winds excepting those from South and West; when it is dangerous with strong winds the best anchorage is in about 20 feet."

Thus the harbor accommodates vessels of from 15 to 20 feet, while the Niobe draws 27 feet 6 inches. Against these disadvantages Yarmouth can set the great advantage of being a strongly Liberal town. The decision to anchor in the harbor, she had to be anchored in the roadstead, and was caught and had to fight her way to sea in a combination of wind, fog and current, off one of the most dangerous coasts in the world. Thus the sailors on the Niobe and all the great functions held in political career. It may be guessed that every effort will be made to throw all blame on Commander Macdonald, the real cause is the use of the ship on lines of I. C. R. management.

Meanwhile, after patching the ship up, the next step will be to hold court-martial on Commander Macdonald for getting his ship ashore.

HOME-COMING OF PREMIER MCBRIDE

Citizens to Give First Minister Rousing Welcome at Wharf on Arrival of the Vancouver Boat

PREMIER MCBRIDE will arrive in the city on board the Princess Adelaide tomorrow morning. He will be met at the wharf by a number of leading citizens and members of the local Conservative association. Mr. Turner's band and the pipers band will be in attendance and will play appropriate music as the premier reaches the wharf. Mr. McBride will be escorted to the steps of the Parliament buildings from where he will have a brief address which he will deliver to the citizens.

This informal reception to be given to the returning premier will, it is expected, be largely attended by citizens for there is nowhere in the province where his popularity is so great as in the capital. It has been organized not as a tribute to the premier personally, but in recognition of the great publicity work which he carried out on behalf of the United States senate in the Netherlands.

On every occasion when he was afforded the opportunity—and he attended nearly all the great functions held in the Old Land during the Coronation season—he told the people of British Columbia the great resources which are in the Dominion of Empire. These resources have never been given publicity with more authoritative voice, and from comments appearing in the leading English publications, never with greater effect. It is partly for this reason, though not alone, that he has returned to the province that the day may be the greatest day of such a public welcome today.

All citizens are invited to meet the Princess Adelaide when she arrives here at 5 p. m. from Vancouver.

MAINE VICTIM

Bones Found in Wreck Identified as Those of Assistant Engineer Merritt

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The bones found yesterday in the wardrobe of the battleship Maine were identified today as those of Assistant Engineer Merritt. The identification was based on the configuration of the skull.

The bones were discovered at the precise spot where Midshipman Boyd testified he and Merritt had been separated by the influx of water while the ship was being hoisted. Merritt was making their way from the junior officers' wardrobe to the main deck. The bones have been placed in a basket to await instructions from Merritt's family.

Two more bodies, the identification of which was impossible, were found in the main deck. The grant officers' quarters on the port side of the berth deck under the central superstructure, making the total number recovered 21.

IRON MILL CLOSURE

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 2.—Notices were posted in the Fall River Iron Works company mill today that after August 4 they would be shut down until further notice. The shutdown affects five thousand operatives.

Seattle Woman's Suicide
SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Bernice Ratcliffe, the 28-year-old wife of J. W. Ratcliffe, an employe of the Seattle Electric company, committed suicide by inhaling chloroform. A letter by Mrs. Ratcliffe gave elaborate directions for her funeral, but said nothing concerning the cause of her suicide. It is believed she was dependent over long continued ill-health.

Moscow Funeral Project
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—A proposal to tunnel under the Grand Square at Moscow, just outside the Kremlin walls, in order to run tramcars through without disturbing this historic site, has once more aroused the opposition of Moscow archaeologists, who fear for the safety of the Kremlin walls, the historic church of Ivan and Terrible, and the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. The Kremlin walls, on the river side, have already been very seriously injured by the heavy rains, and a large sum will have to be expended in underpinning.

Grand Trunk Trouble Settled
OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—It is understood that as a result of the recent conference between President Hays of the Grand Trunk and Messrs. Bury and Murdoch, representing the Trainmen's organization and the minister of labor and railways, all the difficulties resulting from the Grand Trunk strike and the reinstatement of the striking men have been satisfactorily adjusted. An announcement to this effect is expected in a few days.

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Price each **90¢**

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Firing became general and before it ceased five other persons had been killed and six women.

When the presidential party had boarded the schooner, it ran out into the harbor and alongside the Seventeenth of December, on which they took refuge. Among those who fled with Simon was his wife, who is General Monplaisir, Minister of War, and Minister of the Interior Sylvain.

The committee of public safety which is in view of the attitude of the capital is made up of persons prominent in the republic.

Western Federation Proceeds

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 2.—A recommendation that the executive board be given authority to appoint the editor of the *Miner* was carried. A provision for an assistant editor was rejected. A motion to compel all unions to subscribe for the magazine was voted down. A motion to put the columns of the magazine at the disposal of its members and officers of the federation was carried, and afterward the action was adversely commented upon by President Miller. Vice President Mahoney and A. F. Flint.

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The more conservative element applauded the dismissal of the minister of the interior, but the radical portion characterized it as an indication that the government is attempting to rob them of the benefit of the revolution. Madero is censured by this element.

His attitude towards the dismissal of Gomez is plain in a telegram to the president, in which he stated unequivocally that the action had his full sanction. He declares Minister Gomez's handling (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

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PREMIER'S PART IN ELECTIONS

Promises Active Work in Districts Which Give Prospects of Best Results — Passes Through Golden

GOLDEN, B. C., Aug. 2.—"I shall take an active part in the forthcoming Dominion elections, and shall devote my efforts to the districts in which I believe I have the best prospects of good results," said Hon. Richard McBride, when passing through Golden this morning on his return to Victoria from his tour of the province.

Mr. McBride said that so far as he knew, the rumor that the attorney-general, Mr. Bowser, would run in Vancouver, was entirely false.

The premier of British Columbia was more than pleased to note the rapid strides in the progress that had been made in Golden since his last visit to this town, and stated that he would make arrangements to spend a few days in this district at his earliest possible convenience.

Accompanying Hon. Mr. McBride from Field to Golden was George G. Parsons, M. P. for Columbia riding.

UNIONIST DEMON

CRUISER NOBE IN GRAVE PERIL

Water Gaining in Spite of Her Own Pumps and Those of Wrecking Steamers—Settling by Stern

HALIFAX, Aug. 1.—The condition of the cruiser Nobe at Clarke's Harbor, where she is anchored, is of grave peril for the warship. A despatch from here tonight says that in spite of all that her pumps can do, and although the pumping apparatus on the wrecking steamers is kept going night and day, the water is slowly gaining and the Nobe is settling by the stern. This evening not more than ten feet aft was visible above the surface.

The cruiser is anchored in seven fathoms of water, three quarters of a mile off the west head in Clarke's Harbor. It may be reached.

DRIVEN TO FRENZY

Young San Francisco Woman Kills Her Husband Who Had Ill-Used and Insulted Her

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Unable, she says, to "make a man" of her husband, Anna Langley, a fragile little woman, 19 years old, shot and killed him here today. They had been married fifteen months. Early today James Langley left home, saying he did not intend returning. Mrs. Langley bought a revolver and started on a hunt for five hours on Southwest ledge, off Cape Sable, early on Sunday, is sinking in this harbor, where she was towed following the accident. She will be beached tomorrow if it is found she cannot be retrieved.

DEALS WITH RUSSIANS

Object to Money for German Hospital at Teheran Being Paid Through New Treasurer General

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TROUBLE AT JUAREZ

Insurrecto Customs Employees Refuse to Allow Old Federal Officials to Work

JUAREZ, Mex., Aug. 1.—The situation is quiet in this city tonight, with the rebel element of insurrecto customs employees masters of the situation, so far as their position in the city is concerned. There has been no significant development from the exciting experience of the day is that no former federal officials have been permitted to hold official positions under the present government, and that such appointments will be resisted by an appeal to arms if necessary.

DEMOCRATIC ROW

Chairman Underwood Falls Foul of W. J. Bryan Because of Remarks Made in Interview

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Standing upon chairs, waving handkerchiefs and yelling, Democratic representatives today acclaimed Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader of the house, when he attacked William J. Bryan for criticising his position on extension of the tariff revision programme. It was considered the most remarkable scene in the house since the beginning of the extra session of congress.

FOUR DROWNINGS

Three Montreal Youth and an Unknown Man Lose Their Lives in River at Montreal

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—Four drownings were reported today, three of boys under 20 years of age. With his boat overlaid with drift-wood, the youth gathered to help support his mother and sisters. The boy, aged 19, lost his life when his boat was swamped. The body was recovered and taken to the morgue.

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EXAMINATIONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF B. C.

Out of 1261 Candidates Who Sat 847 Are Successful— Showings Made by Different Centres.

The results of the high school examinations held recently throughout the province have been announced by the department of education. Of a total number of 1,261 candidates at the examinations held in the various centres, 847 were successful.

Table with columns: Centre, No. of Candidates, Passed, Failed. Lists various centers like Armstrong, Chilliwack, Cranbrook, etc.

HECKED

Are Likely to Be Summer Destroyed. D. Cal. Aug. 1 week the slope of the north of this city four miles along range, and the timbered by the mountains.

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Receipts—The estimate of for July is in the 200,000. It is estimated that the receipts will show an 80,000 to \$38,000 in the correspond

Advantages—Dr. Clifford, in that Canada will strategic centre of ment but also of the development

Supply Out—Aug. 1—The twenty-one supply and nearly several authorities say for many days an is likely.

Isabel, 800; Mulheed, Arthur R. 543; Giddings, Menie E. 590. Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; Bateman, Mary E. 518.

Intermediate grade, maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Henderson, John D. 645.

Golden Centre—Golden High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Shaw, Kathleen, 668; Tennant, Dorothy J. 585.

Grand Forks Centre—Grand Forks High School—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Stuart, Edna M. 685.

Kamloops Centre—Kamloops High School—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 13; passed, 13; Thrupp, Adrian C. 704; Thrupp, Muriel B. 688; Smith, Mabel, 628.

Langford Centre—Langford High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 5; Austen, Clarence W. 682; Ellis, George H. 685; Finner, Grace, 625; Dundas, Lillian E. 600; Scott, George, 600.

North Vancouver Centre—North Vancouver High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 244; passed, 156.

Princeton Centre—Princeton High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 291; passed, 189.

Richmond Centre—Richmond High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 359; passed, 252.

Salmon Arm Centre—Salmon Arm High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 115; passed, 65.

Sumner Centre—Sumner High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 12; passed, 8.

Victoria Centre—Victoria High School—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1,261; passed, 847.

Advanced course, applied science, 24; passed, 23; Shimizu, Kozaburo, 100. Full course, applied science, 1; passed, 1; Grier, Ruth M. 748; Boyd, Harry E. 691; Bourne, Beatrice M. 684; Steele, Annie E. 681; Pottill, Leonard, 687; Turnbull, Robert E. 645; Basam, Margery, 644; Corbett, Florence, 645; Duncan, Alexander S. 642; Wilson, James W. 640; Maxwell, Clara M. 641; Gilley, Helen P. 618; Macdonald, Mary V. 618; Marshall, Christie B. 608; Fullerton, Shirl, 605; Swensky, Valerian, 604; Brown, Vivian W. 603; Frapp, Dorothy, 604; Lyle, Sue M. 580; Trapp, Charlotte M. 578; Smith, Wilbur G. 578; Marshall, Elsie, 574; Davis, Garet L. 566; Huggard, Florence, 569; Douglas, J. 569; Trautman, Gladys, 561; Green, Reba E. 547; Hood, Wm. 548; Shortt, Gertrude W. 538; Traves, Edmund C. 529.

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Kerr, Alice L. 659; Sutton, Lottis, 617; Munro, Janet L. 588; McArthur, Margery E. 173.

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PAVING THE WAY FOR NEW GOODS. Each Day now is bringing us something new, and in order to have plenty of good display room, there are still a few things that have got to be cleared out at any price. The following will prove helpful to the thrifty woman—

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, which have been selling for \$1.25 now, 75c. SPECIALS FROM THE NOTION COUNTER. BACK COMBS that were 25c and 50c each. Now reduced to 15c. BRAID PINS that were 35c to 50c. Now reduced to 15c. HAIR TIDIES that were 25c each. Now reduced to 15c. HAT RINS, various and big assortment. Special clearing price, each 5c.

NEW MOTOR HOODS of waterproof crystalline with velvet facing. All colors, each \$1.25. Also a new lot of Motor Scarfs to match.

The Fashion Centre Camellia 1008-10 Government Street

M. 531; Tribe, Jonathan, 531; Champion, Eva M. 531; Laidlaw, Kathleen N. 530; Leckie, George A. 528; Cocking, Edythe, 528; Shearman, Eustace R. 528; Floyd, Esther, 521; Lambert, Noel D. 512; Rogers, Kathleen, 510; Godfrey, C. 484; Carson, Ernest C. 490; Chandler, Dorothy G. 500. King Edward High School—Full course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 14; passed, 13; Porteous, Muriel P. 787; Parker, George W. 759; Abel, Jessie M. 733; Traill, Reginald, 682; Manson, Catherine, 684; McMillan, Lillian E. 670; Fraser, Violet S. 657; Campbell, Isabel H. 625; Bennett, James L. 624; Heard, Annie, 622; Talcott, Norman B. 570; Townley, William A. 570; Woods, John J. 602. Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Lawrence, Charles A. 641. Full course, junior grade, number of candidates, 2; passed, 0. Vernon High School—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 5; Despard, Marcus C. 684; Bunting, Lillian M. 687; Brown, Ian, 678; Highman, Winifred A. 615; Milne, Helen M. 502. Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; MacQuarrie, James H. 612. Full course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0. Victoria Centre—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 114; passed, 97. Preliminary course, commercial, 114; passed, 87. Full course, commercial, 62; passed, 42. Full course, commercial, 12; passed, 7. Senior grade, commercial, 12; passed, 7. Total, 244; passed, 156. Victoria High School—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 139; passed, 92; Gordon, Eric E. 822; Gosse, Henry R. 795; O'Meara, Robert S. 760; Hardwick, Mary S. 760; Lyons, Norman, 746; Chan, George F. 745; Kinneard, Marjorie P. 715; Armstrong, Clara M. 713; Greenwood, Beattie, 702; Jones, Rose, 701; French, Charles M. 699; Tollock, Throssa, 684; Jackson, Ella J. 692; Banerman, Madge V. 682; Baxter, Thomas, 681; Colbert, Margaret V. 671; Miller, Gerald S. 666; Litchfield, Richard W. 661; Dunlop, Evelyn, A. 660; Kerr, R. 661; Robertson, Agnes K. 658; Paul, Gabrielle Y. 658; O'Hara, E. 658; Gordon, Ida H. 649; Burrell, Frances J. 648; Johnson, Arthur B. 638; Cameron, William A. 633; McDougall, Eva M. 630; Althouse, Elizabeth, 627; House, Stanley, 627; Spencer, Evan D. 628; Ross, Alice A. 624; Youden, Samuel, 619; Caris, Alice, 619; Searsmith, Olive Henrietta K. 621; Dunn, Marie B. 608. Full course, junior grade, maximum marks, 1,20

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

OTHER ISSUES

While reciprocity will be the chief issue at the ensuing Dominion election, and the effect of the agreement upon British Columbia industries will naturally play a very important part in the decision of the voters, other issues will enter into consideration to a greater or less extent. We believe, for example, that a very large vote will be thrown against the Liberal candidates by people who do not believe the policy of the Liberal party makes for closer relations between Canada and the Mother Country, and this quite irrespective of the reciprocity agreement. A very large element of the population of this province desires to see the imperial tie made stronger, to see the policy of Canada so shaped as to build up a United Empire, to see the Dominion play a part in the affairs of Greater Britain that will be in keeping with what the Mother Country has done for Canada in the past. These people do not see in the course followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier any promise of a realization of these laudable aspirations. They do not relish the thought that Canada shall build up a navy of her own, but that this navy shall not be at the disposal of the Crown unless the Dominion government so declares, which the papers laid before Parliament by the Prime Minister show was the substance of the understanding reached with the Home Government. They would prefer that the Canadian navy, when it becomes strong enough to be of any service to any one, should pass automatically under the control of the British War Office in the event of war. They argue that, if there is not to be this automatic cooperation on the part of Canada in matter of imperial defence, we can hardly expect automatic cooperation from the Mother Country with us in our own defence. It will surely not be contended that the burden of protecting the over-seas Dominions shall always rest upon the Mother Country, while those Dominions shall do as they see fit in regard to assisting the United Kingdom against a foe. There are thousands of voters in British Columbia to whom that will not seem right, and whose support of the policy of a Canadian Navy was largely due to the fact that it was intended primarily for imperial defence, and to be our share, albeit for the present it might seem a small one, in bearing the heavy burden resting upon the Mother Land. This element of the electorate, and it is a very large and influential element, feel deeply that the real views and wishes of the Canadian people have not found expression in the attitude which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken on the matter of imperial defence, and they will be greatly influenced in voting by their opinions in this regard. They construe the policy, to which Parliament has committed itself under the leadership of the present ministry, as a shirking of a responsibility that ought to have been assumed, not lightly indeed, but seriously and with a full appreciation of our duties to the Mother Country and the Empire at large. These considerations, combine with the policy of reciprocity to show that the present regime is not pro-British in the sense that the English-speaking people of Canada always have been. They look upon it as indicating that, according to the Liberal attitude towards the Empire, the bond of union is only one that is to be continued as long as it is mutually convenient and they believe that unless we adopt a different policy there will be no Empire left, but only an association of self-governing nations, which see fit to act together for the time being, but acknowledge no allegiance to each other. Thousands of people in British Columbia believe this to be the tendency, if not the intention, of the Liberal policy, and they will declare against it in an unmistakable way.

MR. McINNIS REPLIES

Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, who was so severely criticized by the report of Mr. Justice Murphy on the Chinese investigation, has given a reply which fills nearly three columns of the Ottawa Citizen. He begins by publishing four statements, which he afterwards amplifies. They are as follows: (1) I say that the first four statements or findings made by this commissioner in summing up his report are irrelevant, trucking, malicious and cowardly, and in so far as Officer Foster, Gordon Grant, David Lew and myself are concerned, they are absolutely false and unwarranted by the evidence. (2) I say that the Dominion government permitted the fraudulent entry of Chinese to continue without any attempt at prevention for at least two years after its attention had been formally drawn thereto. (3) I say that the Dominion government deliberately delayed criminal proceedings against the guilty Chinese indicated by its own commissioner, Judge Murphy, for two months in order to allow them to escape from justice. (4) I say that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when replying to Mr. Borden in the house on Friday morning, had said: "The only person named a Chinaman who was suspected was not appointed by this government; then Sir Wilfrid Laurier deliberately misstated the fact." Mr. McInnes takes more than two columns to amplify these very serious charges, and to show that he has

been hardly dealt with. He gives evidence which he thinks he enjoyed the confidence of the Dominion government and suggests that Mr. Justice Murphy was influenced by personal considerations in preparing his findings. Altogether it is a very racy statement, and shows that the condition of things within the Vancouver Liberal ranks was even worse than most people supposed.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED

The Kaiser is said to be very angry because he has been placed in a false position by his Minister for Foreign Affairs. We can very well believe that the German Emperor has no desire for war. He has certainly shown during the twenty-three years he has worn the imperial crown that he has no aspiration for military glory personally and that, while he aims at making Germany strong, he does not seek to extend the influence of the country by force of arms. It might easily have happened, however, that war would have been precipitated, and if it had been it is impossible to measure what might have happened. The effect upon business the world over would have been profound. Some people talk lightly of such a war. In some quarters regret has been expressed that the crisis was not forced while the British fleet is yet greatly superior to that of Germany, but persons who say this little appreciate what it would mean to have two such nations in arms against each other. The dislocation of trade, the shrinkage in values, the paralysis of the money market would be such as the world has never seen. Industry all over the civilized world would have been at a standstill while these two great Christian nations held each other by the throat. It is a most excellent thing that war has been averted apart altogether from the terrible loss of life and the incalculable suffering that would otherwise have been entailed. It seems altogether likely that a settlement will be reached on all disputed points that will be mutually satisfactory.

If war had unfortunately come there would have been some very spectacular doings on the sea. Probably hostilities would be begun by the despatch of a great fleet of destroyers and submarines against the German navy with the armored cruisers and battleships following close behind. The effort would have been to prevent the German fleet from getting to sea, and it would very likely have proved successful. So far as the sea is concerned the conflict would have been over in a very few days. On land Germany would have thrown her troops against France, and the fight would have been exceedingly fierce. British troops would doubtless have been sent to assist France after the naval crisis had been disposed of. Happily there does not seem to be any reason to anticipate such terrible events, and we will all join in the hope that before an occasion can arise again when a resort to arms might otherwise seem necessary, the principles of arbitration will have been sufficiently developed to prevent even a suggestion of hostilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUTURE

The Canadian Century has a very high opinion of the future of British Columbia from the manufacturing point of view. In a recent article it said: British Columbia is not only the biggest province of the West, but it has the greatest natural advantages. It has extensive areas, suitable for growing fruits, vegetables, and grains; its fisheries are very valuable; its forests are unequalled; it has gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal in abundance, as well as numerous waterfalls, which when developed will furnish cheap electric power; and its magnificent harbors are open throughout the year. There is almost no branch of industry that could not be successfully prosecuted in that great province. It will be a very unfortunate thing if, owing to an unwise policy on the part of the Canadian government, the development of these great resources should be delayed or that they should be exploited for the benefit of United States capitalists.

Mr. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, thinks that British Columbia will have seventeen seats after redistribution. We are sorry to have to think that Mr. Rogers estimates too highly.

Mr. Chamberlin has fixed the date for the completion of the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific for 1912. That will mean pretty lively construction.

The people, who laughed at the Colonist when it proposed the installation of a salt-water high-pressure fire system, are probably not quite so sure as they thought they were about its supreme uselessness. It did great work on Sunday morning. It is interesting to read that whales seem to have developed quite a fondness for submarines. At least they are not only not alarmed at them, but several cases are reported where they have kept the vessels company for some time, as though they regarded them as of their own species.

The London Observer, after counselling the peers to fight to the last ditch, now tells them that they must either surrender or see the creation of many new peers. Yet only a few months ago for a paper to say that the Observer was leading its party into an impasse was to incur the suspicion of being disloyal to the British Empire.

One advantage of Victoria's position in the baseball league is that no other place covets it. This shows how Victoria always does the correct thing. Just

imagine how we all would have felt if we had to think other places were jealous of us.

There is a report in circulation that Mr. G. F. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, may accept a nomination for the House of Commons that will be tendered him by Ottawa. The Ottawa Journal thinks his present seat is by no means safe.

Hayley, threshing began in some parts of Manitoba last week. The season is an exceptionally early one. If no untoward event happens, and there no longer seems to be any danger of it, the crop of 1911 will give such an impetus to the colonization of the prairies as will surpass all records.

Pungy things find their way into the British Press, if the telegrams are to be believed. Thus the Evening Standard is reported as saying that Mr. J. V. Hill and other leading Americans desire reciprocity because it will promote a Scotch-British Imperial Federation. What in the name of common sense is a Scotch-British Imperial Federation, and what could reciprocity possibly have to do with it?

The Toronto Star thinks that both parties in Ontario are ill prepared for an election. Notwithstanding everything that has been said about the prospect of an early appeal to the people, the Toronto paper says that the local organizations did not look for a contest before the fall of 1912. It is attempting a forecast of the result, but so far does not seem to be at all certain that there will be many changes in the complexion of the Ontario contingent in Parliament.

A correspondent asks for our authority for saying that the Unionist party in its campaign on the House of Lords has taken its cue from Mr. Garvin. Our only authority, except the personal statements of some gentlemen prominent in the Unionist party, is the utterance of Mr. Garvin in the Observer and London Daily Telegraph. He has, especially in the Observer, adopted all the manner not simply of leadership but of dictatorship.

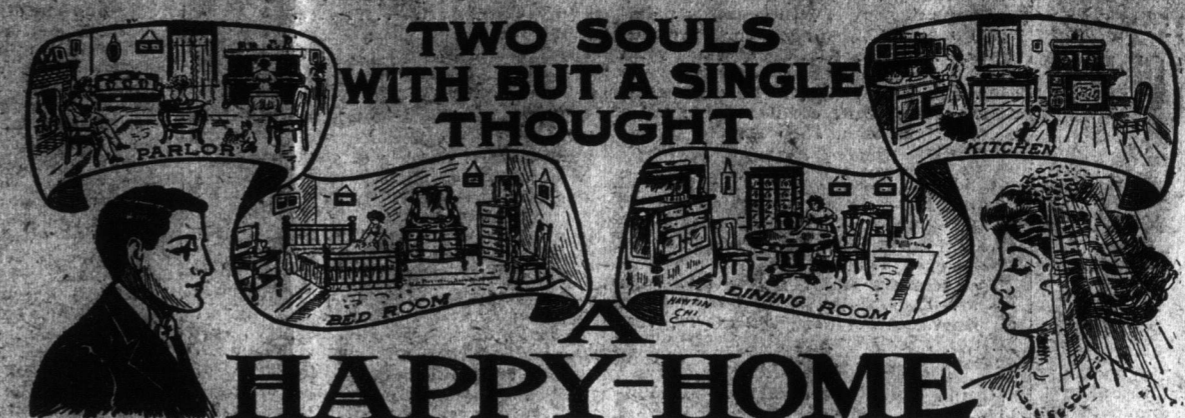
Cape Sable, where H. M. C. S. Niobe struck, must not be confounded with Sable Island, often spoken of as "the graveyard of the Atlantic." The island referred to is off the Nova Scotia coast a distance of about ninety miles. Cape Sable is the southwest extremity of Nova Scotia, or rather is on a small island near the continental coast line. The Niobe would pass close to this cape in sailing from Yarmouth to Halifax, and her grounding in the fog calls for no special explanation.

Our steered evening and Liberal contemporary has lost its colors, and denounces in agic tones why the people of British Columbia should be compelled to pay 25 cents a sack duty on potatoes imported from the United States. That's getting down to business. We might ask in reply why it is that we find it necessary to import potatoes. It does not seem wholly unreasonable to suggest that the province of British Columbia should be able to produce its own potatoes. We have plenty of land right in the vicinity of Victoria to grow all the potatoes that British Columbia needs, and it seems to us that the policy of the government ought rather to be to encourage home production than to stimulate importation.

"What is going on in England," says the Manitoba Free Press, "illustrates how privilege resists any movement to restrict its power." That is not the way the case presents itself to us. We would rather be inclined to say that what is going on in England shows how the people yields to the popular will. A few turbulent spirits have sought to make trouble, but on the whole the opponents of the Parliament Bill have so far conducted themselves with a sense of responsibility. The noisy demonstration of a minority of the Unionist party in the House of Commons is not to be taken as expressive of the sentiments of the British people. The Daily Telegraph told these noisy fellows that they ought to be ashamed of themselves, and the Telegraph is really the leading Unionist paper in the country.

Some surprise was expressed locally that Lord Kitchener was sent to Egypt, and the opinion was freely expressed among those who think they are in touch with British matters that there would be a strong protest against the appointment. Thus far the only protest has come from the Egyptian Nationalists. The London Standard, which is none too ready to agree with the Asquith ministry, took occasion to say that it was a source of profound satisfaction that such an excellent scope had been found for the gallant Field Marshal's peculiar ability. It pointed out the Viscount Kitchener is something more than a soldier, being an administrator of exceptional talent. It is understood that he was sent there because of his own desire to take charge of British interests.

NEW YORK, July 31.—From Coney Island to the Pacific Coast on horseback is the trip which is being undertaken by the Abernathy boys, the two little veterans of the saddle, who last night tonight when Louis Abernathy, 11 years old, and his brother, four years his junior, started on the trip which will take them 3,500 miles. If they make the ride in sixty riding days and abide by certain conditions, they will win \$5,000. The boys have agreed that they will not eat or sleep under a roof during the ride. They will ride up the eastern shore of the Hudson to Albany, thence west and will conclude their trip at Presidio Park, San Francisco.

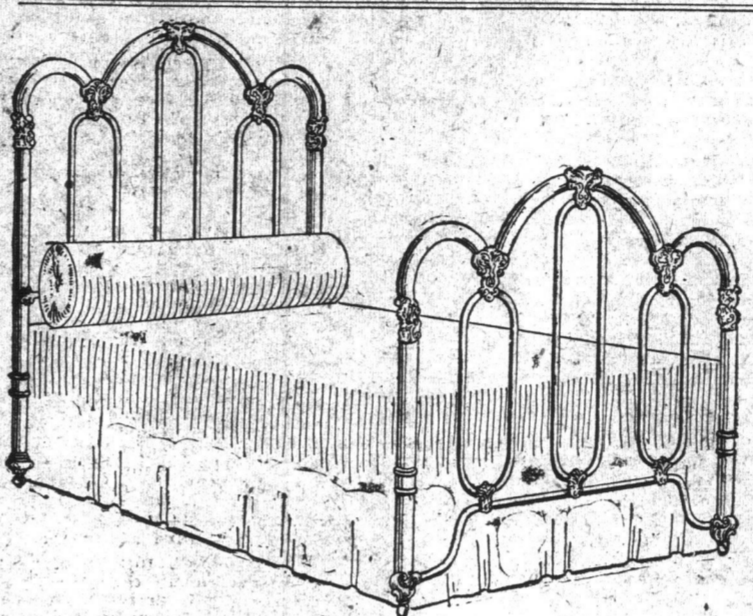


TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT

HAPPY-HOME

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF OUR GREAT MAKING ROOM SALE AT WEILER BROS., VICTORIA'S OLDEST AND LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

In order to make room for the alterations on our furniture floors we are making now, and the two carloads of furniture just arrived, besides having all of two more cars coming soon, we have selected a large number of odd pieces which are Weiler Quality, and which have been marked at very low prices. Before buying come and look at our offerings, compare values and let us show you how we may save you some money.



Big Reductions On Our Quality Beds

Patrons of Weiler Bros. NOTICE!

The Victoria Gas Co., 652 Yates Street, have fixed up their window as a miniature kitchen. All the furnishings and kitchen utensils shown here have been furnished by, and can be had at, Weiler Bros., the Quality Store.

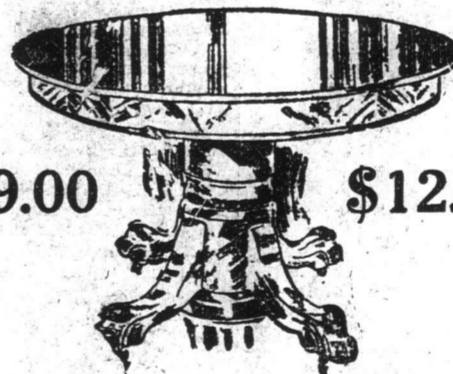
Here Are A Few Of Our Offerings

Combination White Enamel and Brass Bed, 4ft. 6in., in fancy design, reduced to **\$20.00**
White Enamel Iron Bed, with 1/2-inch pillars and 7 fillers; with brass rail head and foot; reduced to **\$20.00**
White Enamel Iron Bed, with 4 1/2-inch pillars and Brass decorations throughout; reduced to **\$18.50**

Gold Bronze 4ft. 6in. Iron Bed, with 1/4-inch pillars and of fancy design; reduced to **\$12.50**
White Enamel Iron Bed, of fancy design, with brass on top and foot; reduced to **\$12.00**
White Enamel Iron Bed, with neat design 4ft. 6 in., with brass trimmings; reduced to **\$8.00**

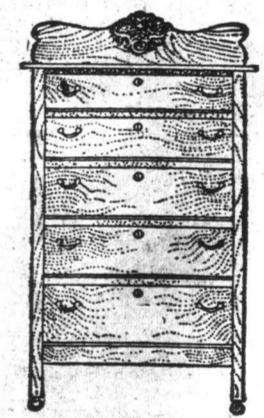


Chiffonier, reduced to **\$15.00**
With British beveled mirror, in golden finish, with 5 large drawers. Exceptional value at this price. Come in and examine it.

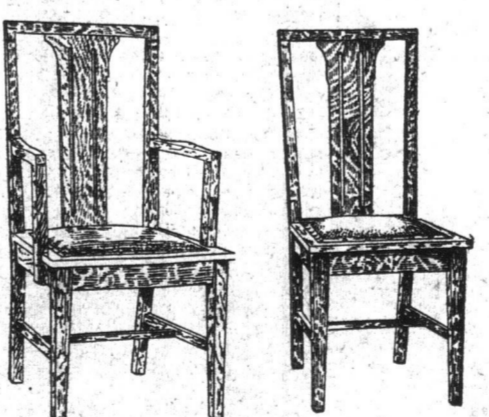


\$9.00 **\$12.50**

Reduced Extension Tables
6ft. Extension Tables 40 x 40, with 5 legs, golden finish. Great value at the reduced price of **\$9.00**
8-ft. Extension Table, 45in. top, golden finish, highly polished. Reduced to **\$12.50**



Chiffonier, reduced to **\$10.00**
Golden finish, has 5 large drawers. Is of exceptionally good value at this reduced price. If it is a Chiffonier for your bedroom you are in need of, come today and get this one.



Reductions on Dining Chairs

Solid Oak Dining Chair, golden finish, cane seat. Reduced to **\$3.00**
Solid Oak Arm Chair, golden finish. Reduced to **\$4.00**
Dining Chairs to match. Price reduced to **\$2.75**
Solid Oak Diner, golden finish, with cane seat **\$3.00**
Solid Quarter Cut Oak Dining Chair, upholstered in leather. Reduced to **\$4.00**

Davenport, reduced to **\$18.00**
This Steel-Davenport, with substantial springs and loose cushions, will be useful in any home, and will be snapped up at this reduced price. Come early.

Wooden Beds Reduced to \$3.00

Sideboard Reduced to \$19.00

Golden finish, top 18 x 46, mirror 18 x 30, 2 small and 1 large drawer and 2 large cupboards. Exceptionally fine value.

Sideboard Reduced to \$20.00

Golden finish, 3 drawers, 2 cupboards and 1 large linen drawer, glass 18 x 30, top 21 x 48. Exceptional value at this reduced price.



THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS.

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

NEW STRIP ARE SH

Fourteen Killed Wounded by Tigan Mine Leave Their V

EL ORO, State of... In repelling a... the local jail, the... and wounding of... were from La Esper... they abandoned the... afternoon the... mine an adjoining... and it is und... of the El Oro mine... they called there... they might be the... foreign demonstration... camp on a special t... when they were ta... The fears were bas... recently issue by t... Americans were bit... More than 4000 m... underground forces... La Esperanza mine... these men should b... the El Oro, the nu... would number abou... higher wages, but... clearly that the prope... before increases... One hundred sold... Toluca, the state ca... afternoon, and Pres... has been asked and... sional protection. I... soldiers will be he... from the capital. Th... consisted of fift... twenty-five rurales... Trouble began ear... arrested a few of t... idle men determine... Arming themselves... started up the one... toward the town. Th... went at such buildi... sight. They shoute... the rurales, who fr... Before the mob su... succeeded in freei... Stores were clos... town, and foreigne... tivity to get the w... All day the comm... garrison has been e... ble from the mine... ers. Although far... troops, the strikers... arms, but in a big... is an abundance of... sumed that if riot... will be sacked. One danger feared... Mexican towns. El... stone, but of wood... mostly regarded as... in the republic. Th... gold and silver hav... \$6,500,000 gold. On the opposite s... where she was kil... ed, is the famous... it is feared that t... ed there may also... the El Oro proper... principally by Brit... TROOP MEXICO CITY. I... dred soldiers left... On... two hundr... sent from Toluca... ing order. Late rep... employed in the... Dos Estrellas hav... who now total m... BEHM Uncle of Ortie... in Dynamite With... LOS ANGELES Angeles county... inquiry today in... namara brothers... in dynamiting co... George Behm, a... Manjula, was the... questioned as to... nephew. George Behm... San Francisco, h... but sent word th... come because of... The attorneys... Namara's navy... tion a copy of t... to the ruling of... the question of... denial of the mo... dictum, and agai... vates the neces... action for ten da... George Behm... on a citation issu... grand jury, char... tempt. Following the... Manjula, Behm re... tions propounde... knowledge of the... cles of which his... Namara brother... stand accused of... sued tonight aft... several hours in... He was arreste... and released on... pear tomorrow. BUILD T Southern Pacific Eugene, Ore... PORTLAND, Manager J. P. C... man lines in t... announced toda... Pacific Compan... mence construct... Coos Bay. The... ed according to... years and will... The railroad... main line of the... Eugene, Ore... Coast range in... thence followi... field. Pugliese LOS ANGELES Mennico, the po... day in police... ed and beaten... say was Dr. S... the Portland b... urday. Mennic... when he saw... Mrs. Mennico ho...

MANY STRIKERS ARE SHOT DOWN

Fourteen Killed and Several Wounded by Troops at Mexican Mine — Thousands Leave Their Work

EL ORO, State of Mexico, Mex., July 31.—In repelling a mob of striking miners who today freed the prisoners in the local jail, the troops fired, killing 14 and wounding others. The strikers were from La Esperanza mine, which they abandoned this morning.

At this afternoon the men in the Mexican mine, an adjoining property, walked out and it is understood by the men of the El Oro mine that the strike will be called there tomorrow. Fearing that they might be the means of an anti-American demonstration, many of the American women were sent out of town.

More than 4000 men, representing the underground forces of the Mexican and Esperanza mines, are out and if these men should be joined by those in the El Oro, the number of strikers would number about 7000. They demand higher wages, but it was stated officially that the properties would be closed if the strike were not granted.

Some hundred soldiers were sent from Mexico, the state capital, to El Oro this afternoon, and President De La Barra has been asked and has promised additional protection. It is expected 1000 soldiers will be here before morning.

The garrison originally consisted of fifty state troops and twenty-five rurales. Trouble began early. The rurales had arrested a few of the strikers, and the men determined to set them free, coming themselves with nothing better than chunks of gold-bearing ore. They started up the one street that leads toward the jail, throwing stones as they went at such buildings as offended their sight. They fired several shots, and before the mob fled, however, it had succeeded in freeing the prisoners.

Stores were closed throughout the town, and foreigners redoubled their activity to get the women out of danger. All day the commander of the little garrison has been expecting more trouble from the gathering crowds of strikers. Although far outnumbering the troops, the strikers have few arms, but in a big hardware store there is an abundance of guns, and it is assumed that if rioting be resumed, this will be used.

One danger feared is fire. Unlike most Mexican towns, El Oro is built not of stone, but of wood. This camp is commonly regarded as one of the richest in the republic, the monthly output of gold and silver having a value of about \$50,000.

On the opposite side of the mountain, where the El Oro properties are located, is the famous Los Angeles mine. It is feared that the 3000 men employed there may also strike. The stock of the El Oro properties involved is held principally by British and Americans.

Troops Sent. MEXICO CITY, July 31.—Four hundred soldiers left here tonight for El Oro, and two hundred more rurales were sent from Toluca to assist in maintaining order. Late reports are that the men employed in the El Oro mine and the Los Angeles have joined the strikers, who now total more than 9000.

BEHM ARRESTED. Uncle of Otis E. McManigal, Charged in Dynamite Case, Whipped With Contempt.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—The Los Angeles county grand jury returned its inquiry today in the case of the McManigal brothers, accused of complicity in dynamiting conspiracies.

George Behm, uncle of Otis E. McManigal, was the chief witness and was questioned as to the actions of his nephew.

Eugene Clancy, a labor leader of San Francisco, had been subpoenaed, but sent word that he was unable to come because of illness.

The attorneys representing the McManigals have filed with the prosecution a copy of their bill of exceptions to the ruling of Judge Bordwell upon the question of jurisdiction and his denial of the motions to quash the indictments against them. This obviates the necessity of formal court action for ten days.

George Behm was arrested tonight on a citation issued at the behest of the grand jury, charging him with contempt.

Following the example of Mrs. McManigal, Behm refused to answer questions propounded to him regarding any knowledge of the dynamite conspiracies of which his nephew and the McManigal brothers, John and James, stand accused. The citation was issued tonight after Behm had been for several hours in the jury room.

He was arrested shortly afterward and released on bonds of \$1,000 to appear tomorrow.

BUILT TO COOS BAY. Southern Pacific Branch to Run from Eugene, Oregon, to Coast Point.

PORTLAND, July 31.—General Manager J. P. O'Brien of the Harriman lines in the Pacific Northwest, announced today that the Southern Pacific Company will at once commence construction of a railroad to Coos Bay. The road will be completed according to present plans in two years and will cost \$8,000,000.

The railroad will diverge from the main line of the Southern Pacific at Eugene, Oregon, and cross the Coast range in a westerly direction to the mouth of the Sluawak river, thence following the coast to Margahfield.

Pugilist Fined for Assault. LOS ANGELES, July 31.—George Memic, the pugilist, was fined \$15 today in police court for having assaulted and beaten a man whom the police say was Dr. John Smelder, trainer of the Portland baseball team, late Saturday. Memic said he became angered when he saw Smelder accompanying Mrs. Memic home from a theatre.

ENTOMBED IN MINE

Desperate Efforts Made to Rescue Young Man Imprisoned by Cave-in at Joplin.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 31.—A second drill hole sunk above the mine, drift where Joseph Clary, 23 years old, son of a prominent mine operator, is entombed, is to be run below the surface of the shaft, missed its mark today and at 8 o'clock this afternoon another hole was started.

Both the first and second drill holes were started directly above the drift in which the young prospector was entombed when the soft dirt through which the shaft had been sunk, caved in early Sunday morning.

Neither of the drills, however, penetrated the drift, having been deflected. It is believed, by hard rock, that the drift of the mine goes through soft ground the drift itself underground limestone and it may take hours to drill through it.

FOREST CONSUMED

Flames in San Bernardino Mountains Get Beyond Control—Resorts Are Threatened.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 31.—The forest fires on the slopes of the San Bernardino mountain range spread steadily today toward the eastward, and westward of Waterman's Canyon. A brisk wind fanned the smouldering fire into flames tonight. The fire, which is spreading almost as fast as the light of the flaming pines along the slope of Strawberry Peak, a mile from the fighting line.

The width of the fire belt is estimated by the rangers at from three to five miles. It is ten or more miles long and rapidly spreading toward Little Bear Valley and Brooking Mills. Skyland and Crestline, two mountain resorts are directly in the path of the fire.

Forest Supervisor Charlton arrived from Big Bear Valley this afternoon and assumed direction of the fire-fighting force. To arrest the spread of the flames he ordered that the giant pines above Squirrel Inn be dynamited. By this means he hopes to save thousands of acres of timber east of City Creek.

The force combatting the fire has been on duty continuously for 48 hours, with but scant supplies of food. For the 150 men employed there have been two sources of food supply—fruits from Mastin's camp and bread and coffee from Arrowhead Hot Springs. Scores of exhausted men are straggling back to the city after having given up the fight.

Deaths in Montreal. MONTREAL, July 31.—Six bodies lie in the morgue tonight, the result of accidents yesterday and today. A Syrian woman was burned to death, the result of a coal oil stove upsetting. The bodies of John Andrews and Augustine Nelson were found in the river. G. A. Watkins, an employe of the Montreal Hot Springs, was killed on the Grand Trunk Tracks at St. Hubert.

Home Coming of Popular First Minister will be Made Occasion of Demonstration by Citizens

Returning from attending the coronation ceremonies as the official representative of British Columbia, the Hon. Richard McBride is now on his way west and will reach Victoria by either the afternoon or evening boat on Thursday. He passed through Fort St. John yesterday en route and expects to reach Vancouver early on Thursday morning.

The local Conservative association is planning to hold a demonstration in welcome the premier home. Citizens generally are invited to meet the Vancouver boat by which he returns and a band will be in attendance. The premier will be invited to deliver a speech, which will probably be made from the balcony of the parliament buildings. Arrangements provide for giving the popular first minister of British Columbia a rousing reception in recognition, not only of his high appreciation in which he is held by the people of Victoria, but as a tribute to the great publicity which he did for the province during his visit to London and other parts of the Old Land. The exact time of his arrival and further details of the plans being made for his reception will be announced in due course.

Fatally Hurt by Fall. ST. JOHN, N. B., July 31.—Robert Rankin Ritchie, sheriff of the county and city of St. John, died tonight as the result of a fall on Sunday, in which he fractured his skull. He was a son of the late Sir William Ritchie, formerly chief justice of Canada.

Brewers in Conference. WASHINGTON, July 31.—Entering the illustrious names of Heintz, Casar, Pletio and other ancient and earnest drinkers of beer, barley growers and brewers from throughout the country today began testimony before the board of food and drug inspection to determine the long-disputed question: "What is beer?"

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist, who heads that board, shared the honors with the ancient connoisseurs, by announcing early in the proceedings that too little beer was found in the ordinary glass of commerce sold to the thirsty.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—The new coal tariff which will affect all coal carried west from Fort Arthur and Fort William will go into effect in a few days. There will be no change in rate to Winnipeg. In portions of the west directly affected by the coal strike, which now there will be a very material reduction. The Calgary reduction will be 32 per cent, and further west a greater reduction. It is stated also that a large quantity of coal will be obtainable west of Montana. Sir William Mackenzie says a few cars from Montana will be brought in and tested. If satisfactory, large quantities will be imported. Investigations are being made with reference to the possibilities of securing rates on coal from Indiana and Illinois if the strike is not settled.

DELAY ACTION ON VETO BILL

Will Not Come Before House of Commons Until August 7th—Unionists Likely to Agree to Measure

LONDON, July 31.—The political crisis over the veto bill has undergone slight modification, as the cabinet today decided to postpone a re-appearance of the bill before the House of Commons until August 7th.

Present anticipations point to the hearing of the breach in the Unionist ranks. Lord Lansdowne and his followers, who favor the bill, and the Haldyburies, who are opposed to it, will meet tomorrow night in full force at a preliminary dinner to the Unionist party's late whip, Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, who is now known as Lord St. Audley.

At this dinner Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is expected to speak in an attempt to give the "Reds" a vivid picture of the opposing sections of the party.

Both sides appear to be tending in this direction. Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is organizing the insurgents, today for the first time admitted that his party had gained no accessions in strength.

Lord Lansdowne tonight issued a letter discounting the idea of any Unionist peers joining in the government lobby for the veto bill.

This belated decision on the part of Lord Lansdowne probably means that he has secured sufficient support to make the Haldyburies powerless against the votes of the Liberal peers, and therefore there is no longer any necessity for Viscount St. Aldwyn to come to the government's assistance.

It was rumored he would be taking into the government lobby sufficient Unionist peers to outvote the Haldyburies in case they challenged a division. That the tension has lessened is shown by the fact that King George has decided to remain at Cowes the rest of the week. There is still a strong belief, however, that Premier Asquith in order to guard against surprises, will have created a batch of about fifty peers before again traversing the veto bill to the House of Lords.

GERMAN INVASION. Six Soldiers Undertake Task of Subduing France—Out Telegraph Wires.

PARIS, August 1.—A despatch to the Journal from Nancy says six German soldiers yesterday crossed the French frontier from Lorraine and two of them were arrested by French anti-Germans taken to the prison at Lunéville. According to the despatch, the Germans had cut the telegraph wires and broken down several telegraph poles.

Ends His Life. FORT WILLIAM, Ont., July 31.—William Morion ended his life by shooting himself.

Miss Was Loaded. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31.—"Hold up your hands, Daddy, or I'll shoot," called five-year-old Ernest Spillman from behind the dining-room door as his father, Carl Spillman, a member of the Kansas City fire department, entered his home. Before the father had time to turn, the rifle in the boy's hands was discharged and the father fell dead. Ernest did not know the gun was loaded.

Mr. Bourassa Not a Candidate. MONTREAL, July 31.—Henri Bourassa announces today that despite persistent rumors, he is not a candidate in the coming election. He states that Mr. Monk's attitude on reciprocity and the naval base are satisfactory to him and he has accepted him as his leader and will fight for the success of Mr. Monk and the third party, both on the platform and through the pages of his newspaper.

STOCK IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES TO BE DISTRIBUTED PRO RATA AMONG SHAREHOLDERS OF PRINCIPAL COMPANY.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Announcement was made today by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey today in a communication to its stockholders, of the way it intends to reorganize to meet the contrary and the company's trust law. The plan provides that stock in about 85 subsidiary companies shall not be distributed ratably among the stockholders in the present company. Disposition will be about December 1.

The detailed plan, showing what pro rata shares in the subsidiary companies the Standard Oil stockholders may expect under the re-organization will be made known later. This is a matter of computation, and some of the details, but the communication today shows in outline the manner in which the company proposes to re-organize. The communication, addressed to the stockholders by H. C. Folger, Jr., secretary, is dated July 28 and follows:

"Obedience to the final decree in the case of the United States against the Standard Oil company (of New Jersey) and others, requires this company to ratably to its stockholders the stock of the following corporations which it owns directly or through its ownership of stock of the National Transit company, the Atlantic Refining Co., Borneo-Serimber Co., the Buckeye Pipe Line Co., Chesapeake Manufacturing Co., the Erie Pipe Line Co., the Eastern Pipe Line Co., Inc., Eureka Pipe Line Co., Galena Signal Oil Co., Indiana Pipe Line Co., National Transit Co., New Line Co., Northern Pipe Line Co., Ohio Oil Co., Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Solar Refining Co., Southern Pipe Line Co., Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky), Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska), Standard Oil Co. (New York), Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Swan & Finch Co., Union Tank Line Co., Vacuum Oil Co., Washington Oil Co., Waters-Pierce Oil Co.

"Such distribution will be made to the stockholders of the Standard Oil company (of New Jersey) of record on the last day of September, 1911, and for that purpose the transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st day of August, 1911, at 3 p. m., and kept closed until the date when said stocks are to be distributed, which is expected will be about December 1, 1911.

"Notice of the date when said stocks are to be distributed, and of the reopening of the books will be duly given."

Water Shortage in Carolinas. CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 31.—As a climax to the unprecedented drought this section is now in, the water supply in North and South Carolina shut down today because the water in the Catawba river is so low that the Southern Power company's dam at the plant will be overtopped. It is estimated that 70,000 operatives are thrown out of employment, but it is believed work will be resumed in two days.

MASSACRE IN AFRICA. German Officers and Natives in Detachment Killed by Bechuanaland Tribes.

BERLIN, July 31.—Advice received here says that the German commander in Southwest Africa has departed with a punitive expedition against the natives of Bechuanaland, who were responsible for the massacre of a German detachment composed of a platoon commander, two lieutenants and two whites and 24 natives. News of the massacre was received here July 19.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—Aviator Howard Levan, of Toledo, who fell several hundred feet while flying over the city yesterday, is injured internally, but the extent of his injuries has not been determined.

BANDIT KILLED

One of Gang Engaged in Robbing Bank Shot Down by Sheriff's Officers—Body Escapes.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 31.—Three masked men robbed the First National Bank of Great Falls at about 11 o'clock this morning, but the man who had the booty in his possession was killed and the money recovered. The other two bandits escaped. Fosses are pursuing them, and it is believed they will be captured. As the three men rushed up the bank door, two of them covered the cashier and his assistant, the only persons in the bank with revolvers. The third went behind the counter and filled a sack with gold and currency from the counter and the vault, which was open, the total amounting to about \$1,000.

One of the robbers accidentally fired a revolver. The report brought Marshal Thawell to the bank door of the bank. He entered one of the robbers fired at him, and in turn the marshal fired, killing the man who had the booty in his possession. The other two ran from the building, and mounting their horses, rode away at full speed. The three minutes two automobiles loaded with armed men, started in pursuit. Other parties have been seen in the vicinity.

The country near Harlem formerly was the rendezvous of the Curry gang of robbers, and it is considered probable that the members of the old gang, in that event it is probable that it will be hard to locate them, as they are familiar with the country and hiding places in the mountains.

NIobe FLOATED

Cruiser Comes Off Rocks When Tide Rises—Boats With Members of Crew Safe.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 31.—The protected cruiser Niobe, flagship of the Canadian navy, was saved after being impaled for five hours on the south-west ledge of Gape Sable early yesterday. Her hull was pierced in several places, but the crew was not swamped with water, and other compartments flooded. No lives were lost.

The cause of the accident is not yet known, but a heavy fog shrouded the coast and it is said that there was a northeast gale blowing.

Six members of the crew who left the cruiser in two boats, were the cause of much anxiety for hours after the accident as they were lost in the fog and at the mercy of the gale and strong tide, which was feared would wreck them on one of the many ledges about Cape Sable. It was learned by wireless that the boats were safe. The ship, they went back to the cruiser in one boat, the other apparently having been wrecked.

Duke of Connaught. OTTAWA, July 31.—Reference to the statement that the Duke of Connaught will arrive at Quebec on Oct. 18, it was learned from Maj. Trotter, D. C. that no official notice has yet been received.

STANDARD OIL OBEYS DECREE

Stock in Subsidiary Companies to be Distributed Pro Rata Among Shareholders of Principal Company.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Announcement was made today by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey today in a communication to its stockholders, of the way it intends to reorganize to meet the contrary and the company's trust law. The plan provides that stock in about 85 subsidiary companies shall not be distributed ratably among the stockholders in the present company. Disposition will be about December 1.

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PRELIMINARY FISHED

He Did Not Use Language in Regard to Empire Credit—to Him in Interview at London

MELBOURNE, July 31.—That he never made any statement to the effect that the British Empire consisted of separate nations, each of which would choose when and where it would assist the others, and that such an idea is "monstrously grotesque," is the message contained in a cablegram from Mr. Fisher to the Commonwealth premier, who is at Colombo on his way home to Australia. According to a cable message from London, the prime minister, in an interview with Mr. Stead, had supported the same view of the autonomy of the overseas Dominions that Sir William Fisher had expressed to the public generally. The premier adds that he is an "ardent Britisher" and is "always ambitious to keep the flag flying of the sea."

A tragedy of the sea is related by the survivors of the barque Reliance, which sailed some months ago from Newcastle, N.S.W., for San Francisco. The vessel sprang a leak in a storm 800 miles distant from Tahiti, and the crew put off in two boats, seeking to reach the nearest land. In one of the small craft were the captain, the second mate and ten men, and in the other Mr. Hatfield, the prime minister, and the remainder of the crew of 22. The two boats kept together for two days, but on the second night they got separated.

The captain and the crew of the men who were with him set sail for Santa Ana, which they reached in safety. Here they subsisted for eight days on a sixth part of a pint of water and two biscuits each per day. At the end of that period their circumstances had become so desperate that the captain and three men set out for Tahiti. Half way on their journey their boat struck a coral reef and was badly damaged. The captain and two men were left on the wrecked vessel, but they were rescued by the crew of the Reliance, who came in sight of Tahiti and on landing were well treated. Immediately the news of the remainder of the captain's party still on the island was received, a vessel was sent to rescue them with all speed, and the men were found and rescued. The second mate and two other men were found and rescued. Hatfield and another man named Chapman were natives of Nova Scotia.

Miner Killed. A mine disaster has occurred at West Wyalong, water having burst into the workings. Three men were working at the 600-foot level. One was able to reach the shaft ladder before the rushing waters caught him, but another was overtaken and washed away several hundred feet. In his struggles he managed to grasp the end of the ladder and so drag himself into safety. The third had his skull smashed and died in a few minutes.

MURDER WHOLESALE

NEW YORK, July 28.—Discovery here of seven pieces of dismembered bodies, one of which was that of a woman, convinced the police today that a wholesale murder is at large in New York. It is feared evidence of other crimes will be discovered, and practically the whole police force is searching today for clues to the killing. Until the trunk of a woman, headless and limbless, was taken from the river, the authorities believed the other remnants of bodies floated in the Communipaw explosion last winter. Now they foresee that they are facing another problem similar to the famous Goldenshoe case.

On July 20 the head, trunk and right arm of a man were found in the upper bay; on July 21 a man's left foot was picked up off the Battery, and the same afternoon a right foot and leg were floating near the same place. All were pieces of unidentified bodies. Every day until Thursday pieces of bodies were picked up.

The police became active when the torso of a woman, wrapped in canvas and bagging was picked up by the crew of the Battery. The man who made the grisly find failed to keep the wrappings surrounding the torso and there is not a clue to its identity.

According to Coroner Converse of Hoboken, and County Physician Hutchinson, the head and limbs of the dead woman had been hacked off with a dull instrument. He declared there was no doubt the woman had been murdered.

German Sneer at Empire. BERLIN, July 31.—The result of the recent imperial conference in London is, in the opinion of the Agraria Deutsche Tageszeitung, the collapse of the idea of British Imperial unity. The paper says, has discarded as old iron the theory advocated by England during the Canadian customs empire is an economic entity. The present development of the situation, says the pan-German organ, has been thus described by Mr. Asquith: "Each of us is master in our own home, and we remain so. This is, both here at life-blood of our policy. More meaningless phraseology, it declares, can hardly be imagined for a community in which each unit can command is anarchy. The German Empire, it established, could never have been established if each of the German states had acted on such a principle. The Liberal government, says the Tageszeitung, in conclusion, has clung with doctrinaire obstinacy to Manchester principles with the result that "the old English Liberalism has once again proved that it is absolutely incapable of mastering the great, constructive, world political tasks of the British giant empire."

Only Three Cholera Cases. NEW YORK, July 31.—But three cases of cholera remain tonight at the Elizabeth Island quarantine, where two weeks ago there were eighteen. The remaining fifteen patients, it was said at quarantine, have been discharged and cured.

If it's a question of friendship you will sometimes help the other fellow, but if it's straight business you will deal with

Copas & Young

The Grocery Firm that brought down grocery prices. Established March 1st, 1908. What did you pay before that?

- NICE CALIFORNIA PEACHES, per crate \$1.25
- NICE RIPE CANTELOUPES, each 15c
- DR. PRICES OR ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12 oz. can 35c
- MAGIC BAKING POWDER, 5-lb. can 80c; 12 oz. can 20c
- CHIVERS OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar 15c
- CHIVERS OLD COUNTRY JAM, all kinds; 2 x 1-lb. glass jars 35c
- PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle 15c
- COX'S GELATINE, per packet 10c
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds for \$1
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.65
- SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for 25c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Quick Delivery

RED JACKET PUMPS

REOWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS. WINDMILLS AND TOWERS. GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES. FOR SALE BY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59. 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Drawer 613

"Lorna"

EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF SEASIDE. 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.

Tell Everybody About Ross' Butter

Because it's worth telling about. Tell them particularly about the Auburn Creamery. It's the same kind of butter we've been selling so long at 35c lb. If you were lucky, enough to buy it you know what it is—pure, sweet and wholesome, grand value.

- Cowhank, pound 50c
- Salt Spring Island, 45c
- Farmers' 40c
- Auburn Creamery 35c
- or 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- 14-lb. box \$4.00
- Parisian Creamery, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- Wild Rose 30c
- Alberta 25c

APPETIZING COOKED EDIBLES

- Roast Spring Chicken, lb. 50c
- Pressed Brisket Beef, lb. 30c
- Rollad Tongue, lb. 50c
- Sliced Boiled Ham, lb. 45c
- Roast Pork, lb. 50c
- Veal Loin, lb. 50c
- Dixi Famous Pork Sausage, lb. 35c
- Sausage Rolls, dozen 30c
- Fish Cakes, dozen 30c
- Potato Salad, lb. 20c

Dixie Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

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JOHN WATSON'S ENERGY

Conservative Leaders Actively Organizing Party Forces for Coming Dominion Election—All Are Optimistic

OTTAWA, July 31.—The political campaign for the coming Dominion election is being actively organized by the Conservative leaders...

Mr. Rogers in Federal Arena. MONTREAL, July 31.—Hon. Robert Rogers of Manitoba...

Gains in Prospect. TORONTO, July 31.—Mayer G. R. Geary, who is president of the Central Conservative Association of Toronto...

Radium Institute. LONDON, July 31.—Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie Feodorovna...

Men's Dress Reform. BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A "Men's Dress Reform Society" has been founded in Berlin...

Plague in Bush. ODESSA, Aug. 2.—Pneumonic plague has appeared at Astrakhan. Out of a family of five, four have succumbed...

Spaniards in Morocco. TANGIER, Aug. 2.—Whatever may be said against the political methods employed by the Spaniards in Morocco...

Hamilton Asylum for Insane Takes Fire and One Wing of the Main Building is Destroyed. HAMILTON, Ont., August 1.—Fire started in the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane...

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

Arrangements in Connection with Delhi Durbar. CALCUTTA, July 31.—It is officially announced that the King and Queen will reside on board ship during their stay in Bombay...

Intending visitors to the Dabar may naturally have some anxiety as to the means of transport to the large area covered by the various camps...

It is worthy of note that while Mr. Oliver, in the interview above referred to, declares his intention of not resigning his office...

Greenwood has experienced extraordinary weather during the past week, the mercury passing the mark of 100 in the shade...

An excellent showing was made by the Cranbrook corps of the St. John's Ambulance Association in the examinations...

A mountain of mica is reported to have been struck in Merritt. An offer of \$30,000 for the claim has been refused by Jerry Milton, the owner.

The Kettle River valley is this season the heaviest on record. The wheat crop is estimated to be 120 per cent above the average...

More than seven convicts under the Bush Fires act were last week recorded at Merritt, five of \$50 in each case being imposed.

REPORTED FIND OF ANTHRACITE COAL

Tug Nidge Brings Story from Jordan River that Workers Have Located Eight Foot Seam. The tug Nidge from Jordan river brings a report of a find of a big seam of anthracite coal eight feet thick on a hill back of the camp of the Vancouver Island Power company...

Chicago Base. The directors of the National Baseball League, after spending the day considering the appeal of Outfielder Sherwood Magee...

Unjustly Fined. PARIS, July 30.—After serving 17 years' penal servitude for a crime he did not commit, Charles Michaud, a French convict, was released from prison...

Fiscal Dependence. The Knickerbocker simply the thin edge of the wedge. That is the view of it taken by our neighbors...

After 14 years of his term had gone by another convict confessed to his fellow prisoner that he was the murderer of a woman in the Crows Nest penitentiary...

Independent Action. In foreign ports the senior officer will take command, but will be subject to the orders of the commander in chief of the other service...

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THE LAST MENTION

In the election of 1902 the Liberals elected 134 members and the Conservatives 87. According to the statement of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery...

Majority by provinces. Liberal Con. Ontario 36 59 New Brunswick 11 2 P. E. Island 3 1 Manitoba 2 8 Saskatchewan 9 1 Alberta 4 3 Yukon 1 0

Why They Want Reciprocity. The strongest argument of President Taft, Speaker Champ Clark, Secretary Knox, Mr. Hill and other United States leaders and advocates of the reciprocity treaty is that the compact heads off the scheme of Imperialism...

Reciprocity and Milling. A Seattle news item states that recording export flour orders for September and October delivery have been booked by the Seattle millers for the month of September...

Chicago Base. The directors of the National Baseball League, after spending the day considering the appeal of Outfielder Sherwood Magee...

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Canada Has Definite Zones in Atlantic and Pacific—Some Curious Provisions of the Memorandum

The memorandum of the conference between Canada and Australia and the British Admiralty on the status of the Dominion's naval forces has been made public...

The main features of the agreement are that the respective Dominion navies will be exclusively under the control of their respective governments...

The training and discipline of the naval forces of the Dominion will be generally in accordance with the discipline of the fleet of the United Kingdom...

While the ships of the Dominion are in foreign ports a report of their proceedings will be forwarded by the officer in command to the commander-in-chief of the Dominion ships...

When a ship of the British Admiralty meets a ship of the Dominion, the senior officer will have the right to intervene in matters of ceremony or international intercourse...

In foreign ports the senior officer will take command, but will be subject to the orders of the commander in chief of the other service...

The British Admiralty undertakes to lend to the Dominions, during the period of development of their services, under conditions to be agreed upon, such flag officers and other officers and men as may be needed...

It is desirable, in the interest of efficiency and co-operation, that arrangements should be made from time to time between the British Admiralty and the Dominions for the ships of the Dominion to take part in fleet exercises...

SEEKING FOR ROUTE OVER HOPE MOUNTAINS

Engineer Cleveland, who last year was engaged by the Provincial Public Works department to investigate conditions in that district...

The Canadian and Australian governments will have their own naval stations agreed upon from time to time...

In the event of the Canadian or Australian government desiring to send ships to a foreign port, they will obtain the concurrence of the Imperial government...

While the ships of the Dominion are in foreign ports a report of their proceedings will be forwarded by the officer in command to the commander-in-chief of the Dominion ships...

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SOME FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S NEW NAVY

There have been 46 desertions from H. M. C. S. Rainbow since the first Canadian cruiser came to the Pacific about nine months ago...

The dissatisfaction on the Rainbow was given a fillip when the cruiser went out on fishery patrol work. The 3500-ton Rainbow was built in Canada...

The daily cost of the upkeep of H. M. C. S. Rainbow is \$309, and as the Rainbow is intended for use as a training cruiser...

Admiral Kinsmill is positive and even vehement in his assurances that another 2000-ton Rainbow would be bought or intended as fighting ships...

According to a parliamentary return made during the present session of the House of Commons...

The garden party which is to be held this evening at 7.30 under the auspices of the Political Equality League...

The local branch was formed last December—in fact in this respect the Capital City may be regarded as the first to have organized a branch...

At the end of the second year, by which time we will have completed our cadet training...

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

HOPE—July 19, Vancouver, B. C. to the wife of Jop. Hope, Esq., a son. BEAVAN—On July 23rd, 1911, at 221 Skinner street, to the wife of W. P. Beavan, a son.

CHOTTON—On Sunday, July 23, 1911, at Ganges, Salt Spring Island, to the wife of Alfred G. Crofton, a daughter.

WATTS—Drowned at Gorge, on July 15, Fred, only son of F. G. Watts, age 26. Born in London, Ont.

HUSBY—At Joseph's hospital, on July 23, to the wife of Frederick Stephen Husby, Superintendent of Provincial Police, aged 35 years and a native of England.

HEINEKEY—At the Jubilee Hospital on Thursday, July 20th, George Marshall Heinekey, aged 66 years.

TUBMAN—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on July 23, to the wife of Thomas Tubman, aged 41 years, and a native of Ontario, a son.

HALL—At Los Angeles, California, July 29th, Dr. J. Harvey Hall, second son of the Rev. Joseph and Beatrice F. Hall, aged 35 years.

SCHNOTER—At 402 Linden avenue, on July 28, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Schnoter, aged 3 1/2 months.

Charles Davis Jameson on the Future of China

To make clear the utter hopelessness of renaissance in the Chinese as a nation until several generations have passed I must first give a slight sketch of Chinese history.

China and her peoples have always been held as an example of a nation which, by its type of government, its laws, and the characteristics of its peoples, has for thousands of years been able to resist the general laws governing the rise and fall of nations. That China has preserved its entity, more or less, for ages, while other nations of more vitality, strength, and knowledge, have been born, lived, and died, cannot be denied; but that this has been due to any special Chinese characteristic, of either people or government, is absurd. This length of life has been due solely to location, environment and climate—nothing else.

From the beginning until the nineteenth century China was as isolated from the world at large as if located in Mars. On the north were the barren plains of Mongolia and the sandy waste of the Gobi desert, beyond which stretched the interminable and uninhabited forests of Siberia; on the west the impassable mountains—the Roof of the World; on the south swamps, jungle, and the Indian Ocean; and on the east the Pacific, an impassable barrier.

Thus carefully guarded by nature from the outside world, with a country of many waterways, a climate similar to that of America from Maine to Florida, a rich and varied soil, lending itself kindly to cultivation, with all natural resources in the greatest abundance (iron, coal, gold, silver, copper), it was possible for China to work out her own civilization, laws, government, literature, and economic life. But even under these conditions there was a natural ebb and flow in her national vitality, and dynasties changed, and twice the country has been conquered. The only possible point of attack in the years past has been from the north, the country of cold, deserts and scanty vegetation.

The first people to gain control were wandering bands of snout-faced Tartars; and later the Mongols—a poor, starved, hungry lot of nomads, with nothing to lose in fight and all to gain. The Mongol dynasty lasted until the conquerors became rich, fat, and soft with good living, and lost their fighting abilities. Then appeared the leader, a Chinese monk, Chu Huen Chang, a fighter and a leader of men. The whole of China rose and the Mongols were no more south of the Great Wall.

Thus began the Ming dynasty, the most brilliant of all Chinese dynasties. The country expanded to the east and south and north. Armies were sent to Turkestan and as far as Persia. All gave way before them. At last came peace and prosperity, arts and crafts and literature, flourishing as never before. The fighting spirit died. The central government lost its grip on the provinces. Internal troubles began—palace conspiracies and revolutions. North of the Great Wall were the Manchus, a small, half-civilized crowd, only a few generations from nomads. They longed for the treasure and lands of their fat, lazy, vainglorious neighbor, and watched for an opening. It came at last. There were two parties in the nation fighting against each other. Neither side had sufficient vitality to down the other, and neither had much liking for real fighting. The leader against the then Emperor opened the gates in the Great Wall and invited the Manchus to help him win the throne. This was their opportunity. They conquered the Emperor's party, then conquered the other party, and established themselves on the Dragon Throne in 1644. The fighting went on for many years before all China submitted, but at last all came under the Manchu rule, and are there today.

The inevitable result followed: years of peace and commerce destroyed all militant spirit, and the Manchus became more or less absorbed by the Chinese. The official class became rotten to the core, corruption of every kind was fostered, and then appeared the foreigner with modern arms and ships of war.

From the beginning of China's history until the coming of the Westerner, all the peoples with whom the Chinese came in contact were inferior to them in all that tends towards civilization. And not only in civilization but in numbers. Not all the Manchus numbered as many as the Chinese of a single province. Consequently the civilization of the Chinese was their own. They took nothing from other nations, and were never forced by competition to exert themselves along lines of improvement. They knew not the existence of anything superior to what they had. They could imagine nothing better. Anything not Chinese was unworthy of notice. They knew everything and were everything; and in their ignorance they feared no nation.

There was a rude awakening when, in 1860, the French and English landed a few thousand men at Taku, captured the forts, and with but little fighting, drove the Chinese army, a huge mob, before them and took possession of Peking, burning and utterly destroying the beautiful summer palace, "Yuenmingyuen." The Chinese paid, and the foreign troops departed, but the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary of all civilizations had now the right of residence in Peking and the right of audience with the Imperial Son of Heaven. A fear of foreign force settled on the Imperial Government, and diplomacy, not arms, has since been the order of the day.

Chinese diplomacy means nothing but putting off the evil day—the paying of any price to insure quiet for tomorrow (leaving the day

after to look out for itself), anything to gain time; never making a determined effort to cure disease by a surgical operation, but merely taking a sedative for temporary relief. All civilized nations were there, and all wished some concession. Thus for forty years China has been kept intact by playing the different nations one against the other. Each has been in fear that some other would acquire an advantage, thus disturbing the balance of influence. Each has wanted much, and thus they have neutralized each other. The integrity of China has been but as a pole standing erect upon the surface of things, which, if left to itself, would fall. Its uprightness has been maintained solely by the pull of the different foreign nations. Each has a string of wants fastened to this pole, and they all pull together.

The Chinese-Japanese War in 1894 made plain the hopelessness and rottenness of China and the Chinese people from a collective and national viewpoint. Her Imperial Majesty the late Dowager Empress, one of the greatest women of history, was all that held things together, and after her the deluge. She had a following of all the best men in Chinese officialdom. The best were far from perfect statesmen, but they were devoted to the Empress, and thus pulled together. There was a definite head and a leader—not an enlightened one from a modern standpoint, but a strong woman doing her best to save the dynasty and the country. With her death came chaos. The only two prominent statesmen in China with ability and desire to serve their country for the good of the country were at once shelved by Prince Chun, the Regent, and all the important positions were held either by old men in their dotage, as Prince Ching and most of the Grand Council, or young princes of the present reigning family, ignorant of all things modern and filled with conceit, arrogance, and a desire to fill their purses regardless of the effect on their country.

The Prince Regent is a man of small ability and of no experience in the handling of affairs of state. He is much under the influence of his father's wife, whose one idea is to make the family rich at any cost. In statesmanship the regent is a man-afraid-of-himself, whose weakness and vacillation have been such that all the officials stand in deadly fear of him—a man of no settled policy or conviction, who orders this or that done, and then, by the counsel of the next adviser, degrades the official who is doing as ordered. What is the result? The few strong men are out of office. No official dares assume the slightest responsibility, or to act decisively on any question. The main object of the officials is to hold office; and to do this with safety no question of international policy must reach a definite conclusion and no final agreements must ever be signed unless they contain some condition upon which argument is still possible. There never was a time during the last fifty years when the Imperial Government of China was so headless and Chinese officialdom so invertebrate.

The much-talked-of modern army of China is a farce. It in no way equals the same army of seven years ago when under the control of his Excellency Yuan Shih Kai. The officers are few and inexperienced, the discipline slack, the pay uncertain, and the whole organization permeated with an unrest that may at any moment turn it into a dangerous mob. As an army of defense it is useless, but as a mob it would be a terror among the native Chinese.

Financially the Chinese Government is approaching a crisis. The credit limit for foreign loans is about reached unless better and more speedy arrangements are devised for financing prospective railways and the natural resources of the country. At present nothing is being done to remedy these evils beyond preliminary agreements which never arrive, and much vain talk.

The inauguration of the National Assembly will only increase the present confusion. A few men in power who do not realize the needs of the country are less of a menace than several hundred. The menace of the few is negative, while that of the many is positive and quick moving, and may with ease run into mob law. While a very few may in a vague way, realize the needs of the country, no two will agree on the remedy, and none will take the personal risk of attempting the cure. While they talk the opportunity to save will be lost.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the Chinese people is their absolute inability to combine in a successful manner for any purpose. As bankers, merchants, contractors, etc., they are a success from both a commercial and an ethical standpoint. No people are commercially more honest or have a more exalted idea of the sacredness of a contract—either written, verbal, or merely implied—than the Chinese merchant, banker, or contractor of any kind, unless contaminated by dealings with unreliable foreign hongs at the open ports. The non-official word of a Chinese is usually as good as his bond, and his bond is as good as the wealth of his family. In fifteen years of dealing with Chinese merchants and contractors of all sorts I have never found them maliciously doing work contrary to the specifications or attempting to break their contract even if it was a losing one for them. But when the business becomes a limited corporation and the executive is a board of directors, everything goes to pieces. This division of responsibility, together with the fact that most of the capital invested does not belong to the directors, destroys all sense of commercial rectitude and of personal responsibility. It is

a notorious fact that hardly one single Chinese limited company has been a success from the standpoint of the shareholders. This includes the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Chinese mining companies, electric lighting plants, water-works, Chinese cotton factories, etc., etc. The railways that are managed solely by the Chinese are soon allowed to run down, and no funds are set aside for repairs or improvements.

Since the Chinese took over the Peking-Hankow Railway from the Belgians in December, 1908, no regular repairs or replacements have been made. The profits have been squandered and both roadbed and rolling stock are going to ruin. The company has just been making vain efforts to float a large foreign loan for the repair of this railway. If the people are unable to combine with success to manage the affairs of a small corporation, how much less could they combine to run the affairs of the country?

The present system of government is hopeless. The Central Government has but little hold on the provinces, and fears them. The taxes and revenues are practically farmed out, and but a small percentage of the amount taken from the people ever reaches the Central Government.

The whole effort is to get money at any cost, even if the source of revenue is eventually destroyed thereby. As an example, when the railway from Peking to Kalgan, one hundred and forty-five miles north from Peking, was opened, the amount of traffic and profits was large. What did the Chinese government do but at once establish six or more likin (Chinese customs) stations on this line, and collect customs duties on all traffic! Within a few months the cars were running empty and the goods were being transported in the good old-fashioned way—packed on mules and camels.

The people have no confidence in the officials of the Regent, and during the last two years this lack of confidence has broadened into utter contempt. The only thing that holds the "powers-that-be" in place is the lack of a leader for the people. As yet not one has appeared in China. The people have no confidence in any of the so-called revolutionary leaders, as not one of them has shown any ability beyond that of getting money from the people and spending it in safety abroad.

There is no love of country or patriotism. All the present talk of this by the half-educated or not half-educated new Chinese—this cutting off of fingers, etc., for love of their country—is nothing but the hysterical vapourings of badly brought up children. No reform can come without much hard, unselfish fighting. The Chinese as a nation are not fighters, and never have been. They are commercially personified, with only most material ideals.

Their social structure has been such that they have never been taught to obey, and they have no traditions of loyalty beyond their immediate family, which tradition has been done away with as much as possible by the Christian missionaries.

There have been no hereditary nobles or ruling class, and no natural leaders of the people. There is no caste feeling, and any one is eligible for any official position, provided he conforms to the rules of the game. Until within a few years the rules required a certain standard in Chinese literature, that is, an educational requirement, and men who stood high in the final examinations were looked up to with respect and admiration. The knowledge required was of no practical use, but ability to acquire it marked the man as superior to one without this ability, and gave him much prestige by tradition. These old examinations have been done away with, and there is nothing to replace them.

The great reforms in Japan were due entirely to the ruling class. The common people were attached to the clans of the different nobles, and by generations of tradition were loyal and obedient. Japan was a fighting nation, with all the glorious traditions of loyalty and self-sacrifice. Commerce was much lower in the scale. The reform began at the top; the high ideals of the leaders with the virile militant spirit of the followers and their great love of country, made a perfect working machine. The Japanese had leaders, and were led by them. China has none; neither has it any traditions of self-sacrificing love of country. Its whole history shows that it has never been a unit, but has been composed of weakly connected provinces, all jealous of each other. The north and south, in addition, have always been at variance. Nothing but the hammer of the gods can arouse them and beat them into coherent action. The operation will be most severe, and China as a nation may die under the hammer; but to the Chinese people the result will be good. The only thing that possibly could now save China would be the appearance of a strong, virile leader who by his character and ability could make the people forget their own petty commercial selves and hammer into them the idea of doing something without expecting an immediate money return.

China, with her wealth, natural resources, and millions of hard-working, industrious individuals, is too great a prize to be lost for lack of a master. The master will arrive, and China's millions will be hammered into shape.

Japan is a perfectly organized machine for war. She is young, virile, militant. Her people are few and her natural resources and acres fewer. She needs people, land, and wealth—and what she needs and must have lies at her feet, practically helpless. It is merely a question of time when she will take possession. Every little detail has been attended to—no

thing has been forgotten. There will be no hurry and probably but little shock. Korea was to be independent; Korea was to be guarded by Japan; and then in a few months Korea was Japan. The open door was guaranteed in Manchuria, and China's sovereignty was to be maintained. The door is open, but the door-keeper is a Japanese. Not even China is allowed to build one mile of railway in this her own country. No foreign capital can enter Manchuria except under Japanese direction. This all applies to the southern and richer half of Manchuria. In the north Russia is even more dictatorial, and the Chinese Government does nothing. Russia and Japan have an agreement by the terms of which each agrees to assist the other against an infringement of their alleged rights. China's sole right in Manchuria is to protest and protest, and then submit to new demands. Both Russia and Japan may increase the number of their troops in Manchuria to any extent and call them railway guards or guards against the plague—or call them nothing; China cannot stop them, and not one foreign nation is going to interfere. The Japanese are in every part of China proper. They understand the working of the Chinese mind much better than any Westerner ever can, and they are able to get nearer to the Chinese. They are there as small traders, contractors, or anything; but nothing of importance happens which is not at once known to the Japanese Government. In Peking there are thousands, and many of them not only well-trained soldiers of the Japanese Reserve, but some of them commissioned officers. There is not an influential official in any of the Chinese Government boards who is not more or less under Japanese influence, and probably not a governor's yamen in the country in which there is not a Japanese agent. This influence has successfully blocked for nearly two years all efforts of Germany, France, England, and America to finance Chinese railways, and is now apparently obstructing with equal success the consummation of the loans for the regulation of Chinese currency until the terms of these loans have been so modified that Japan is satisfied. Nothing is too small for the Japanese to overlook, and nothing too large for them to study. This surveillance of things Chinese by the Japanese is nothing new. The study of the details of finally acquiring China has been going on for many years.

For example, sixteen years ago, at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war, the army of North China was the only force available for defense. The quartermaster-general of all this army had held his position for some years. Through his hands passed all the army supplies, food, clothes, arms, ammunition, etc., etc. He was the one man who knew how many actual men could be put in the field and exactly what the outfit of the army was. He was a most capable man, no amount of work was too much for him, and he took charge of everything—a remarkable man, and a good Chinese scholar. Near the close of the war it was discovered that this wonderful man was a Japanese, a devoted subject of the Emperor of Japan, and that the Japanese Government had always been as well posted on the unrelaxing of the Chinese army as had its quartermaster-general. He had devoted years to this work for the good of Japan. He was executed, but he had made a good fight for his country, well worth the price he paid.

We must remember that the Japanese and Chinese are more or less the same race. Their written language is much the same. They think along the same lines, and can understand each other in a way never possible between the white and yellow races. Among the Japanese now in China many have Chinese wives. They intermarry on a basis of equality, and the results of these marriages are good and the offspring are always Japanese subjects. China has now a great fear of Japan, knowing her power, but they are rapidly coming together. The white races have clearly shown that they will have nothing to do with either nation upon an equal footing, and that all they want from China is profit. China has much that Japan requires—people, acres, resources; and Japan will supply what China needs—efficient, economical, strong government and leadership.

One cannot set an hour or a day, for the final move to be made, but we may be sure that until the end each well-thought-out move of the Japanese will have all the appearance of having been forced upon them by circumstances over which they (the Japanese) had no control. Any little happening may precipitate the affair. If from the plague or famine, or any other cause, serious rioting should take place in Peking or Tientsin, and the other foreign legations become alarmed, I think we may safely say that Japan would at once assume control. The foreign nations would protest—but after the fact. Japan is not only the one nation represented in Peking which has sufficient troops and equipment for at any moment taking entire charge of the whole city, but she is undoubtedly the only nation whose representatives in China have the thorough preparedness that will allow them to act at once when the moment arrives. Other nations will enrich the cable companies and wait. It is not necessary that serious troubles should occur in Peking. Let them occur in any part of China, and Japan will take charge. And what will the other nations do? Protest, call conventions, and talk. There will be, or is, an understanding with Russia which will prevent any active objections from that country. That Japan and Russia must at some time in the future try conclusions as to the superiority of the white or the yellow race is true; but that will not be

until after the Chinese-Japanese combination has been accomplished.

As to England, France, or Germany, not one of them can afford to try force in the Far East with Japan. They cannot get sufficient warships or land forces there, and would not dare to it if it were possible. They all have their own houses in Europe to keep in order. As for America, its people would not allow a war with Japan to save China. We will let it go at that, and not analyze the "perfect preparedness" of the American nation for war. The giving a strong government to China, the opening up of the country, and the increased commercial value of China under Japan would much more than overcome any imagined sentiment we might have for the integrity of China. In the meantime the Japanese-American war, the Russo-Chinese troubles, the Mexican-Japanese alliance, the great reforms to be made in China tomorrow, will be well worked in the international press, that Western nations may have something to think of or at least think they are thinking.

Always tomorrow. But on some "today" the world will realize that while Japan has been making all these talked-of preparations to capture the United States, she has taken control of China and united the yellow race. And then what? The taxes paid by the Chinese may be reduced one-half, the revenues trebled or quadrupled, the government of the country, in which the Chinese will have a great share, administered in a firm, businesslike manner that will command the respect of the world, extraterritoriality abolished, and the yellow race received into the family of nations upon a national equality. But even now, if China can put forward a keen, strong, unselfish leader, one in whom the people will have confidence, she can yet work out her own glorious salvation. May God grant the quick coming of this "Master of Men"!—The Outlook.

A MERITED REBUKE

The irreproachable politeness of the late Edward VII. of England, was not only individual and relative to persons; it was human and general as well. Once at Marienbad His Majesty and a few friends were having tea in a restaurant in the pine woods near the town. At a table close by sat another party, the host of which was a well known German prince.

The work of attending to the guests at both tables devolved upon a young English waitress, and the king did not fail to notice the rude, blustering manner of the royal German, who threatened to report the terrified girl every time she had occasion to answer his summons. Annoyed by this most unjustifiable behaviour, the king said to Sir Stanley Clarke:

"You are to convey my thanks to the proprietor here for the prompt and admirable manner in which my party has been served at this restaurant."

The command was instantly obeyed, much to the disgust of the adjoining table, a disgust which was intensified when the king gave the timid young waitress a gold piece.

NO-MAN'S-LAND

Far away down the river, beyond the docks and the wharves and the warehouses, the low banks of the Thames are left much as nature made them, and for miles and miles a clear waste of mud and swamp stretches out on either side. Here is the region known as "The Flats," and many a weird tale is told concerning it in the bar parlors of the river-side inns. Dark deeds are the most common place features of these wild, trackless waters—where wooden shanties, half submerged in the mire, give shelter to coiners, anarchists, and the criminal outcasts of London's underworld. It is to be feared that many an undetected murder is committed in the heart of this horrible "No-Man's-Land."

ON THE DEFENSIVE

A distinguished novelist recently found himself traveling in a train with two very talkative women. Having recognized him from his published portraits, they opened upon him in regard to his novels, praising them in a manner which was unendurable to the sensitive author.

Presently the train entered a tunnel, and in the darkness the novelist raised the back of his hand to his lips and kissed it soundly. When light returned he found the two women regarding one another in icy silence.

Addressing them with great suavity, he said, "Ah, ladies, the one regret of my life will be that I shall never know which of you it was that kissed me!"—Ideas.

In a western university the dean of the institution was told by the students that the cook was turning out food not "fit to eat."

The dean summoned the delinquent, lectured him on his shortcomings, and threatened him with dismissal unless conditions were bettered.

"Why, sir," exclaimed the cook, "you oughtn't to place so much importance on what the young men tell you about my meals. They come to me in just the same way about your lectures!"

Not for many a sensation been of half sister to the hours before she Bridgroom, cley waiting in St. F. London, S. W., of everybody, no place before the off hurriedly to dence in order to to the bride; frie but all to no eff stance Foljambe out a few hours ently on a shopp moment her mov

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MISSING BRIDE CAUSED A SENSATION

Not for many years has such a dramatic sensation been created as by the mysterious disappearance of Lady Constance Foljambe, half sister to the Earl of Liverpool, a few hours before she was to have been married. Bridgroom, clergy, congregation, were all waiting in St. Peter's Church, Eaton square, London, S. W., but, to the utter consternation of everybody, no bride appeared to take up her place before the altar. Messengers were sent off hurriedly to the Earl of Liverpool's residence in order to inquire what had happened to the bride; friends were communicated with, but all to no effect. No trace of Lady Constance Foljambe could be found. She had gone out a few hours before the wedding, apparently on a shopping expedition, and from that moment her movements were unknown.

When this painful information was carried to the church, the vicar, the members of the family and their friends dispersed. Much sympathy was expressed for the bridegroom, the Rev. Hezekiah Astley Kemp Hawkins, vicar of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, Yorkshire, who had undergone the ordeal of waiting over an hour and a half for the bride who did not put in an appearance. For the remainder of the day speculation was rife as to what had befallen Lady Constance Foljambe. Many rumours were afloat as to where she had gone and what had occurred. These were to some extent set at rest late in the evening by a statement published by Lady Constance's family to the effect that she was safe and well. No clue to her whereabouts, however, was disclosed.

Next day Lady Constance was variously reported to be in Yorkshire and on the Continent. But it was not until Thursday that the secret of her disappearance was revealed. She was then discovered to be staying with a girl friend in Paris. At 12.15 p.m. on the day of her wedding she left the Earl of Liverpool's London house on the pretext of posting a letter. She was then wearing a round, white straw hat trimmed with roses, a brown tailor-made dress, and a long grey travelling coat. She went to Charing Cross, where she booked for Paris, leaving by the 2.20 Folkestone boat train, arriving in Paris at 9.15. She drove to the residence of a friend, but, not finding her, drove to where she thought she might find her and succeeded in meeting her.

Here, for the time being at any rate, the affair rests. Whether or not the reasons that actuated Lady Constance's disappearance will now be disclosed only time can show, as the family are naturally extremely reticent upon

the matter. All the details that are known to the public so far are given below.

Waiting at the Church.
The prospective bridegroom arrived at the church at a quarter to two with his best man. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. the Hon. Reginald Adderley, vicar of Parkstone, Dorset, and brother of Lord Norton, was in attendance and everything was in readiness for the ceremony at two o'clock, the hour fixed. Assembled within the church were four bridesmaids—Lady Rosamond Foljambe (sister of the bride), Miss Foljambe, Miss Evelyn Ponsoby, and Miss Violet Ricketts. They wore charming dresses of sprigged muslin, two being in pale pink, one in blue, and one in mauve. Their girdles were of the same shade as their dresses while their large straw hats were trimmed with bows of ribbon to match. Miss Barbara Woodburn, the bride's little niece, was also present, and Master Geoffrey and Master Gilbert Barnes were to have acted as pages. The choristers waited with them near the west entrance to lead the bridal procession to the altar. Lord Liverpool was to have escorted the bride up the church, and Susan, Countess of Liverpool, to have given her daughter away. A company of 150 friends had gathered within the sacred building, among them being Lord and Lady Middleton, the Dowager Lady Grant, the Hon. Mrs. F. Ponsoby, Lady Alice Foljambe, sister of the bride, Mrs. George Foljambe, Captain and Mrs. Le Strange Malone, and Colonel and Mrs. Acheson, several of whom had travelled from Yorkshire to attend the wedding.

There was no hint of the dramatic denouement that was to come. The bridegroom, who is the vicar of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, Yorkshire, was chatting with his friends, smiling happily. Two o'clock struck, but the proverbial privilege of brides to be late caused no misgivings. Once a stir of interest passed through the congregation, but it was only some belated guests. Minute succeeded minute, but still the bride was absent. A subdued hum of conversation arose in the pews. By a quarter past two a growing impression of uneasiness had reached a climax. Some hazarded the suggestion that the right time for the wedding was half-past two and not two o'clock. The bridegroom, near the altar, was palpably ill at ease now. He spoke in a low tone to his best man Dr. Jolly, and then the pair held a consultation with Canon Adderley. More than once they glanced eagerly at the great door of the church. Lady Constance was still absent.

Nor was there any sign of the Earl of Liverpool, her half-brother, who was waiting at his house to escort Lady Constance to the church. The pretence that all was well no longer held. Men looked from their watches to the door, women carried on subdued conversation in whispers. A messenger was sent in a motor-car to 44, Grosvenor-gardens, the house of the Earl of Liverpool.

No Wedding.

In a few minutes he returned and whispered something to a little family group in the aisle. The pale face of the bridegroom grew paler still, and he staggered a little. Someone put out a supporting hand, and he was gently led to the door and escorted back to his hotel. In a whisper the news passed through the congregation that there would be no wedding that day. It was within a few minutes of three o'clock. No marriage could take place after that hour, and it was useless waiting, though some of the guests lingered until the hour had struck, hoping against hope. At Lord Liverpool's house there was also consternation. No one had seen Lady Constance leave, and the first news of her disappearance was at a quarter past twelve, when a maid who went to her room found that she was absent. A hurried search was made with no result. Then another servant said that she had seen Lady Constance at Victoria Station shortly after mid-day. At the house as at the church all was ready for the celebration of the wedding. The wedding breakfast was laid and, all preparations were complete for a joyous gathering on the return from the church. But instead of laughter there was gloom, and a dreary silence reigned over the household.

It was elicited that Lady Constance Foljambe came down to breakfast as usual in the morning. She was quite cheerful and apparently in her usual good spirits. She went out alone about mid-day, and was expected back to dress for the wedding.

Lord Liverpool, who had been waiting in the house to take Lady Constance to the church, and her mother, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, caused a search to be made in every direction. A constant stream of visitors arrived at Grosvenor gardens to offer their help, but all efforts resulted in nothing. Inquiries were even made at the hospitals, for it was thought that she might have been injured in a street accident. They were fruitless and the only possible solutions left were that Lady Constance had either lost her memory or had exercised the privilege of her sex

and changed her mind at the eleventh hour. Later in the day Lord Liverpool made the statement that he had received a message stating that Lady Constance Foljambe was quite safe and sound, and that she had simply changed her mind. She had left London by train but her destination or whereabouts were not disclosed.

On the following day what was at first believed to be a clue as to Lady Constance's movements on the day on which she should have been married came from Kirkham Abbey, the Yorkshire village where her mother, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, resides. The little daughter of a signalman named Shaw told her parents on Monday evening that she had seen Lady Constance in a dining-car express to Scarborough as it passed through Kirkham Abbey Station about half-past five. Shaw, who had not heard of the hitch in the wedding arrangements, contradicted his daughter, telling her she must have been mistaken, as Lady Constance would then be on her honeymoon. The child, however, maintained that it was Lady Constance she had seen. The stationmaster stated next day that as the express was composed mainly of dining-cars with large plate windows, it would be possible for anyone to recognize a familiar face in the train, especially as trains decrease their speed at Kirkham Abbey to negotiate a curve in the line.

No contradiction of this report could be obtained at Scarborough, where Lady Constance has relations and many friends, and the subsequent discovery of Lady Constance in Paris tends to point to the fact that the report was unfounded.

The wedding dress was made at Scarborough, and Lady Constance Foljambe visited her dressmaker there on the Friday before the wedding for the final fitting. She gave instructions that the gown was to be despatched to the Earl of Liverpool's residence in London. The wedding dress was of ivory crepe de chine, trimmed with old Limerick lace, which Lady Constance supplied, and which had belonged to her family. It was a short dress just reaching to the ground, with satin underskirt, and the vest was of tuckered net.

The Rev. H. Hawkins has left the Grosvenor Hotel, London, where he was staying, but his plans are unknown. On the day Lady Constance disappeared her description was furnished to the police by the family with a request that it should be circulated, but it was almost immediately withdrawn.

In reply to a letter asking for an official statement on the subject, Lord Liverpool, Lady Constance Foljambe's half-brother, writes—

"I regret that I have no information that I can give beyond saying that I and every member of my family should be very glad if the matter could be allowed to rest. It is only giving intense worry to us all. The subject is solely one of private interest."

Lady Constance Foljambe is twenty-six years old and one of five sisters. Her eldest sister, Lady Edith Foljambe, married Major D'Arcy Legard, of the 17th Lancers, in 1908, and another sister, Lady Mabel Foljambe, married Dr. William Woodburn, of Theale, near Reading. One exploit by Lady Constance Foljambe was of a peculiarly daring nature. With two other ladies she made an ascent of the spire of Whitwell Church, of which Mr. Hawkins is vicar, two years ago. The spire was then in the hands of steeplejacks.

The Rev. Hezekiah Astley Kemp Hawkins, who is forty-eight years of age, was educated at Chichester College, and was ordained a priest in 1886 in the diocese of Southwell. He was curate at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottingham, from 1885 to 1888, and Chesterfield, Derbyshire, from 1888 to 1892. Since then he has been vicar of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, a village with a population of 171, the gross income of the living being £183. Whitwell-on-the-Hill is near Kirkham Abbey, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, Lady Constance's mother.

Mr. Hawkins had only recently accepted the living of Stanton St. Quinton, in the Bristol diocese, where he and his bride-elect intended to take up their residence. The Earl of Liverpool was created in 1796, but lapsing was revived in 1905 in favour of the present peer's father, formerly Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Liverpool succeeded to the title in 1907 on the death of his father, who was a collateral descendant of Lord Liverpool, the famous premier. The present earl is the fifth holder of the title. He was born in 1870, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1891, became captain in 1897, and major in 1907. He was A.D.C. to Earl Cadogan when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was State Steward and Chamberlain to the Earl of Aberdeen during the latter's tenure of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and is Controller of his Majesty's Household. Lord Liverpool married in 1897 Annette Louise, daughter of the fifth Viscount Monk.

DEAD ON HORSEBACK.

It is recorded that during a battle in India a squadron of cavalry had been held in reserve under cover of a field battalion and an infantry regiment. The artillery duel had ended, and the assault of the enemy in overwhelming numbers had been repulsed by the steadiness of the infantry. While a cloud of smoke hung over the field, the cavalry received an order to charge with drawn sabres. The troopers started in close order for the enemy's line. About half way they met a raking fire from the earthworks in front of them, and from the woods on their flank. A young cavalryman, with his sabre drawn, was shot through the heart while leading in the first file. The horse halted, swerved to the right, and turned back, but the rider kept his seat without flinching.

The other troopers went on, carried the earthworks by storm, rode at a full gallop after the retreating force, and converted defeat into rout. The dead trooper, meanwhile, was returning with white face and blood streaming from his wound. Under his nerveless hand the horse received neither check nor leading, and made his own way towards the infantry, who were now advancing rapidly. As the smoke lifted, the soldiers saw the solitary rider coming with one hand in a death-grip on the saddle, while the other still held the sword tightly clasped. It was a sight never to be forgotten—the galloping horse with the dead cavalryman still mounted and looking grim and fierce. It was not until the rider had gone fifty yards from the spot where he had been killed that he rolled off his horse.

A similar tale is told of Captain Nolan, who delivered the fatal blundering order for the historic charge of the Light Brigade. He was seen on the field of Balaclava riding from the hills where the staff officers were drawn up to the quarter where the brigade was stationed. The charge began, and what was left of the brigade returned in broken groups. Finally, Nolan was seen galloping rapidly towards the centre of the field. He was firmly seated and riding well. Suddenly the horse swerved and the rider toppled over. When the officers who were nearest rushed forward and lifted him from the ground, they found him lifeless. He had been shot and instantly killed, but his horse had carried him across the field out of the reach of the pursuing Cossacks.—Newcastle Chronicle.

A LITTLE MOROCCAN LEXICON.

Since Morocco, to use a common expression, is the "order of the day," we come across in telegrams words unfamiliar to English ears and eyes. For instance, "mahalla" signifies any of our regulars. The "harka," on the other hand, is a body of irregulars. The "Caid" is a military chief. "Maghzen" indicates the Moroccan government. "Djemaa" is a reunion, an

assembly. "Razzia" and "pillage" have the same signification. The "smala" is a camp; the "guich" a contingent of cavalrymen furnished by the principal fighting tribes. "Oued" is a river, "nahr" a watercourse, "ed" a defile, "chaba" a ravine, "tell" a hill, "tassit" a plateau, "chot" the shore, and, by extension, a salt lake, dry in summer. "ani" is a source, "bor" a trench, "remel" sand, "areg" dunes, "dar" a palace; "bab" a gate, "bon" a father, "beni" a son, "kasbah" a fort or citadel, "adrar" a chain of mountains, "djabel" a mountain or hill. This last word must not be confused with "djoull," which simply means a camel.

THE MODERN BASEBALL.

(From Popular Mechanics.)

Outwardly the ten-cent ball bears a close resemblance to the dollar ball, but as every boy knows, there is a vast difference in the "life" and durability of the two spheres. The centre of the cheap ball is made of group-up carpet rags closely pressed into a core by machinery. Over this core string is wound—a very little string compared to the quantity used in winding one of the professional league balls—and then the unfinished article is sent to the room where the women sewers put the cover on, the seam being drawn together by hand.

But the league ball is a very different product. In the first place, the construction of this ball has been undergoing an evolution for years. At the present time there is much complaint from those who would have few runs and a quick game, on account of the way in which the batters are hitting this new cork-centre ball. The complaint is heard that the ball is too fast and runs too frequent. The explanation of the experts is that a ball hit on the ground with the new ball is no faster than with the old one, but that a ball hit in the air goes farther, thus accounting for the great number of extra-base hits made in recent years.

Some years ago the balls were made with rubber centres. Then, in response to a demand for more runs to make the game interesting to the spectators, the experiment was tried of making a ball with a small piece of cork in the centre, in the heart of the rubber core. This produced a little of the desired effect, and every year from that time the relative sizes of the rubber and the cork in the centre of the spheres have been changed until the present fast ball was evolved.

"Funny thing happened in my town last week," said the chatty man in the railway carriage.

"Black, a white man, and White, a black man, thought a fellow named Brown was pretty green, and tried to sell him a white horse. But Brown deceived them both—in fact, he got all the money they had."

And now?

And now Black and White are blue."

SEALS AND MY LADY'S COAT.

"Very large numbers of people who do not usually feel much concern about high politics will rejoice at the arrangement virtually concluded by the Pelagic Sealing Conference which has been sitting at Washington, says the Times. "The representatives of Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States have agreed that pelagic sealing is to be suspended for fifteen years. That means that one of the most beautiful and most intelligent of living creatures is to be saved from imminent danger of extermination."

"The Powers represented at Washington took the common-sense view of the situation. They recognized that the preservation of the seal is in the interest of them all, and that he cannot be preserved if pelagic sealing continues. It is both wasteful and cruel. It means the slaughter of large numbers of cows, which involves the starvation of their calves, and the loss of the animals that sink or get away wounded."

"Perhaps there is no more striking instance of man's ruthlessness in the pursuit of gain than this system of sealing. It accounts for the reduction of the herd from about 2,000,000 in 1882, when pelagic sealing on a large scale was just beginning, to 185,000. As the seals have become scarcer the prices have risen and the slaughter been stimulated. To break this vicious circle is now the aim of the International Conference."

"Pelagic sealing came into vogue in the eighties; in 1881 10,000 skins were taken by this means; in 1894, 62,000; and if the catch has decreased since then it is a fact that since 1890 the pelagic sealer has secured twice as many skins as have been secured on land. The sealers fire at the seals from small boats, making no distinction between males and females; some are killed and sink immediately, others are fatally wounded but escape before they die. It is stated that for each skin taken probably four seals are killed and lost. Moreover, since the female seal on her way to and from the feeding ground is the favourite prey, it follows that 80 per cent of the whole pelagic catch are females. These not only have nursing pups ashore, which are left to die of starvation, but are themselves pregnant, the period of pregnancy beginning soon after the birth of the pup and lasting until the following spring. Thus three lives are destroyed for every female killed. After this it may well be believed that the pelagic catch of 27,216 skins in 1907 represented a loss to the herd of upwards of 75,000 animals."

"The sole remaining strongholds of the northern fur-seal are the pribilof and Commander Islands, the former American, the latter Russian, in the Behring Sea. Robbin Island—once Russian but now Japanese—used to possess large rookeries, while others in the Kuril Archipelago belonged to Japan; ruthless slaughter has almost wiped out these herds,

though the remnants which remain may yet be nursed back to health under Government protection. Of the Commander and Pribilof herds, the latter is still the largest in the world."

"There has always been a strong temptation to poaching and illegal fishing in the seal industry. To prevent practices of this kind the conference recommends what is probably the only remedy likely to prove effectual—namely, the exclusion from the markets of the contracting parties of all skins whose origin is unknown."

BURIED IN A GLACIER.

A broken alpenstock bearing the carved name, "Dr. J. Bean, Baltimore," has, the Chronicle says, just been found by a Chamonix guide in the ice of the Glacier des Bossons, which "flows" down direct from the summit of Mont Blanc to the Valley of Chamonix. The find recalls the most terrible accident in Alpine history, when eleven climbers perished on the summit of the Great White mountain in violent snowstorms which lasted a week.

In September, 1870, Rev. G. McCorkindale, of Glasgow, and two Americans, Dr. J. Bean, of Baltimore, and Mr. Randall (both elderly men with little experience of the Alps), set out from Chamonix with eight guides and safely reached the summit in doubtful weather. Hardly had the descent commenced when the snowstorm started, and not one of the eleven climbers was seen again alive. A strong force of guides some days later found the bodies of five victims, including the clergyman and Dr. Bean, but the other six were never found, having most probably fallen into crevasses. It is now thought, owing to the discovery of the broken alpenstock, that the bodies of the six climbers, who have been buried in their tomb of ice for the last forty-one years, have reached the end of the glacier, which travels at the rate of about 500 feet a year, and are not far from the surface of the ice at the lip of Chamonix valley.

A LONG LASTING FLOWER.

A common South African flower possesses the valuable property of keeping fresh for two months or more after cutting. It is a white Star of Bethlehem. Ornithogalum lactum, producing a compact spike of flowers on a stiff, erect stalk 18 inches to two feet long, explains The Field. The flower is of a thin and papery tissue, all white, except the yellow anthers. It can be sent over as a cut flower from South Africa to this country, and then lasts for weeks in water. And recently we have seen a South African flower, apparently a species of allium, which crossed the ocean and remained fresh for several weeks in this country. Many of the unopened buds expanded.

A WONDERFUL CITY.

The remarkable growth of Brazil's wonder city, Sao Paulo, is described in a report on the trade of the State of Sao Paulo in 1910 by his Majesty's Consul, Mr. O'Sullivan-Bearn. In 1887, he says, Sao Paulo was a quiet, rather sleepy town of the usual up-country Brazilian type, with a population of some 47,000 inhabitants, notable only from the fact that a large number of religious orders had established themselves therein. When the great tide of immigration into the State of Sao Paulo commenced in the year 1887, a considerable portion of the newcomers established themselves in the capital, with the result that the population increased by leaps and bounds during the ensuing years, rising last year to 350,000.

Growth of Twenty Years.

At the present time Sao Paulo ranks as the second city in Brazil. The appearance of the new city of Sao Paulo, which has sprung into existence within the past twenty years, is a matter of surprise to visitors. Sao Paulo now resembles one of the great cities of Europe. The principal business streets are lined with shops which, in outward appearance and in the variety and richness of their contents, vie with those of Paris or of London. The city has been planned with much taste, the various streets and avenues are wide and straight, and well paved and planted with shady trees. Throughout the city exist a number of public gardens, admirably laid out, and beautiful with their wealth of tropical verdure. The private residences are remarkable, on the whole, for the originality and beauty of their architecture, while many are of great size and magnificence. The bustle and activity, and the ever-increasing traffic which prevail throughout the city during business hours make it difficult for new-comers to realize that they are in a Brazilian town. The municipality spends money liberally with a view to improving and beautifying the city.

Costly Opera House.

There is just being completed a municipal theatre which vies in magnificence with that of Paris, upon which it is modelled. It is estimated that the total cost of this opera house will exceed £1,500,000. Within the past few months the municipality have voted a sum of £400,000 for the purpose of constructing a new avenue of communication. A project is under discussion for the carrying out of an immense project, estimated to cost some £3,000,000, namely, the construction of a series of main boulevards to traverse the city in different directions. The progress of the city at the present time may be gauged from the great activity which prevails in the building trade. On all sides are to be seen houses in course of construction, which houses are immediately occupied as soon as finished. New houses are being built at the rate of three thousand per annum.

August Furniture Sale---Interesting News from the Furniture, Carpet and Hardware Depts.

Many Useful Styles in Dining Room Suites, at August Sale Prices

Dining-room Suite, in solid quarter cut oak. Made in the Mission style and finished in the Early English color. The back is a neat combination of wide, plain slats and neatly shaped head, while the seats are upholstered in solid leather. The suite consists of one arm and five small chairs. Special Sale Price **\$19.00**

Dining Suite of five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, soundly constructed from well seasoned quarter cut oak, and finished in the Early English style. The back is a neat combination of cross rails, while the seat is neatly upholstered in strong leather and finished with banding and studs. Special Sale Price **\$38.75**

Oak Dining Room Suite, of five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, soundly constructed from choice slash grained oak. Has plain back and upholstered seat covered with solid leather. The general character of this suite is the Mission style finished in the Early English color. Is a very strong and attractive and an exceptional bargain at **\$29.00**

Fumed Oak Dining Suite, consisting of five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, upholstered in leather and neatly finished. The back of the chairs is an attractive combination of five plain slats. The frame is well made from choice quarter cut oak, fumed and waxed, making a rich and very attractive suite. Special Sale Price **\$24.75**

Rocking Arm Chair, made from choice quarter cut oak, very soundly constructed in a neat and simple design. The back and seat are upholstered in solid leather, quilted and tufted, thus imparting a neat and novel appearance. Sale **\$7.50**

Arm Chair, made to match the above Rocking Chair. Neat in appearance, strongly constructed and very comfortable. Price **\$7.50**

Rocking Chair, in golden oak with seat upholstered in solid leather. Has four plain slats down the back and a straight headpiece. Special Sale Price **\$9.75**

Arm Chair in solid quarter cut oak, golden or Early English finish, seat upholstered in a strong leatherette. Is well made, neat in appearance and very comfortable. Price **\$4.90**

A Superior Selection of Morris Chairs

Morris Chair, with heavy oak frame, Early English finish. Has spring seat covered with strong leather, also loose cushion for the back. Solid leather on both sides, neatly finished with piping. This chair is very substantially built and will give satisfactory service for many years. Special Sale **\$29.75**

Morris Rocking Chair, with handsome frame built of solid, well seasoned oak, finished in the Early English style, and has loose cushions covered in handsome velour. This is a well made chair and very comfortable and represents excellent value at **\$9.90**

Morris Chairs with strong solid oak frames, finished in a variety of styles and fitted with loose cushions covered in velour. Colors red or green. Special Sale Price **\$9.75**

Morris Chairs in neat oak frames, Early English finish, well upholstered in leatherette. Has spring back and seat, exceptionally comfortable and substantially built. Price each **\$4.90**

Tempting Offers from the Carpet and House Furnishing Departments

Brussels Carpet Squares, in a splendid variety of new designs, in combination and Oriental colorings, including reds, blues, greens and browns, in very rich floral and conventional designs. Size 3 x 4. Special, each **\$12.75**

Printed Linoleum, in a variety of designs and colorings, including floral, tile and block patterns, in many new and artistic effects. They come in pieces 2 yards wide, any length cut. At the specially low price of, per square yard **\$3.50**

Axminster Hearth Rugs, with thick velvety pile, very closely woven, are very handsome in appearance and pleasant to walk on. These come in a very wide range of beautiful designs and rich colorings, and are finished with heavy knotted fringe at the ends. Size 30 x 63. Special for today **\$1.75**

White Muslin Curtains, frilled down one side and across the foot, are a splendid wearing quality and come in a variety of spot designs. These are wonderful value and should command your attention. Sizes 3 and 3 1/2 yards long. Today, per pair **\$1.50**

Madras Muslin, in colors cream, blue, ecru, green and gold, 50in. wide. Regular value 50c, 60c and 75c a yard. All to be cleaned out at, per yard **25c**

Wilton Pile Rugs—In point of wear this rug has no equal. You can make your choice from a very wide range of patterns, in colors two-tone greens, reds and fawns. All rich in effect and make a most desirable floor covering, especially for a dining-room. This make of rug has a thick, velvety pile, in closely woven and rich in appearance. Size 9 x 12ft. Price **\$21.50**

Hammocks in many styles and colors are to be had at this store during the August Sale at greatly reduced prices. This morning we will place on sale our regular \$4.50 to \$6.50 Hammocks at, each **\$3.50**

Battenberg Lace Curtains in very beautiful designs carried out in braid work in Arab shade only. Regular \$3.50 values. Special today **\$1.75**

Regular values to \$6.75. On sale today at **\$3.50**

Spencer Values in Extension Dining Tables

Solid Oak Table, size 40 x 40. When closed will extend to 6ft. Has strong frame and five square legs with shaped bottom. Special each **\$10.90**

Surface Oak Table, with round top, 44in. in diameter. Has strong frame, square pedestal, with 4 neatly shaped feet. Will open to 8 feet. Special Sale Price **\$16.75**

Extending Dining Table with round top 44in. in diameter. Will extend to 8 feet. Made of solid quarter cut oak. Has square pedestal, ornamented with rich carving, neat claw feet, golden finish, well seasoned and substantial. Special Sale Price **\$29.75**

Round Dining Table, made of handsome quarter cut oak; has round top 44 inches in diameter, will extend to 8 feet. It is mounted on five plain turned legs, finishing in a neat fluted bulb; is finished in golden color, and has strong steel castors. Sale Price **\$24.75**

Solid Oak Dining Table. Size 44 x 44 when closed. Will open to 6 feet. Made of solid quarter cut oak. Has very strong frame. Special Sale Price **\$18.75**

Dining Table—Has square top, size 48in. x 48 in., with round corners. This table has a strong, neat, plain frame, and handsomely carved and cabriole shaped legs; finished in golden color. This is a specially good value at **\$15**

Dining Tables in golden oak, with square tops; made of good, well-seasoned oak. This top measures 44 x 44 inches, and will extend to 8 feet. The legs are very substantial, and are beautifully carved and fluted. A bargain at **\$16.90**

Extension Dining Table, with round top and double pedestal frame. The top is 44 inches in diameter and extends to 8 feet, constructed throughout from solid, well-seasoned quarter cut oak. Special Sale Price **\$33.50**

A Great Variety of White Enamelled and Solid Brass Bedsteads, Specially Low Priced for August Sale

This sale will stand unrivaled for the wonderful bargains it offers in brass and white enamelled bedsteads. We were fortunate to clean up a factory of its season's surplus, and by so doing, take advantage of a discount which enables us in turn to present these excellent values. Every kind and style of brass or iron bedstead that you can imagine or ask for is here, all marked at prices that will delight you.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY ON BROAD STREET AND NOTE THE PRICES

Wonderful Values in Toilet Sets—On Sale Friday

10-Piece Toilet Sets, with very highly glazed enamel finish and made of the best English semi-porcelain. These sets have a white ground and are beautifully decorated with dark green foliage and dainty pink roses. Are splendid values at \$5.75, but will be sold on Friday at the specially low price of **\$2.90**

Enamelware at 25c and 15c—Friday

100 Dish Pans, made of the best grade of grey enamelware. Capacity from 10 to 14 quarts. Regularly sold at 65c. Special for Friday's selling, each **25c**

Hand Basins of heavy quality, light blue enamelware with white linings, 12 to 14in. in diameter. Special for Friday only, **25c**

Pudding and Milk Basins of splendid quality enamelware. Assorted sizes. Special to clear Friday, each **15c**

59 Bales of Staple Goods Just Arrived On Sale Friday at Specially Low Prices

This shipment includes many new and interesting lines of English Flannels, Flannellettes, Wrapperettes of pure eiderdown, Oxford Shirting, Denims and Cottons, all marked at prices that should interest you.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR FRIDAY

Table Oilcloth, a very fine quality, 45in. wide. On sale Friday only at, per yard **25c**

REMNANTS OF STAPLE GOODS

This line includes many interesting bargains of Gingham, Prints, Sheetting, Flannels, Flannellettes, etc., all marked at prices that should clean them out rapidly. See them and you will be pleased with the values we are offering.

Friday--A Day of Exceptional Bargains in Many Departments

A Clean Up Sale in the Blouse Dept.

Friday

ODD MENTS IN SILK AND NETS. REGULAR \$3.75 TO \$10.00 FOR \$2.75. MUSLIN WAISTS AT 35c, 55c AND 95c

This is our way of cleaning up numerous odd lines that have accumulated. They are all excellent values, but being the last few garments in the lines they represent, we will dispose of them at remarkably low prices on Friday.

AT \$2.75—We are offering a splendid assortment of handsome Silk and Net Waists, including many handsome models of silk, in colors navy, green, brown and Paisley. Also beautiful Net Waists in black and cream only. Some have high necks and long sleeves, while others have low necks and three-quarter sleeves. Regular values from \$3.75 up to \$10. All to clear on Friday at, each **\$2.75**

Muslin Waists, in many dainty styles, trimmed with lace insertion and tucks. All to be sold on Friday at, each **35c**

Dainty Waists, including many broken lines. Values to \$1, in muslin. They include high and low necks and all classes of sleeves. All to be cleaned out on Friday at, each **55c**

A Selection of Muslin Waists, in handsome styles. Worth up to \$2.50. Will be placed on sale Friday at, each **95c**

See Window Display on View Street

Girls' Sailor and Middy Suits, Regular to \$4.75—Friday \$1

These Suits are all made from good washing prints and ducks. Colors blue and white, pink and white, also red and white. Suitable for girls from 4 to 16 years old. They are neat in appearance, will launder well, and are regularly sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 up to \$4.75. All to be sold on Friday at, each **\$1.00**

A Clean Up Sale of Motor Scarves—Friday

There are only about three dozen of these beautiful and useful Scarves left. They are in an assortment of colors, and are our regular \$3 quality. But in order to clean up the line we will sacrifice the last few at, each **\$1.50**

A Great Clearance Sale of Muslin Dresses—Friday

\$3.90 DRESSES FOR \$1.75, \$7.50 VALUES FOR \$3.75, AND \$15.00 DRESSES FOR \$6.75

At these three prices—\$1.75, \$3.75 and \$6.75—we will dispose of the balance of our stock of handsome Muslin Dresses, ranging in value from \$3.90 to \$15. This lot includes many very handsomely embroidered styles with Dutch necks and peasant sleeves, high necks and long sleeves, some beautifully trimmed with fine lace insertion and tucks. Skirts finished in many popular styles.

See Window Display on View Street

Many Odd Lines of Men's and Boys' Shirts, will be Sold on Friday at Remarkably Low Prices

Men's Print Neglige Shirts, in fancy light stripes, plain grey, mauve and white, with soft bosom, starched collar band and 3in. cuffs. There are about six dozen shirts in this line, in an assortment of sizes. Regularly sold at \$1.25 each. On Special Sale Friday, each **50c**

Men's Outing Shirts, some with detachable soft collars, others of the regular style. Colors white, cream and tan. Regular selling prices \$1.25 and \$1.50. About two dozen only to be sold on Friday at, each **50c**

Boys' Shirt Waists, with starched cuffs and collar band for white collar. Only about 3 dozen left. Colors white with black stripes, white with tan stripes and white with black polka dots. Sizes 13, 13 1/2 and 14 at neck. Regular 75c quality. All to clear, each **35c**

Boys' Cambric Shirt Waists, with soft turn-down collar and soft cuffs. Small sizes only. In fancy colored stripes on white ground. Will fit boys 5, 6 and 7 years old. These sell in the regular way for 75c each. Special Clearance Price Friday, each **35c**

Friday—A Special Clearance Sale of Youth's and Boys' Suits

A Special Sale of Youths' Suits, with long pants. In sizes from 37 to 34. Made in tweed and serges, in single-breasted, three-button style, in a large variety of shades and patterns. Friday Special **\$7.50**

Clearing Lines in Boys' Wash Suits, in fancy ducks, prints and crashes, in Buster and Russian styles. Values to \$1.25. Friday **50c**

Odd Lines in Boys' Straw Hats and Tams. Values up to 75c. Friday **25c**

Special Clearing of Boys' Two-Piece Norfolk Tweed Suits, in sizes from 6 to 12 years. Friday Special **\$2.25**

David Spencer, Limited

Important Sales on the Main Floor—Friday

Wide Embroideries and Insertions in a great variety of patterns. Regular values 25c a yard. Friday **10c**

Women's Lisle Hosiery, in a choice selection of colors and patterns, including neat floral sprays and polka dots, etc. Fast colors. Full fashioned, and very durable quality. Regular 35c a pair. Friday, per pair **20c**

Shot Ribbons, 6in. wide, in many beautiful shades. All to be cleaned out at, per yard **20c**

Handkerchiefs, with plain and fancy colored borders, suitable for children's use. Per dozen **75c**

Hair Barrets and Fancy Combs, in a great assortment of fancy and plain styles. Regular values 35c and 50c each. Special Friday **15c**

Frillings and Ruchings, suitable for tourists, three different styles in box. Special, per box **25c**

SPECIAL IN WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S LISLE GLOVES AT HALF-PRICE FRIDAY

Women's Lisle Gloves, in colors lilac, reseda, champagne, navy, grey and tan. Short two-clasp style. Regular 50c a pair. Friday to clean up the line, per pair **15c**

Long Lisle Gloves, in black only. Regular 50c a pair. Special offer to make a clean sweep of this lot, per pair Friday **25c**

Children's Lisle Gloves, in colors white, grey, tan and chambray colors. Regular 25c a pair. Special to clear on Friday, per pair **15c**

DAINTY LACE COLLARS AND TIES AT A REMARKABLY LOW PRICE

On Friday we are offering a large assortment of odd lines in Women's Collars, Ties and Jabots, in plain white and colors. This lot includes handsome Dutch and Eaton Collars, beautifully finished with lace and insertion, also a number of the newest effects in Bow Ties, Stock Collars, Military Collars and many other very popular styles. Your choice on Friday from values to 50c each for **25c**

Friday, in the Candy Department

Fresh and delicious candy from the best cocoa, refined sugar and syrups may be had at this counter at prices that are very low for the standard of delicacies we sell. We endeavor to give excellent value at all times, but today we are offering three very tempting bargains. Try a sample pound—you will be pleased with your purchase.

Mixed Candies. Regular 15c a lb. On sale Friday at **10c**

MAKES THE MANUFACTURE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Holding Farm Retaliation as an Example

HOLDS CONFERENCE AT

Mass Meeting addressed by Premier—Nationalists Navy Question

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—Laurier's first fight for him today to Montreal a group of Canadian who are opposing that it forehands duties on manufacture with which the dislodge their opposition farmers, show that this year will ment for the removal manufactures, as well products. Should the priviled of access to the premier was the manufacturers, they enough to place Canada a free trade basis with Toronto Aug.

TORONTO, Aug. 1—In the Ontario campaign was fired a monster mass meeting grounds. Own business at Ottawa, unable to attend as Whitney was the speeches all the resulting trade to be expected Nationalist

MONTREAL, Aug. 1—The Nationalist party lines its position in its lead morning. The meeting that of the whole the trade agreement alists can help it, will not be for the navy.

DEATH OF

CANANEA, Mex.—Greene, the former died at 5 o'clock succumbed to acute developed as a result sustained in a run last Monday.

Death came to after the arrival of cians and nurses, by special train at El Paso. They oxygen and spent striving to save stricken man never away in the presence children, who had his bedside.

It was decided that the burial shogles, his home, here on Monday man's intimate friends special trains from and Tucson, Ariz.

Col. Greene was and one of the best of copper magnate in the southwest, teorle rise from the less prospector to the Cananea copper ductive capacity of copper annually born in New York

Captain Chas. WINDSOR, Ont.—under Canning, of Favorite, is understood having stolen 200 while working on

Treaties G. WASHINGTON, today referred the treaties with Great to the foreign Chairman Cullum sideration.

Many Ye SEATTLE, A shows that John who was caught by Mr. Roosevelt and who, upon being years in prison, the ground that has passed forty Pennsylvania in the recent Brown Allegheny, Pa., glary, ten years penitentiary for at Medias, Pa., a year at Allegheny, Pa., of imprisonment was railroad that he had followed out his trip to