

FEDERAL FORCE IS ANNIHILATED

Trapped in Canyon by Insurrectos, Almost Every One of Ninety Men is Either Killed or Wounded

MOWED DOWN BY HAIL OF BULLETS

Rebels First Raid Village and Rob Its Treasury—Federals Fall into Trap While Pursuing

ATLIXCO, PUEBLA, Mex., April 8.—Trapped in a canyon six kilometers from Atlixco, a force of ninety federals was almost annihilated last night by a band of rebels in whose pursuit they had been engaged for 24 hours.

Almost every man in the detachment was either killed or wounded. The rebel loss is said to have been small.

The assaulting force is thought to have been the same which, on the previous day, took possession of the village of Puacatechula.

The rebels were commanded by Antonio Gracia. They had been driven from this place by federals, but not until they had burned two or three houses belonging to municipal officers, destroyed the village archives and robbed the treasury.

At the order of General Valle, in charge of the federal troops in Puebla, Lieut.-Colonel Torreblanca was commanded to pursue the rebels. It was not until evening that he and his men marched into the trap that the insurgents had set.

From three directions the rebels poured their bullets into the ranks of the federals. Colonel Torreblanca was one of the first to fall wounded, but he continued to lead his men and attempted to hold his men steady.

The fire of the rebels was returned, but for the most part the bullets of the federals hit only surrounding walls of rock.

Following the battle the rebels disappeared.

This morning six hundred rebels entered Apasco and demanded and received money from the municipal chief.

ARRESTED AGAIN

Former Chief Wapenstein of Seattle Called Upon to Answer the Fourth Charge

SEATTLE, April 8.—Former Chief of Police Charles W. Wapenstein, who is charged with accepting bribes from gambling and disorderly houses, was arrested today on a fourth indictment charging extortion.

The indictment, which was secretly returned several days ago, alleges that Wapenstein demanded and received \$300 from the Pacific Coast Company for affording proper police protection to the company's property on the waterfront.

Wapenstein's bond was fixed at \$250, and he was given until Monday to arrange it. The warrant was issued when Wapenstein appeared in court to be arraigned on the third indictment, upon which he was arrested last week, charging him with accepting a bribe from disorderly houses. Wapenstein was given until Wednesday to plead on this indictment.

Frank and John Clancy, political leaders of the first ward, indicted on a charge of perjury, were also arraigned today, and were given six days to plead.

May Have Extra Session

SEATTLE, April 8.—A poll of the Washington State legislature, made by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, shows a preponderance of sentiment in favor of an extraordinary session of the body on condition that only matters previously agreed upon come up for consideration. The question which it is desired to take up at a special session are public highway legislation, congressional re-appointment, legislative reapportionment and the San Francisco exposition. A majority of the senators expressed qualified opposition to an extra session, but the house members favored it by a vote of two to one. A special session can convene only by call of the governor.

One Hundred and Eighty-four American Factories have Established Branches in Canada.

CAMORRA TRIAL

Ex-Mayor George E. McClellan Likely to Be Spoken—Prisoners Facing Many Months

VITERBO, Italy, April 8.—George E. McClellan, former mayor of New York City, is expected to arrive here shortly. He has expressed a desire to be present at the trial of the Camorrista, who are alleged to have been instrumental in the killing of Detective Petrosino, in the clearing up of which murder Mr. McClellan is deeply interested.

The prisoners continue to think their position is favorable, for the reason that as yet, no direct evidence has been brought out against them. This can be explained, however, by the fact that so far only their interrogations have been heard, and the situation may change quickly when the witnesses for the prosecution, who include many officers and men among the carabinieri, are called.

Many Immigrants

SASKATOON, April 8.—The unprecedented rush of emigrants to the west is taxing the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways here to the utmost, every day seeing new records established in passenger and baggage transportation. Extra coaches are put on nearly every train, while baggage cars had to be supplemented by box cars to accommodate traffic.

Tennessee Town Burning

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 9.—At 2 a. m. a telephone message from Dalton, Georgia, states that the entire town is threatened by fire, which broke out at midnight in the kitchen of the Hotel Dalton. A special train is now being made up in this city to carry an engine and fire-fighting apparatus to the scene of the conflagration. The loss at 2 o'clock is estimated at \$400,000, and there is little prospect of stopping the spread of the flames. A stiff breeze is fanning the flames and the volunteer fire department is helpless to arrest the fire's spread. Aside from the request to Chattanooga for fire-fighting apparatus, other towns have been appealed to for help.

BIG STEAMSHIP STILL AGROUND

All Efforts to Float German Liner Prinzess Irene Prove Fruitless—Some Fear of a Storm Arising

LONE HILL LIFESAVING STATION, April 8.—The million dollar North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene is still fast aground off this point, while divers are working to lighten her cargo. A fresh east wind, accompanied by hail, hampered the work tonight. Her cargo is light, in comparison to her ten thousand tons capacity, and easy to handle, but it will take several days to clear the hold. Surfmen agree she is in no immediate danger of breaking up, although it may be weeks before conditions make it possible to pull her off. And all hope may be blasted any time by a gale.

ALBANIANS WIN TWO-DAY BATTLE

Insurgents Defeat Turkish Troops Sent Against Them in Scutari, After Being Driven to Mountains

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TURKS SURRENDER AND ARE DISARMED

CETTINJE, Montenegro, April 8.—It is reported here that Albanian insurgents who are fighting around Scutari were completely successful on Friday. The Turkish troops, according to advices reaching this city, were surrendering and after being disarmed, released.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—The Albanians after two days' fighting, have again surrounded Kastri and Tuzel, in the Vilayet of Scutari. Only a few days ago the garrison at Tuzel was relieved by Turkish forces and the Albanians were driven to the mountains.

Turkish Navy Contracts

LONDON, April 8.—It was learned today that the Turkish government is reconsidering its decision to award its naval construction contract. British shipbuilders, and the matter may be brought up in Parliament. American builders are endeavoring to get the work.

ROLL OF DEAD MAY REACH 150

Explosion in Alabama Coal Mine Thought to have Taken Lives of Most of Miners at Work

DEADLY BLACK DAMP GATHERS VICTIMS

Forty-Five Escape in Race with Death to Entrance of Mine—Many of Dead Were Convicts

LITTLETON, Ala., April 8.—Of the 100 to 150 miners who are believed to have met death in the explosion at the Bilbois March 19, bound for Cuba and other ports. She was built in 1886, measured 414 feet in length and was of 2,485 tons. Her home port was Barcelona.

Intercollegiate Games

LONDON, April 8.—In connection with the proposed games between the combined athletic teams of Yale and Harvard against Oxford and Cambridge, the Observer announces that the officials of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic clubs are now in touch with those of Yale and Harvard, with a view to holding the meeting on the Queen's Club grounds. The Americans are valuing their right to a visit from the Englishmen owing to the coronation.

MADERO LEAVES HIS OLD CAMP

Apparently Gives up Intention to Attack Chihuahua—Federals Expected to Act on Aggressive

MADERO'S CAMP, Huastillas Ranch, Near Chihuahua, April 8.—Madero, with his 8,000 insurgents, broke camp today and started toward the Casas Grandes region, which is evidently a move in accordance with new plans to abandon whatever method of attack he had projected toward Chihuahua.

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SPAIN'S PARLIAMENT

Republican Motion to Have Military Code Modified is Defeated in Debate

MADRID, April 8.—The chamber of deputies after a debate lasting from 8.30 o'clock this afternoon until midnight, rejected by a vote of 128 to 23, a Republican motion demanding that the government produce a bill modifying the code of military justice and abrogating the law of jurisdiction.

Spanish Steamer Wrecked

CADIZ, Spain, April 8.—It is reported that the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII, which was wrecked near Vera Cruz, and that the passengers and crew were saved. The Alfonso XIII arrived from Bilbois March 19, bound for Cuba and other ports. She was built in 1886, measured 414 feet in length and was of 2,485 tons. Her home port was Barcelona.

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DANGER SEEN WHEN TOO LATE

Sacrifice of Lives in Pancoast Mine Said to have been Due to the Incapacity of Mine Bosses

SEVENTY-FOUR DEAD ARE COUNTED

Disaster Leaves Forty-Five Widows and 137 Orphans—The Undertakers Roughly Scramble for Bodies

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8.—A revised list of dead tonight shows that 74 men and boys met their death in the fire in the Pancoast Colliery at Throop, near here, yesterday. A canvass of the victims' families shows 45 widows and 137 orphans.

It is said that every corner of the workings which a fleeing victim might have reached in his search for pure air had been entered, and that everybody who had been in the mine at the time of the disaster, comprising seven men, was brought up shortly before noon today. As far as the bodies were identified, or if relatives did not come to claim them, they were turned over to undertakers, according to nationality, to be prepared for burial. The undertakers fairly fought for the bodies, believing the company would stand for a good round charge, and disgraceful scenes resulted. Police authorities had to interfere.

Nearly every other house in Throop, a typical mining settlement, had crept on its door, and in some houses there were more than one corpse.

The bodies of John Szyrak, his two sons and a cousin, lie in a room in his humble home.

In one of the houses near the mine, a ten-year-old boy, another foreigner's body was taken to a home where one child is ill with scarlet fever and another of typhoid.

In the number of victims this is the worst mine horror that has ever occurred in the Lackawanna Valley region, and the worst in the whole anthracite coal fields since the Avondale disaster of September 6, 1889, when 110 men lost their lives by suffocation consequent to the burning of the breakers.

Many explanations are offered as to how the Pancoast victims came to their death, but none is satisfactory. One contributing cause, it is said, was the failure of the mine bosses to realize the imminence of danger in the tunnel until it was too late for the men to be gotten out.

The fire started shortly after 9 o'clock. Mining operations continued until 11 o'clock. It is believed it was near 11 o'clock when the danger to the men in the tunnel was realized. Some attempted to come back in the direction of the breakers.

TEAM OF CADETS GOES TO BISLEY

Competition at Local Miniature Ranges to Decide on Twelve Marksmen—Invitation from London

OTTAWA, April 8.—The Department of militia has issued notice of a competition at local miniature ranges to be fired between the 11th and 15th of April by cadets participating in the Canadian Rifle League matches of 1911 with the object of selecting twelve cadets to participate in the Bisley shoot on May 24th.

An invitation was received from the Imperial Cadet Association in London to the Canadian Cadets, hence the competition.

The department of militia will provide transportation to and from the cadets' homes and subsistence during their stay in England. They will be sent from Montreal on May 6th and return to Canada early in July.

Italian Premier's Success

ROME, April 8.—Premier Giolitti received an overwhelming majority in the chamber of deputies today, in the discussion of the programme of the new cabinet. The vote stood 146 to 80 and the majority included Socialists, Radicals and Liberals.

TRAGEDY'S SEQUEL

Adopted Daughter of S. L. Dania Shoots Him and Turns Revolver on Herself

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—As the result, it is believed, of a deliberate pact to die together, Eva Dania, the 29-year-old adopted daughter of S. L. Dania, who last Saturday shot and killed his little daughter Ledalia, tonight at the county hospital, shot Dania through the head, and turning her revolver upon herself, fired four shots into her own breast.

Neither is expected to live until morning.

Dania engaged last Saturday in a re-arranged deal with George Hooster, and believing himself mortally wounded, shot down his six-year-old daughter Ledalia, saying: "Darling, if I must die, we will go together."

Since then he has been at the county hospital, and it was believed was on a fair way to recovery. His adopted daughter, Eva, spent Saturday night at the hospital with him, and has visited him twice since. Hospital attendants noted that they were very fond of each other, and both seemed to take great pleasure in her visits.

Tonight she arrived at the hospital about 9 o'clock, and the two talkative and earnestly together. Apparently they agreed finally on something they had been discussing with each other, and there was much nodding of heads and patting of hands. The young woman was suddenly seen to draw a revolver from her handbag. Placing it under Dania's chin, she pulled the trigger. The bullet came out through the top of his head. Before anyone could interfere, she turned the muzzle of the weapon to her own breast, and fired four shots. Both were still conscious after the shooting. Miss Dania made a statement in which she attributed the tragedy to the unhappy marital affairs of her foster-father.

"His wife said that I was bad," she said. "He had been good to me, and I loved him. We wanted to die together."

Dania, who is 57 years old, has been separated from his wife, a young woman, the mother of Ledalia.

DEMOCRAT PLAN OF LEGISLATION

Canadian Reciprocity Placed Rather Far Down on List of Subjects to be Dealt with by the House

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Legislative plans of the Democratic majority of the house, made known today from a reliable source, indicate that the Republican senate will be given speedily important measures for action.

The definite outline, subject to further caucus ratification, lists as follows the order of legislation to be pushed forward by the ways and means committee as soon as the house organization is completed.

Popular election of United States senators.

Publicity before elections of campaign contributions.

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Canadian reciprocity.

Revision of schedule "K," the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Revision of the cotton schedule.

It also practically has been decided that the Canadian reciprocity bill, to be brought forward by Chairman Underwood, will be almost a duplicate of the McCall bill. It will carry no tariff riders.

Leading Democrats when asked what they would do if the senate immediately passed the Canadian reciprocity bill, and then indicated its readiness to adjourn, said the house would not adjourn.

They expressed confidence that the president would not exercise his authority to adjourn the extraordinary session should a dispute arise between the two houses over adjournment.

Vancover Wins Soccer

VANCOUVER, April 8.—In the British Columbia football league series today, the Vancouverians defeated the Caledonians by a score of 3 goals to nil. The winners had several intermediates in their ranks, but despite this handicap they succeeded in outclassing their opponents in a rough exhibition.

No Peace Commissioners

MEXICO CITY, April 8.—Speculation as to appointment of commissioners to arrange terms of peace with the rebels was effectively set at rest today by a statement from Minister of Finance Limantour said that no person had been named by the government.

Arrest at Emerson

SEATTLE, April 8.—E. F. Myer, a clerk in the navy pay office at Emerson, was arrested by a deputy United States marshal today charged with conspiring to defraud the government by altering bids. J. A. Kettleywell, chief clerk in the navy pay office, and F. H. Wheeler, a salesman employed by a machinery company, are accused jointly with Myer.

TWENTY RETURN OUT OF EIGHTY

"General" Stanley Williams Leads Small Command in Rash Attack on Mexican Federal Force

IS BROUGHT BACK FATALLY WOUNDED

His Men Suffer Severely by Machine Gun and Artillery Fire—Wounded Rebels Said to be Bayoneted

MEXICALI, April 8.—General Stanley Williams hurled his little battalion of rebels against Colonel Miguel Mayo's five hundred Mexican regulars on the mesa five miles south of Mexicali today. Eighty insurgents went into the fight; twenty returned from the battlefield.

Williams himself was fatally wounded, and is now in the customs house at Calexico, with his head torn by a fragment from an exploding shell. With half a dozen fugitives of his fleeing command he was overtaken by a federal shell that lit in their midst and sent up a sevier of flame and smoke and fragments of human bodies. His wagon trains were captured with nearly all of the stores and livestock taken in his raid yesterday on American ranches.

Survivors straggling into Mexicali tonight declare that the federals took no prisoners. All those not killed by the fire of the federal rifles, machine guns and artillery, were slaughtered mercilessly with bayonets in the hands of federal soldiers. These latter also, it is ascertained, fired on the hospital tent and ambulance which recomended the rebels to the battlefield. Dr. W. E. Ferris, the surgeon in charge, and his assistants, who reached Mexicali with the survivors, appealed to United States authorities to send their aid to the scene of the battle and save those they could find. News of the rebel repulse was brought by a mounted rebel who, with an arm shot nearly off, fell exhausted from his horse in front of the headquarters of the insurgent commander-in-chief, General Salinas, and burst into tears.

"We have been slaughtered," he cried. "My pal was killed beside me."

Asked who his comrade was, he replied: "General Stanley."

Williams was still known as Stanley to his men of the "Independent Division of the Liberal Army" despite the revelation of his real name and the fact that he was a deserter from the Ninth Infantry of the United States army. Later he was brought in alive, but was pronounced fatally wounded and taken to the United States army hospital in the customs house at Calexico, across the line.

When General Salinas heard of his subordinate's fate, he maintained his stoical calm. "I told him he was a fool when he said he was going out to fight them," he remarked philosophically. "If he had remained here, the federals would have been forced to attack, in a position of our own choosing."

"I ordered him to go out, but only when he demanded it," he said. "Every detail of Williams' sortie from the entrenched position of the rebels here in Mexicali emphasized the superb daring of his assault on the overwhelming federal force. With his troops in the military formation of a column of two, he marched directly south after crossing the sixty-foot wash of the New River, which surrounds the town on three sides and constitutes its most formidable defence. His cavalry, numbering 27, formed the advance guard for his infantry, and in the rear brought up his wagon train with all the supplies and livestock taken in his recent raids."

In short dashes the cavalry advanced to reconnoiter, while the infantry waited behind. This was at 9 o'clock in the morning. Two hours later they encountered the first outposts of Mayo's force four miles south of Mexicali.

Mayo's men of the Eighth battalion used smokeless powder, but the smoke from the black powder of the rebels' cartridges revealed their position at each shot. Williams promptly deployed his men in open order to render the fire of the federal machine guns and artillery less disastrous. The ambulance was posted in a clump of trees on the Little Rock, while the rebel battle lines plunged into a field of barley, and under cover of the growing grain advanced steadily.

Apparently engaged in deliberate preparations for a battle on Sunday, Mayo seemed surprised by the attack, and for a time it looked as if Williams' idea of doing the unexpected and taking the fight to the enemy might bring him success. But in a few minutes the barbed wire was trampled flat and exposed the concentration of the rebels, who were then subjected to their first experience of machine gun fire.

(Continued on Page Two, Col. Three.)

BUSINESS DEAL OF IMPORTANCE

J. N. Harvey Company, Limited of Vancouver, Takes Over Clothing Store of B. Williams and Co., Yates Street

An important transaction in local business circles, one which will result in the taking over by the J. N. Harvey Company, Limited, of Vancouver, of the business of the B. Williams company, clothing, hatters, etc., Yates street, will take effect on May 1. The deal was finally arranged yesterday afternoon when Mr. J. N. Harvey, president and general manager of the purchasing company, arrived in the city on the afternoon boat, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Shaw, auditor of the J. N. Harvey company, limited. Mr. W. T. Williams, proprietor of the local concern, will become a member of the J. N. Harvey company and form one of the board of directors, becoming local manager.

To many Victorians the Williams company has been a household word for many years. Founded in 1881 by Mr. Benjamin Williams it has occupied an important position in the local business world. In 1885 when the founder of the firm died Mr. W. Williams, his son, took charge leaving school for that purpose and he has been proprietor ever since. The recent rumor that Mr. Williams was going out of business was contradicted by Mr. Harvey who said he would become a member of the J. N. Harvey company.

The board of directors of the new concern will be composed of Mr. J. N. Harvey, president and general manager; Mr. J. A. Harvey, K.C., of Vancouver; Mr. George H. Waterbury & Co., Hastings & Rising, St. John, N.B.; and Mr. W. T. Williams.

Build up George Business Mr. J. N. Harvey, the moving spirit in the firm of his name, came to Vancouver in November last and founded the firm of Johnston, Kerfoot & Company, Hastings street. Prior to his arrival in the Terminal City he spent nine and one-half years in St. John, N.B., where he built up a large business. A strictly cash business and saving middlemen's profits by buying direct from the manufacturers have been his principles and his patrons have benefited by these methods. The best of the manufacturers on this continent and in Europe are patronized for the best and most up-to-date ideas. This Victoria business will be run in conjunction with that in Vancouver giving a greater advantage in buying. Until Thursday morning next the premises of the B. Williams Company will be closed to permit of stock-taking and marking goods for sale, as it is intended to clear out the old stock which will be replaced by a new supply of goods secured by Mr. Harvey on a recent trip to the east.

Mr. Harvey has been prominent in public life in St. John as well as having been identified with many important societies in which he has held high office, while he has also been active in Church work.

NOT A CANDIDATE

Colonel Roosevelt intimates that he is not an aspirant for any Public Office.

SPOKANE, April 8.—Theodore Roosevelt came very close today to making a positive and public declaration that he would not be a candidate for president in 1912 or any other office. In the course of a post-lunch address, he said: "I am not an aspirant for anything, because I have had everything. I am ahead of the game."

This is the first statement of the kind in 1912 and during the present tour, and was made in connection with his explanation of his trip. It is the closest he has come to making public his frame of mind as regards the possibility of his nomination for the presidency since the days preceding the last presidential campaign. "I am not an aspirant for anything, because I have had everything. I am ahead of the game. No man alive has had good a run for his money as I have had. Because my life in the west has not been only able to become president of the United States, but to do the things which in my mind made it worth while being present. When I left the presidency I made up my mind that when the opportunity offered after my return from Africa, I should try to visit each section, and as nearly as possible every state in the Union, to greet the people, to endeavor to show them that my belief that the man who has been a president of the United States is forever after the debtor of the American people. Mind you I do not care for any office in itself. The only reason why I desire any office is because of the opportunity given by that office to do work worth doing."

NEW CONVALESCENT HOME

Mon. Dr. E. S. Young Opens Emergency Hospital at Duncan.

On Tuesday afternoon the King's Daughters' convalescent home & emergency hospital at Duncan was formally opened by Hon. E. H. Young, provincial secretary. A short dedication service preceded the opening in which the local clergymen took part.

New Inspector Dr. Young, Mr. E. H. Maitland Douglas said he had much pleasure in saying that the hospital was absolutely free from debt. He congratulated the King's Daughters on the success which had attended their strenuous efforts and on the liberality of their friends.

Dr. Young, in the course of a happy speech, said that he remembered asking the members of a deputation which had

interviewed him in reference to a grant for a convalescent home in Duncan when they wanted such an institution in the healthiest spot in British Columbia. He understood, now, however, that this was not a local, but a provincial home. It owed its existence to the King's Daughters of the whole province and opened its doors to all, irrespective of nationality or creed. He felt that in these circumstances it was quite right that the province should contribute to its maintenance. He therefore promised a further grant from the public treasury of \$150. He closed his address by saying: "I have great pleasure in declaring that this building, devoted to the relief of those who are sick and ailing, is formally opened."

The provincial executive of the King's Daughters was represented at the opening ceremony by Mrs. L. H. Hardie.

Missing Mounted Policemen EDMONTON, April 8.—Some fears are felt here for the safety of a mounted police patrol that left Herschel Island last December and has not been seen or heard from since. The party consisted of Inspector Fitzpatrick and Constables Carter, Martin and Taylor. A search party was sent out from Dawson City to try to locate the missing men, but it returned to report failure, and now another has started out. It is felt that the members of the party are so accustomed to the snowdrifts and have fallen through them, which forms over the springs in the northland during the winter. The police here state that the party is one month overdue, but declare that all the members of the party are so accustomed to the northern trails that they do not fear for their ultimate safety.

SIX TEAMS ENTERED IN ALASKAN RACE

Notable Event of Dog Sledding World Started Yesterday—Prize of \$5,000 Offered

NOME, Alaska, April 8.—The all-Alaska sweepstakes, the classic event of the dog sledding world and the greatest sporting event of the north, started today with six teams entered. The race is for a purse of \$5,000 and many thousands more are wagered as side bets. The course is from Nome to Candie and return, a distance of 412 miles.

The first report of the progress of the race was received here tonight, when the leaders passed the eighty-four mile station. J. Johnson was leading, his time for this stretch being nine hours and forty minutes. The other teams followed at eighty-four miles in the following order: Allen; second; Crimmins; third; C. Johnson; fourth; Hill, fifth; and Delzenc, sixth. When this report was made all the teams were in good shape and were going well.

The trail is in excellent condition and many followers of the sport believe that the record of 74 hours, 14 minutes and 20 seconds made by Colonel Sir James Ramsay's Siberian wolf dog team last year, will be beaten. "Colonel Ramsay's team was led by John Johnson who is taking the lead again this year. A. A. (Scotty) Allen, who is driving his own team, and who is pushing Johnson hard, finished third last year.

CRUISING TO AVOID A LIBEL

Steamer Senator Remains Outside the Three-Mile Limit of Honolulu.

HONOLULU, April 8.—With about 150 Filipino laborers on board, the steamer Senator, recently outfitted in San Francisco to transport laborers from the Hawaiian islands to the Alaska canneries, was cruising outside the three-mile limit late yesterday, presumably to avoid libel proceedings. The Senator arrived on Thursday, and after taking on fresh water, suddenly left the harbor. On board are F. B. Craig and J. C. Bell, representatives of the Alaska packers, for whom warrants are out for alleged violation of the territory's immigration laws in soliciting emigration without a license.

Injunctions have been issued to restrain further endeavor on the part of agents to provide island labor for Alaska. The water front is being watched by the police, who are instructed to make arrests if necessary. The Senator is without clearance papers and an effort will be made to arrest any coming ashore to obtain clearance.

Capt. F. L. Miller and the crew of the local steamer James Makee were arrested while waiting with steam up, ready to take laborers to the Senator, lying outside the three-mile limit. They are charged with assisting in the unlawful enticement and procuring of laborers. This charge is brought under the new law enacted a few days ago by the territorial legislature.

Cannot Stay in Victoria Following the practice recently inaugurated three time-expired prisoners who have completed their terms in the local provincial goal were shipped back to Vancouver, whence they came. They are discharged prisoners sent here after outside points must go back to their former place of residence.

Price of Life in China Based on the grounds that very little will save a human life the China Famine Relief Committee, of Toronto, is issuing an appeal to the public in the Dominion, and incidentally seeking the co-operation of the press in the effort. In a circular letter it is pointed out that movement to raise funds has elicited the hearty support of His Excellency, Earl Grey; Toronto's Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. M. Gibson, and the Hon. Sir James Whitney, the premier of that province. The committee is anxious to raise a sum of \$100,000 in Canada, and those anxious to help are asked to send subscriptions to the treasurer of the famine relief committee, Mr. S. J. Moore, of 445 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

REGISTRATION TO BE ENFORCED

Clergymen Must Make Returns of All Marriages Within Forty-Eight Hours of Their Solemnization

By an order-in-council passed at the provincial meeting of the provincial executive on Wednesday night, the amended law mandating all matters incidental to the registration of births, marriages and deaths from the attorney-general's to the provincial secretary's department was brought into operation and effect as from the first of the provincial fiscal year, April 1st. Dr. C. J. Fagan becoming registrar. It is announced as the intention of the department to see that this Act is enforced by strictly enforced, and their relatives are henceforward required to make returns for all marriages performed by them within forty-eight hours after their solemnization.

The registration law in respect of births, deaths and marriages has in the past been very much of a dead letter. Deaths as a rule have been promptly recorded by the undertakers for the reason primarily that the filing of registration forms is necessarily done before the bodies are buried.

Recent investigations of an informal nature disclosed that in the chief population centres of the province, a considerably greater number of children have been christened or baptized than the official records show to have been born; while with respect to marriages, the practice of the clergy appears to have been to keep their filing certificates together in a separate file, a considerable number have accumulated.

One clergyman visiting the land registry office a few months ago, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by his visit to register all the marriages which he had been performing during a residence in Victoria of upwards of twenty years.

Hereafter it will be advisable for clergymen, and all others upon whom the legal obligation of registration takes place, to see that such registration takes place within the prescribed period, as otherwise the penalties provided for in the Act will be rigorously enforced.

TWENTY RETURN OUT OF EIGHTY

(Continued from Page One.)

The automatic spat viciously from the federal's main position on the south bank of the "angel" river, and the rebels sought cover in the gullies cut by the water by past overflows of the Colorado.

Here they fought until about 3 o'clock, leading their own with rifle shots that deafened the ears of the federal machine guns and high-powered rifles. For some reason the federalists did not bring up their field pieces until that hour. In the meantime a reconnoitering force of about 100 men made their way to the border east of Mexicali, and there, learning that Williams' spectacular move was unsupported, marched quickly southward. This force struck Williams' flank. Almost at the same moment the rebel position was shelled by a cloud of lead from the federal machine guns and field pieces from the rear, the rebels were seen to scatter, and the hospital wagon, surrounded by the flag of the Cross, disappeared in the thick darkness.

Federalists dropped shells along the position while the rattle of the small arms doubled. At 4:45 Mayot again flanked Williams' force, forcing him to abandon his position. His men could be seen fleeing across the barley field to the eastward. Then came the shell that it is believed put an end to the military career of the United States army deserter, who twice nearly killed Williams. The deserter was killed by the insurgent forces led by his ambitious and unscrupulous chief. A party of horsemen were speeding across the field. A shell struck the ground and exploded with a lightning flash. When the smoke cleared a man was seen to be running. The rout increased. Thirty men clung to the stirrups of the gallies, cavalry, or climbed to the saddles and rode double.

The fugitives, cut off from the main body, began running toward another, quite, which fairly danced with heat, though the sun had sunk low in the west. In an hour the survivors commenced straggling in to Mexicali. All told the same story of the defeat.

CALEXICO, Cal., April 8.—The war is over in Lower California. The dream of establishment of a Socialist Utopia has evaporated. This is the opinion of officers of the United States army here, based on the defeat of Stanley Williams, who lies dying in the army hospital tonight. It is not believed that Salinas' meagre garrison can withstand the onslaught of the federalists. Numerous desertions are expected tonight. Reports from the federal camp place the federal dead at five with four wounded.

ROLL OF DEAD MAY REACH 150

(Continued from Page One.)

are: John White, Edward Causey, of Calhoun county; O. W. Spreading, a convict foreman; and Lee Bond. Dr. J. J. Rutledge and the government mine rescue car have left Chatsanooga for Banner. The rescue car apparatus is needed to get the bodies from the mine. Rescuing parties have

been men staggering in the mines and dropping on all sides, but have been rescued by the mine rescue car.

The fatal after-damp which followed the explosion has so far kept the rescuers from penetrating the mine, at least it is thought they have been far enough into the interior to see a gruesome pile of human bodies "lashed together" in the shaft. It is estimated that about twenty corpses are in this pile.

Officials of the Pratt Consolidated Coal company, which owns the mines, expressed a hope of bringing out alive any of those buried in the shaft. This afternoon the entombed men could be heard knocking on the pipes below, but there is an ominous stillness tonight, which indicates that the after-damp has done its deadly work.

The rescue party cannot proceed safely until the mine can be bratticed, so the fresh air can be forced in to drive out the gas. This work is going on tonight, but it probably will be several days before the bodies are recovered. A special train bringing the government rescue car from Chattanooga.

Today's explosion differs from others in that there are practically no mourners at the opening. The men at Banner were mostly without friends here, and their relatives are henceforward through-out the counties of Alabama.

DANGER SEEN WHEN TOO LATE (Continued from Page One.)

of the fire. Some went a considerable distance in the other direction. None got anywhere near safety, however. They fell in their tracks or lay down exhausted, burning their faces in the wet cinder to avoid the choking smoke and deadly gas.

Some stuffed wet handkerchiefs in their mouths. Many were found huddled up under sheets of canvas, unable to get up, and crying out for help. All died in a struggle that told of itself in the dead features.

About 12 of the victims were men of English speech, and the boys, whose ages range from 12 to 16, were of about equal number. The small group were for the most part Hungarians and Poles.

The work of relieving the distress of the victims' families is well under way. The miners' "beg" fund will take care of the burial expenses, and the company for the present will supply food to the victims' families.

Officials of the federal mine rescue service refuse to believe there was any defect in the "angel" mine. Joseph Evans, who went to his death, the first sacrifice of the service. Evans, overtaxed the capacity of the apparatus and collapsed. His companions say he tumbled madly at his helmet, probably suffocating by the coming of the fire from his head, thus exposing himself to the smoke and gas that killed the men he was seeking to rescue.

YELLOW SKY MEN COULDN'T CURE PLAGUE

Arrivals from Orient Tell of Tragic Episode of Infected District in Manchuria

The steamer Panama Mary of an effort to start the foreign society in Manchuria similar to that of the Boxers, which was so soon squelched. The founders of the movement were groups calling themselves the Yellow Sky sect. They wore yellow clothes and practiced mystic rites, which, they claimed, rendered them immune from the plague and able to cure the disease as well. Some of the Chinese newspapers referred to these men as Boxers, but it was explained later on that they were a much more peaceable and less fanatical group.

They drew some attention at Changhai, where a group of them visited certain Japanese and proclaimed their immunity from plague. "This is very good," replied the Japanese with a sneer. "We also can cure the plague," added the men of the Yellow Sky. "That is better," responded the Japanese. "But are you quite sure that you can cure a patient with the plague?" "Quite impossible," said the visitors. "Then perhaps you would like to cure the plague patients here?"

"Yes, We should," was the reply. Accordingly the head man of the order marched off to a plague ward, and there he and the few surviving members of the household were in the throes of the disease. The yellow-clad men were left alone, while a crowd of deeply interested Chinese coolies watched, with dawning hope, struggling for mastery over their better sense. It would have been a glorious victory if one of their own people, uncontaminated by foreign education, had succeeded where the foreign and foreign-educated doctors had failed. As far as the poor coolies could see the foreign method was merely to imprison every one afflicted by the disease as well as those with whom the patient had lived. Dying husbands were denied the ministrations of their wives. Sons were not allowed to receive the last words of their fathers. It was a scandalous business in every respect; and with all their foreign knowledge, the best these doctors could do was to record a death rate of ten in ten. Here, however, was a man who did not fear he claimed!

There is no doubt that if the good wishes of the throng outside had been of material assistance, the mystic one would have had some chance of success. While one of the boiler or more anxious sympathizers crept into the house and found the dead bodies of the men he came to save. He had failed. He was an impostor, who had raised the hopes only that they should be crushed violently. The final scene in the tragedy occurred when the head of the secret society was himself attacked by the cholera. His death ended there was no hope for the brethren in Changhai.

GOOD SPORT AT HUNT GYMKHANA

Initial Effort of Victoria Club Proves Success—Good Entries and Well Organized Meeting

Saturday's gymkhana on the Willow's race course was the first to be given there for a number of years. The fixture, arranged by the local Hunt Club, was a marked success. From a social point of view one of the most enjoyable. The gymkhana also afforded the best afternoon's sport of its character seen in Victoria for many a season.

White 600 people occupied the grand stand and the entries for the events were excellent in quantity and quality alike. An attractive and well-varied programme served to show that the Victoria Hunt Club has a number of horsemen and horsewomen to be proud of. A club which can boast such riders as Mrs. W. Langley and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Butler, Miss Violet Pooley, the Misses A. and F. Pemberton, Cox, Davies, Bodwell and Holden, with gentlemen riders like President Fred Pemberton, Crawford, W. F. Burton, Barclay, Henderson, mounted on thoroughbred racers, that put all others at a great disadvantage.

Ladies' jumping competition. Prize given by H. M. C. S. Rainbow. First, Miss Violet Pooley; second, Mrs. W. Langley.

Gentlemen's jumping competition. Prize given by Hon. C. E. Pooley. First, Mr. Sweeney; second, Mr. Barclay. Rejumped after judges had awarded a jump.

Potato and bucket race. Potatoes to be dropped into buckets while riding at a hand gallop. First, Mr. J. Holland. Tandem race, one-half mile. Ride a horse and drive a horse. Points for style and manners. First, Mr. Fred Pemberton; second, Mr. Crawford, Jr.

Real Estate Deals Among latest real estate deals are: The northeast corner of Blanchard and Broughton streets, \$20,000; a 60ft. frontage on Pandora avenue, near the Metropolitan Methodist church, \$20,000; a 60ft. frontage on the north side of Government street, east of Discovery street, \$10,000.

Antique Escapes Fine. Mr. E. G. Warner was charged in the police court yesterday with speeding his automobile, but he had a good excuse. He was hurrying to a drug store to secure medicines for his wife, who was taken to the hospital the next day. The charge was dismissed.

Farewell to Pastor. A very pleasant evening was spent by the members of St. Aidan's congregation, Cedar Hill, and their friends in the parish hall on Thursday, when a farewell service was held for the Rev. W. W. Collins to whom a presentation of a silver plate was made by the congregation. The Rev. W. W. Collins has been pastor of St. Aidan's church for more than two years and a half, but has recently received a call to a church in New Westminster, which he has accepted. An attractive programme was provided to which the following contributed: Miss Ohlson, pianoforte solo; Mr. Robert Hutchinson, songs; Miss Lillian Winterburn, mandolin solo; Mr. Francis, song; Miss Lawson, recitation; Mr. Foot, cello solo; Mr. H. G. Galt, song; Mr. Andrew Zulu, sketch; Mr. David Hutchinson, pianoforte solo; Mr. David Hutchinson, recitation; and Mrs. J. B. McCallum, recitation.

Mrs. Fred Pemberton distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the conclusion of the meeting and was rewarded by hearty cheers, which were called for by Mr. E. L. Crawford, who made a most interesting speech, recalling old times when such fine old sportsmen as the Hon. C. E. Pooley and others present were in the saddle. Some handsome cups were given by the officers of H. M. C. S. Rainbow, the Hon. C. E. Pooley, Messrs. Challinor & Mitchell and the Victoria Hunt club.

The Results.—Around six posts, returning to starting point. Points deducted for touching posts. First, Mrs. Butler; second, Miss Armine Pemberton.

Gentlemen's steeplechase.—Starting from different points, parties gallop to judges' stand, where, sportsman takes one end of ribbon from each and both gallop together round course. First, Mrs. Butler and Lieutenant Holt, R. N.; second, Miss F. Pemberton and Mr. R. W. L. Crawford.

Hurdle race, one mile, over six flights. First, Mr. Henderson; second, Mr. Crawford. Second, Mrs. Butler.

Boys' race, one-half mile. First, Clifford Macklin; second, Master Moreton. Thread and needle race. Competitors gallop to lady nominees, each rider handing his lady envelope with needle and thread. Needle must be threaded and handed back in envelope, when he will gallop round course (left hand) to finishing post and hand needle to judge still threaded. First, Mr. Barclay, Mrs. Cox; second, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson.

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HEAVY RAINFALL IN QUEENSLAND

Total of Sixty-three Inches Recorded in Three Days in One District—Premier Caught in Resultant Flood

MELBOURNE, April 8.—Extraordinary rains have been experienced in Queensland. At Kuranda the remarkable fall of twenty-five inches was recorded on Monday, 29 inches on Tuesday and 9 on Wednesday. The whole country was flooded in all directions and the roar of the torrents could be heard ten miles away. Mr. Deakin, the provincial premier, was travelling to Cairns when his train was caught in a deep cutting and was obliged to scramble up a steep embankment, aiding his progress by throwing wires around projecting shrubs and hauling themselves up.

Expecting Royal Visit. The governor of Tasmania (Major-General Sir Harry Barron) has indicated that the King and Queen during their tour of the Empire next year will probably visit Australia. Needless to say, Australians sincerely wish to see the royal couple and it is expected that the news may prove to be well-founded.

Federal Land Tax. Returns which have been received giving the figures of the federal land tax show that 20,000 people are liable to pay it. One estate is taxed at \$60,000, and many other landholders pay over \$50,000 to the federal revenue.

Proposed Church Union. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists of New South Wales, following the example of Canada, have agreed upon a basis of union, but many knotty differences between the denominations still remain to be dealt with.

To Attend Coronation. Mr. Fisher, the premier, Mr. Batcher, minister for public affairs, and Senator Pearce, minister for defence, have sailed for England to attend the coronation.

Another matter brought before the committee in the House was covering an indemnity for the northwest granted to one, yer, a contract which, after investigation, was cancelled. The explanation of the minister of justice was that the terms of the arrangement were not in accordance with the provisions of the act.

On motion in the House, John Haggart, a lease as the most generous of which any national guilty, pointing out that the Hudson's Bay Company had been granted a lease of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Rev. H. H. Perley, a government for inadequate in regard to the trade two countries. Mr. Perley made information of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

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OPPOSITION PROPOSED GOVERNMENT FOR PROVIDA STATEMENT PROOFTY AGREEMENT

OTTAWA, April 8.—Government deserves the blame for not having a statement showing in detail the profits and losses of the twelve companies under the favor of the government.

This resolution, directed government, was defeated today by a majority of party votes.

In debate the Conservative government, was defeated today by a majority of party votes.

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Advertisement for De Laval Cream Separators. The De Laval Separator Co. MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER. A. G. Brown-Jamison Co., Ltd., Agents at Vancouver.

FALL IN ENGLAND

Inches Re- Days in One Caught in

Extraordin- experienced in da the remark- inches was re- ches on Tues- ay. The whole of all directions on falls could say. Mr. Den- ner was trav- eling his train which had washed the track. In d the ties were r, all the earth ried off in the rior and his d wade for f- floods to safe- ny they were ing and were eep embank- ress by throw- ing shrubs and

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the congrega- elline has been hurch for the if, but has re- o a church in he has accept- ing was prom- g contrib- orte solo; Mr. Miss Lillian o; Mr. Fred on, recitation; r. H. Gunson, sketch; Mr. rto solo blind- and citation.

MEMBERS GIVEN NO INFORMATION

Opposition Proposes Censure of Government for Failure to Provide Statement on Reciprocity Agreement

OTTAWA, April 6.—The Canadian government deserves the censure of parliament for not having brought down a statement showing prices and statistics on all articles included in the reciprocity agreement with the United States and the twelve countries which come under the favored nation provisions.

This resolution, directed against the government, was defeated in the house today by a majority of 34 on a straight party vote.

In the debate the Conservatives maintained that the government had not provided sufficient information to enable members of parliament to vote intelligently. The government answered that ample statistical information had been given.

Although the main discussion in the house today turned upon the issue of reciprocity, it was not brought about by the resumption of a set debate.

When the orders of the day were called, members proceeded to ventilate grievances. Mr. Monk asked that a day be set apart for the consideration of the report of the privileges and election committee in the Lanctot cases.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier replied to the effect that it would be taken up after the Easter recess. This means that the case will not be considered in the house until after the 15th, as the house will adjourn to the latter date from next Wednesday.

Mr. Campbell drew attention to reports in the Manitoba government press to the effect that the government had decided to add some six million acres of swamp lands to the domain of the province. The explanation of the minister of the interior was that the policy of the department was simply to carry out the terms of the arrangement whereby swamp lands are to be the property of the province.

Another matter brought up by the stalwart of Dauphin was fishing leases covering an immense territory in the northwest granted to one Montreal lawyer, a contract which the government, after investigation, promised to have cancelled. The explanation of the minister of justice was that the preparations for the crown's case was in the hands of Mr. Chrysler, K. C. of Ottawa.

John Hagar, who has resigned the lease as the most nefarious transaction of which any government had been guilty, pointing out that with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway the lease would be most valuable.

by staking a location for the pioneer printing office of the new northern city as a national claim. It is, no doubt, known that any one was preparing to stake a claim on the old Songhees Reserve so soon as the formalities incident to its reversion to the Crown have been completed, but the Government has by the action just taken, anticipated the possibility of any such course being adopted.

BRING OUT THEIR FRIENDS

The advantages which Victoria and Vancouver island offer to the settler are daily being exemplified, by the steady flow of money which is being forwarded through the C. P. R. ticket office here to the old country to be devoted to paying the passages out of a number of friends or relatives of the senders.

Yesterday one recent arrival, who has weekly been depositing money, completed the final deposit, which provided enough to bring out a relative. Another Englishman who has been residing here about a year, saved enough to bring out five members of his family, and will in a short time supply the money to bring out three more.

Evidently these newcomers are doing most effective immigration work.

SHOULD STRIVE FOR PEACE NOW

Dr. Gomez, Confidential Agent of Mexican Insurrectos at Washington, Thinks Delay is Dangerous

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The advice of striking when the iron is hot applies to the necessity for arranging peace in Mexico now, is the opinion of Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency of the Mexican revolutionists here.

Dr. Gomez pointed out that it was most opportune to treat for peace, but that a month from now, possibly two months, the revolution probably would have reached such proportions as to make nothing but a complete triumph and the capture of Mexico City acceptable.

Dr. Gomez said, however, that his constituents were willing to do anything within reason, and did not wish to be accused of undue aggressiveness in pursuing the insurrection. For this reason, he added, they would meet any overtures for peace half way.

He was careful to indicate in an interview today that his advice from Mexico showed the insurrection had been spreading, and that the insurgent forces were not relaxing their activities because of peace talk.

Dr. Gomez said that should negotiations be launched, a satisfactory armistice could be arranged. He believed that although the insurgent movement was directed at the administration of President Diaz, they would be content with a systematic revision of the electoral laws.

Dr. Gomez is expecting to be in communication with Francisco I. Madero, the rebel chief, in a few days, when a definite understanding concerning peace will be forthcoming.

STRANGE SCENES IN COURT ROOM

Ciro Vitozzi Arouses Camorrist Prisoners to Frenzy by Recital of Alleged Outrages by Cartmeers

VITERBO, Italy, April 6.—From the beginning, nearly four weeks ago, the trial of the Camorriste, charged directly with the murder of a fellow member, Genaro Cuocolo, and his wife, and indirectly with many other crimes, has been marked by scenes of violence, pathos, real or assumed, and sometimes an indescribable confusion.

Yesterday was a combination of all and it ended with an abrupt adjournment. The witness stand and narrated the story of what he said was an immaculate life, told of his sufferings through false accusations and the efforts of the cartmeers and described his martyrdom so vividly and in so touching a manner, that all the prisoners were soon in tears, and many of the spectators in the courtroom sobbed.

Although almost physically exhausted, Vitozzi spoke with a vigorous voice and at times with melodramatic effect. He charged the cartmeers with having treated him cruelly. One of them had struck him in the face, he had been severely beaten and had been kept for days on bread and water; his sword his recital with a most effective precision in high down language, and the silence was broken only by sobbing; then one of the prisoners in the cage shrieked and fell to the floor. It was Mirchiello, who had been stricken with syncope.

Instantly the whole courtroom was in an uproar. The men in the cage worked themselves into a frenzy, rushing to and fro, shrieking and hurling curses against their "executors."

Armed guards went into the cage and carried Mirchiello out, and restoratives were administered. The president of the court promptly adjourned the sitting.

BIG STEAMSHIP LIES STRANDED

Princess Irene, with 1720 Passengers Aboard, Fast in Sand off Seaward Coast of Long Island

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Princess Irene, with 1720 passengers aboard, lies stranded tonight on the sands at the edge of the "graveyard" of the island. A rough sea and a twenty mile wind are hurling the waves high against her sides as she rocks broadside on the beach.

All day long pulled vainly, but as darkness settled down, they abandoned their task to await the tide. The passengers, within sight of their destination, must remain on board tonight.

After running into the sand in the fog early this morning, the liner lay helpless throughout the day surrounded by tugs and relevant cutters. Efforts to pull her free at afternoon high tide failed.

Because of a rough sea, no transfer of passengers was attempted, pending renewed attempts to drag her clear early tomorrow. If these fail, transfer will be made to the Prinzess Friedrich Wilhelm of the same line, which will be sent to the scene from her dock here soon after daybreak.

NOTICE—New shipment of Parasols just in, which will be on view tomorrow.

Campbells

Easter Week at "Campbells"

It should be every woman's ambition to appear at her best at all times. At EASTER SEASON this natural desire is intensified. With every shop window blooming with beautiful apparel, every magazine and newspaper filled with style talk, the woman of moderate resources is tempted beyond her means.

The first thought is style and with many the next thought must be economy. Discerning women naturally turn to "Campbells" and those of experience know that they can purchase stylish Smits, Coats, Dresses and the hundred and one little extras that go to make up the feminine outfit at strictly moderate prices.

Many new and smart ideas are introduced into this season's coats, both in materials and embellishment. A few of the favored materials are: Shepherd checks, pongees, mannish weaves, panamas, plait serges and the raw silks. Colors are cream, green, grey, blue, fawn, champagne, etc. Then there are black satin coats of net over tulle as well as the popular linen coats.

Dainty Lace Waists, the sort of waist one would see in the shops of Paris. The styles are exclusive and will please any lady who seeks the "truly exclusive" White Linen Tailored Waists in all the new styles. Lingerie Waists in too great a variety to detail here. Our Waist Section affords you the opportunity of visiting a WAIST EXPOSITION never before held in Victoria.

Our exclusive models in Dresses are as individual as our tailored suits. Materials include nixon, braided pongees, spotted muslins, checks, striped and foulard silks.

CONFIRMATION AND COMMUNION DRESSES, that are "visions of white" in muslins, lawns and all-over embroidery. The prettiest and most becoming styles for the young lady are shown exclusively here.

You can depend on the quality—we guarantee the fit. Very appropriate for Easter presentations.

Maggioli Kid Gloves at \$1.50. The best glove value that it is possible for any woman to procure. Two dome fasteners and in all shades. Per pair \$1.50

Fowne's Washable Kid Gloves, in white only. Pair \$1.25

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, in all shades. Per pair \$1.25

French Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, excellent quality, in black, white, slate and tan. Per pair \$1.00

Dent's Heavy Lambskin Gloves, in tan with red stitching and self stitching. Per pair \$1.50

Dent's Raglin Gloves, in tan only, extra good value at per pair \$1.00

Real Nappa Gloves, in tan only, Campbell's value. Per pair \$1.00

Jouvin Quality French Suede Gloves, in slate, tan, brown, black, and white. Per pair \$1.50

Dent's Heavy Suede Silk Gloves, 3 dome fasteners, stitching on back. Per pair \$1.50

Chamois Gloves, white and washable, 2 dome fasteners. Per pair \$1.00

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Campbells

Easter Week at "Campbells"

It should be every woman's ambition to appear at her best at all times. At EASTER SEASON this natural desire is intensified. With every shop window blooming with beautiful apparel, every magazine and newspaper filled with style talk, the woman of moderate resources is tempted beyond her means.

The first thought is style and with many the next thought must be economy. Discerning women naturally turn to "Campbells" and those of experience know that they can purchase stylish Smits, Coats, Dresses and the hundred and one little extras that go to make up the feminine outfit at strictly moderate prices.

Many new and smart ideas are introduced into this season's coats, both in materials and embellishment. A few of the favored materials are: Shepherd checks, pongees, mannish weaves, panamas, plait serges and the raw silks. Colors are cream, green, grey, blue, fawn, champagne, etc. Then there are black satin coats of net over tulle as well as the popular linen coats.

Dainty Lace Waists, the sort of waist one would see in the shops of Paris. The styles are exclusive and will please any lady who seeks the "truly exclusive" White Linen Tailored Waists in all the new styles. Lingerie Waists in too great a variety to detail here. Our Waist Section affords you the opportunity of visiting a WAIST EXPOSITION never before held in Victoria.

Our exclusive models in Dresses are as individual as our tailored suits. Materials include nixon, braided pongees, spotted muslins, checks, striped and foulard silks.

CONFIRMATION AND COMMUNION DRESSES, that are "visions of white" in muslins, lawns and all-over embroidery. The prettiest and most becoming styles for the young lady are shown exclusively here.

You can depend on the quality—we guarantee the fit. Very appropriate for Easter presentations.

Maggioli Kid Gloves at \$1.50. The best glove value that it is possible for any woman to procure. Two dome fasteners and in all shades. Per pair \$1.50

Fowne's Washable Kid Gloves, in white only. Pair \$1.25

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, in all shades. Per pair \$1.25

French Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, excellent quality, in black, white, slate and tan. Per pair \$1.00

Dent's Heavy Lambskin Gloves, in tan with red stitching and self stitching. Per pair \$1.50

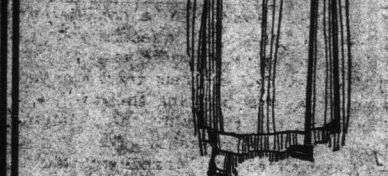
Dent's Raglin Gloves, in tan only, extra good value at per pair \$1.00

Real Nappa Gloves, in tan only, Campbell's value. Per pair \$1.00

Jouvin Quality French Suede Gloves, in slate, tan, brown, black, and white. Per pair \$1.50

Dent's Heavy Suede Silk Gloves, 3 dome fasteners, stitching on back. Per pair \$1.50

Chamois Gloves, white and washable, 2 dome fasteners. Per pair \$1.00



Easter Suits

The Easter Tailored Suit has achieved an added beauty this season owing to the introduction of many graceful little touches new to the tailored suit. They are shown in all the newest fabrics including novelty cloths, hairline stripes, shepherd checks and a collection of mannish materials. Also cream serges.



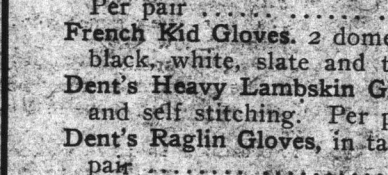
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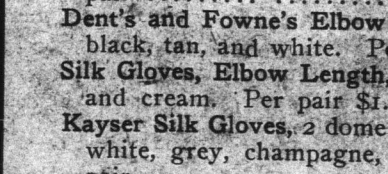
Easter Gloves

You can depend on the quality—we guarantee the fit. Very appropriate for Easter presentations.



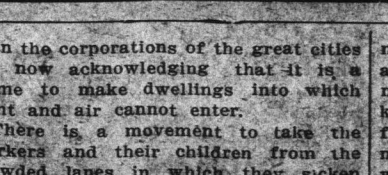
Easter Neckwear

Ladies who admire dainty neckwear will be delighted with our Easter showing.



Waists and Blouses

Dainty Lace Waists, the sort of waist one would see in the shops of Paris. The styles are exclusive and will please any lady who seeks the "truly exclusive" White Linen Tailored Waists in all the new styles. Lingerie Waists in too great a variety to detail here. Our Waist Section affords you the opportunity of visiting a WAIST EXPOSITION never before held in Victoria.



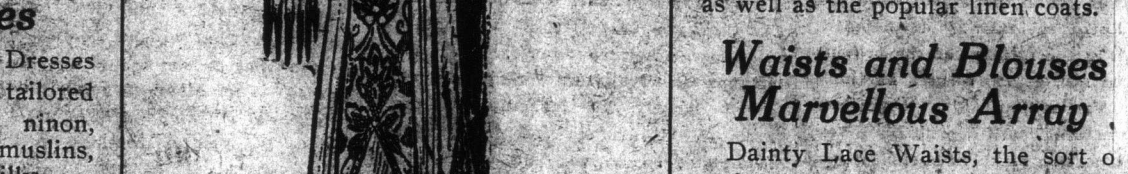
Handkerchiefs

We feel it is not necessary to itemize our extensive stock of Handkerchiefs, suffice it to say that we can suit you exactly.



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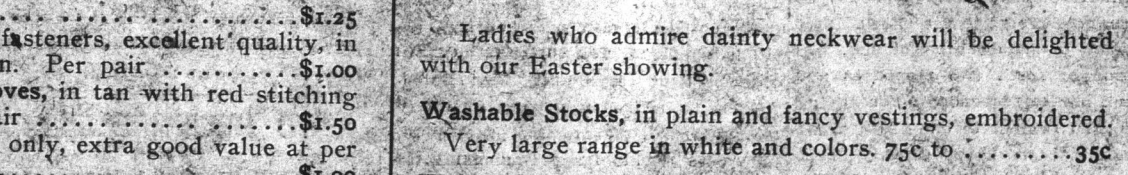
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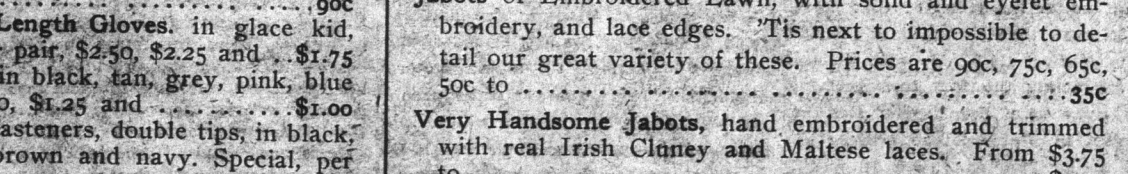
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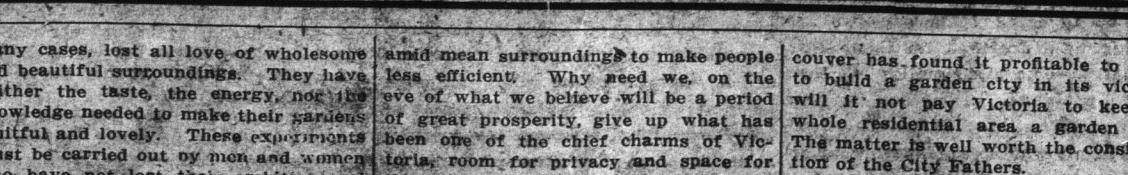
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Crushed to Death. TORONTO, April 6.—John Newman, aged 35, while employed by the Hydro-Electric Company, was crushed to death this afternoon while handling a huge cable wheel of lead piping on one of the company's wagons.

Against Growing. Every one who looks back upon and loves the old Victoria will hope that it will be found possible to prevent the cutting up into small sections of the beautiful new sections now being opened up. Every one knows that in every city, land in the business streets is so valuable to allow of empty spaces. But

many cases, lost all love of wholesome and beautiful surroundings. They have neither the taste, the energy, nor the knowledge needed to make their gardens fruitful and lovely. These experiments must be carried out by men and women who have not lost their ambition and energy. These can be kept from going wrong. Their children can be brought up to be excellent citizens. But it will take more than a generation and more than a good environment to raise those who have become slum dwellers. It will not take many years of life

amid mean surroundings to make people less efficient. Why need we on the eve of what we believe will be a period of great prosperity, give up what has been one of the chief charms of Victoria, room for privacy and space for the enjoyment of the children? It is a question whether, even from the point of view of the property owner, it pays to crowd homes together. At present, every house in the city is occupied, but when dull times come it is the houses on the narrow lots that are oftentimes vacant. If, already, Van-

cover has found it profitable to begin to build a garden city in its vicinity, will it not pay Victoria to keep its whole residential area a garden city? The matter is well worth the consideration of the City Fathers.

Among the Canadian visitors recently registering at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. B. Warren and Miss Warren of Vancouver.

The Colonist

The Colonist Publishing & Printing Co. Ltd. 1100 Broadway, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00, Six Months \$0.60, Three Months \$0.35, Sold monthly to Canada and the United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS AND FOREST FIRES

Every year great damage is caused by forest fires, and while these are due to various causes, one that is very serious and common is the sparks that are thrown out by railway locomotives. The regulations for the prevention of this are very good as far as they go, but the difficulty about it is that a mesh that is fine enough to prevent the escape of sparks is likely to be so fine that locomotives cannot steam advantageously for lack of proper draught for their furnaces. We are satisfied that the managers of the railways are as anxious to prevent the destruction of the forests as any one can be, and that they themselves would welcome any innovation that would promote that end, but the managers are not the owners as a rule, and they are naturally anxious to make the best possible showing from the operation of the roads under their charge, and therefore to avoid expense. Hence the desirability of compelling certain things to be done by stringent laws, for then the boards of directors must see that they are done, and the local managers will be only too glad to act accordingly.

Speaking of British Columbia specially, there is only a brief period in any year when there is danger from forest fires, say from the first of June to the first of October, or four months. We suggest that during this period the railways should be compelled to use oil-burning locomotives on those parts of their lines that extend through timber lands.

This is a matter of great and pressing importance, especially to Vancouver Island. On this island are the most valuable timber forests in the temperate zone, if not in the world. We are on the eve of great railway development; and it is in the interest of the province as a province, of the owners of timber lands or timber licences, of the railway companies which will depend for a very large proportion of their business upon the timber output, and must desire to avoid being held responsible for damage resulting from forest fires caused by their locomotives, and of the public generally that the probable danger from locomotives shall be reduced to a minimum, if it cannot be wholly eliminated. What is true of Vancouver Island is also true of other parts of the province.

We, therefore, desire to impress upon the provincial government the importance of providing such regulations as may be necessary to enforce the use of oil-burning locomotives during the dry months, and we urge upon the railway companies the advisability of taking the use of such locomotives during the time mentioned into their very serious consideration without waiting for the authorities to act. We bring the subject under the attention of the provincial government on the supposition that it has jurisdiction in the premises.

NEWS AND HEARS

Our invitation to correspondents to make suggestions as to the "news" they would like to see in the Colonist, has only brought forth two responses and we thank our correspondents for having written. In respect to one of them we may say that we have already been considering the suggestion of a foreign news summary, using the word "foreign" to mean extra-Canadian; but that if it presents more difficulties than one unfamiliar with newspaper work would suppose. We hope to devise some satisfactory plan. This correspondent thinks we pay too much attention to disagreements between the Mayor and Aldermen, but we think he gives the explanation for his views of that point when he says that he has only resided here for a short time. He will, we are sure, appreciate the fact that persons whose lives have been spent for the most part in Victoria take greater interest in local doings than it would be reasonable to expect of one who has not yet been long with us.

He does not like the slang of our sporting items. In this he is not alone. The "language" of a sporting reporter is a fearful and wonderful thing, but we regret to say that, as a rule, the people who read sporting news want it. He may be surprised to learn that complaints reach us that the "slang" is not quite up to date. If he says we are catering to a depraved taste, we fear we shall have to plead guilty; but then we are not alone. Sport has its own language. We suppose there are a good many people who do not know what an English writer on cricket means when he says "the bat trick." The great and solemn game of golf might, one would think, be adequately described in the language of Paradise Lost, and to the London Times one might reasonably look

for proof of such a theory. Yet we read in the account of the Northern Pacific "Barny" Yonemine, that the playing of a certain individual was "topsy," and again we are told that one "player" hauled out unerringly and as a signal match was pulled out of the fire. Then we are told some one played "a really lovely iron-shot from the tee," and that "Johns was left for the hair." We may be told that golf has a language of its own, but so also has baseball, and until our British contemporaries cease to speak of "soccer" and "rugger" we fear that football language will not satisfy the people who want English pure and undefiled. We frankly confess that the mystery of slang is beyond us. As a story on this point may help matters a little. A New York girl had spent a season in London, and came back calling everything that did not please her "dawdy." Another New York girl went over a year or two later, and when she came back and heard the first named say a thing was "dawdy," chided her for her slang and said she should have said "rotten."

New to be serious again, we thank our correspondent for having written to us and can assure him that his suggestions will receive our best consideration.

Another correspondent takes exception to the summary of a news item in the first paragraph. This article is generally used, and while it may be carried to an extreme, we think on the whole it is good. Its object is two-fold. One is that a reader may learn the substance of a news item almost at a glance, and may then suit his convenience as to whether or not he will read the details. Another, though less important, reason, is that, if for some reason the whole "story" cannot be printed, the substance of it may be given in a paragraph. The London Times adopts a somewhat similar course by summarizing the news of the day in a series of paragraphs on its editorial page, with a memorandum telling on what page the full account will be found. Possibly this may be a better plan than that which we follow, but things that are possible for a great London Daily are not possible for Canadian newspapers. He does not like the way the news is scattered throughout the paper. Neither do we; but the demands of advertisers for space must govern largely the make-up of the paper. He thinks our foreign news is incomplete; so do we, and we try to remedy the defects in this respect in editorial paragraphs. We also thank this correspondent for his letter, and can assure him that what he has written has been read in the same kindly spirit that led him to write it. His suggestions will be kept in mind.

MR. BORDEN

As our eastern exchanges come to hand with their reports of the alleged discontent with Mr. Borden's leadership of the Conservative party, the incident is short of all its importance. Somebody has been making a mountain out of a molehill. The comments of all the papers are exceedingly friendly to Mr. Borden. One would naturally not expect the Toronto Globe to go very far out of its way, when there were assertions of disagreement in the ranks of the party which it opposes, to say complimentary things about the Conservative leader, but it took occasion to couple his name with that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to describe them both as "men of integrity and public spirit." The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that Mr. Borden wishes to retire into private life, to look after his private law practice and take care of his large financial interests; but it does not regard this as at all probable for some time to come.

It is one of the most pleasing phases of Canadian public life that political opponents are becoming more and more ready to speak kindly of each other. We had a very excellent illustration of this in Mr. McBride's speech at the Songhees Reserve on Tuesday, when he gave the fullest credit to those members of the Liberal party at Ottawa, who had assisted in bringing the settlement of the Songhees question to a satisfactory conclusion. There are yet some people who think that day lost in which the newspapers supporting their party do not discover something unpleasant to say about the members of the other party, but they are growing less in number continually.

Speaking once more of Mr. Borden, we regard it as a happy thing, not only for the Conservative party in Canada but for the people of the Dominion, that a gentleman of his standing is willing to make the great sacrifice demanded of him by remaining in public life. A well known member of the Liberal party, one whose name is familiar from one end of Canada to the other, although he is not in public life, recently said of Mr. Borden that, whatever his qualities as a leader of an Opposition might be, no one who knew him would dispute his fitness for the premiership of Canada.

A blind man has been elected police magistrate in a Missouri town. What of it? Justice is supposed to be blind.

It must have been an intense moment at Nanaimo when it was thought the city was awakened by the explosion at the powder works. As the story appeared in print the imagination was left to picture the scene and to conceive the anguish of those whose relatives and friends were in the mine.

If the Saturday Sunset feels the need of help to meet the damage that have recently been assessed against it, we will all contribute. Of course if the amount had been 10 cents, instead of 5, that would be another story, but when a brother is in adversity, that is not too much adversity. It is only right to extend a helping hand, and we hope that friends will not lead the Sunset to refuse the proffered assistance.

It is estimated that about 200,000 and possibly 250,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom will come to Canada this year. The more the better. If this sort of thing keeps up we will have a factor in the new population, which added to the great numbers of Canadians or the descendants of Canadians, who are coming in from the United States, that may well set at rest the fears of Americanization, in which some timid people indulge.

Nothing would occasion more surprise than to find members of the British Columbia legislature or the Parliament of Canada writing in the papers criticizing or supporting the plan in which the government carried on the business of the House. We are inclined to think many of them would regard it as a serious breach of privilege to do so. Yet we find in the London Times nearly a column and a half devoted to letters from members of the House of Commons dealing with an incident that occurred during a session. Among the correspondents are such well known men as Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The Empire Trader says, "The Canadian Northern have announced that Port Mann, near New Westminster, will be the Pacific terminal of the line." This is correct if any place can be the terminal of a railway that is more than a hundred miles from the terminus as at present provided, and fully three hundred from what will be the terminus when the lines on the Island have been completed. Port Mann is going to be very much of a town, but it is not going to be the Pacific terminal of the Canadian Northern. It may be the headquarters of the British Columbia mainland system of the company and we suppose this is what was meant in the statement which the Empire Trader has misunderstood. It will likewise be an important shipping point on the railway.

TO HELP IRELAND

Leader Redmond's Correspondence With President Taft Concerning Irish Trade Market.

LONDON, April 6.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, has given out the correspondence between himself and President Taft concerning the proposition to secure special legislative protection in the United States of the Irish national trade market.

In a letter dated March 13th, Mr. Redmond calls attention to the increase of exports from Ireland to the United States, and asks the president to use his powerful influence in securing the passage of a special act recognizing the Irish national trade market, so that it may obtain registration in the United States. Replying on March 29th, Mr. Taft writes: "I think such a provision would be fair and equitable. The president adds that he is getting opinions on the subject from the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioners."

New Wedgwood Jasper Ware

See These Pieces for "After Easter Weddings—We Guarantee Every Piece Genuine"

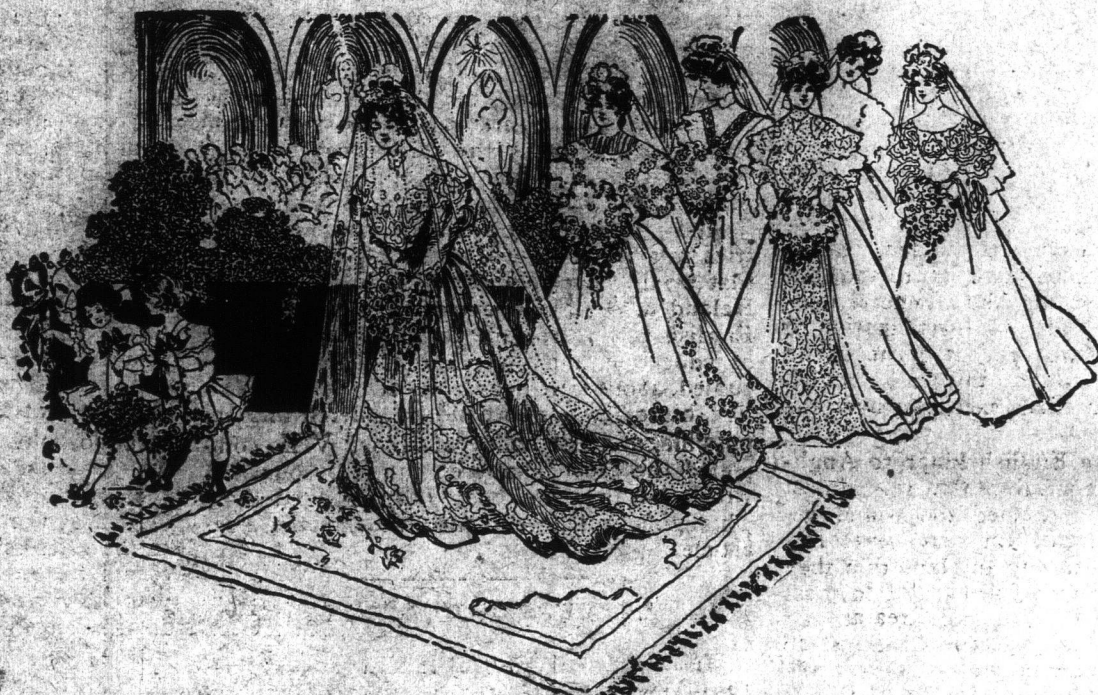


- Teapots at \$1.75 to \$1.25
Creams from \$1.00 to 75c
Sugars, covered, from \$1.50 to \$1.00
Sugars, open, each 65c
Cups and Saucers at, each \$1.50
Vases, each 75c
Tea Caddies \$1.75
Cheese Dishes, covered, each \$4.00
Pomade Jars, each \$1.00
Jugs, upright style, from \$1.50 to \$1.00
Jugs, Dutch shape, each, \$1.00 to 85c
Match Holders, each, 85c to 65c
Candlesticks, each, \$1.75 to \$1.25
Pin Trays, each 50c
Trinket Boxes, each \$1.00
Portland Vases \$2.25
Toothpick Holders 50c
Brush and Comb Trays \$2.50
Jardimores, \$4.00 to \$2.00
Fern Pots and Lining \$4.50
Chocolate Jugs, \$3.00 to \$2.00
Biscuit Jars, \$3.50 and \$2.50
Hot Water Jugs, metal tops \$1.75
Marmalade Jars \$2.50

Black Basalt—Another Wedgwood Production

Black Basalt Ware is another Wedgwood creation that is becoming one of the most popular of the many Wedgwood productions. You will find these on our first floor most attractive. We suggest that you make a point of seeing these early as no doubt they will be in great demand for Easter Weddings. Here are a few pieces:

- Vases priced at, each 75c
Jugs priced at, each, 75c and 60c
Cups and Saucers at, each \$1.00
Coffee Pot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces \$5.00
Teapot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces \$3.00
All dull black finish



"After Easter" Brides

SHOULD VISIT OUR STORE TODAY A HAPPY COMBINATION

In most stores the cheaper the furniture the more ornate it is—such furniture soon gets dingy and positively hideous. It's hard to live with. One of the things we have tried to do in building up this store was to get a class of furniture that could be bought right and sold at a moderate price without offending the tastes of Victoria people, who know and appreciate nice furniture. There is a happy combination, small prices and good designs, here that you ought to get acquainted with.

Say, We Want to Have a Little Confidential Talk

With you who are about to be married. We have not sufficient space here to tell you all we would like, but give us a call and you will be glad you did. No doubt this is your first experience of furnishing a home, and no doubt you have never bought furniture or carpets before. Now we want to see you have a nicely furnished home, and we want you to get the best possible value for your money. We have been in business over half a century, and in that time have furnished many assortments of every line, and the service of expert furnishers is at your service gratis. You can't afford to buy at other stores if you don't know furniture—you can rely on getting what is good here. Come and stroll around this big store, and see what we have here for you. You won't even be asked to buy. You are always welcome.

See Our Window Display of "Libbey" Cut Glass

For Easter Weddings what better can you choose than a piece of the beautiful sparkling Libbey Cut Glass? There is nothing lovelier, nothing even pretends to be so fine—the chief charm of the table wherever the best is the sole criterion. Should the gift be cut glass, her first thought will be, "Is it Libbey's?" We are the sole agents for "Libbey," which is much superior to other makes. Libbey's is the world's best. The very name is an assurance that you have bought the cut glass which is beyond betterment.

- Handled Bon Bon Dishes, \$3.00 \$2.25
Vases, \$10.00 to \$3.75
Spoon Trays \$4.50
Sugars and Creams, pair, \$10 to \$5.00
Compartment Bon Bon Dishes \$6.00
Toasted Cracker Dishes \$6.00
Celery Dishes, \$8.00 to \$6.00
Bowls, \$12.50 to \$6.00
Cologne Bottles, \$12.00, \$10.00 \$7.50
Water Bottles, \$9.00 to \$7.50
Jelly Trays \$8.00
Tall-footed Comports \$9.00
Water Jugs, \$12.00 and \$10.00
Wine Decanters, \$12.50 to \$10.00
Fern Dishes, with silver lining, 2 different shapes, \$16.00 and \$10.00
Claret Jugs, \$15.00 to \$12.00



THE WEST'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE

Weiler Bros

Ladies! Use the Rest Room

Ladies! Use the Rest Room

IRISH

It is interesting were never preached the widespread ch... William of Malmes... man left his hunting... ation with vermin... and the Norseman... these great advent... some writers, thou... have exaggerated... six millions of pe... Palestine to take p... Septuagint from... so far as is known... was drawn from I... unlikely that some... themselves with th... ons of other count... England, Scotland... not seem to be any... position rests sole... Irish were ever a... them would be like... Palestine, as we kn... France. Why Irel... the appeals address... the children of th... misled. No part of... Rome; no people... vant of the doctrine... planation can be s... hidden purpose of... throw feudalism, th... cal and not religio... cism of the people... tical purposes. The... ing too powerful fo... poral rulers of Eur... further aggrandize... as we know the ef... among other thing... system, and that t... the rescue of Jerusa... not accomplished, v... to the probabilities... reached was the res... the feudal system h... foothold, and hence... accomplished by pre... It is true that after... remarkable expedition... fsm was set up to s... it never obtained an... hold in the country... The Irish in these v... from being subject... those returning fro... rest of Europe.

The efforts of th... cize Ireland met w... complete. Henry t... tween ten of his ba... more than a nomina... did not occupy by... cases this was confi... their castles. The... flourish, and as we... Brehon Law was a... with the laws of En... tween Englishmen... numerous, and by d... ing from these uni... their mothers' re... their fathers." To s... generation," as it... go, that a parly... to meet at Kilkenny... ing laws to prevent... joying any of the r... trymen and forb... intercourse between... War was constant... Pale, the boundar... the same for more... After the Battle o... Bruce went to Irela... men. It is thought... so by a number of... authorities claim th... of pure adventure... successful, but he a... ent. The strife betw... and between the Ir... without intermissio... until the wars... very necessity the... English were concer... ons were too busy c... to be able to spare... affairs of the Westem... Left thus to the... the Irish chiefs was... the restoration of... the country, and we... at the suggestion of... great gathering of a... proceedings began w... in one of the abbey... clad sumptuously... while the King on... door and welcomed... approached. But, u... and unfortunately a... mity between the c... being removed, and... the throne of Englan... tracted by internal... abundant excuse, if... sumption of the poli... tness to both parties... not yet reached? a... may be well to state... disagreement, whic... tempted conquest of... tory furnishes many... resulting from conq... supposed.

An Hour with the Editor

IRISH HISTORY

It is interesting to note that the Crusades were never preached in Ireland. Speaking of the widespread character of this movement, William of Malmesbury writes: "The Welshman left his hunting, the Scotchman his association with vermin, the Dane his drinking bouts and the Norseman his raw fish" to take part in these great adventures. It is estimated by some writers, though in all probability they have exaggerated the facts, that in 1096 fully six millions of people were on the way to Palestine to take part in the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Infidels, and so far as is known not one of this vast army was drawn from Ireland. It is by no means unlikely that some Irish adventurers united themselves with the forces raised by the barons of other countries, and notably those of England, Scotland and France, but there does not seem to be any record of this, and the supposition rests solely upon the fact that the Irish were ever a warlike race and some of them would be likely to volunteer to fight in Palestine, as we know they did in the wars of France. Why Ireland was exempted in all the appeals addressed by the several popes to the children of the Church can only be surmised. No part of Europe was more loyal to Rome; no people were more strictly observant of the doctrines of the Church. One explanation can be suggested, namely, that the hidden purpose of the Crusades was to overthrow feudalism, that they were really political and not religious movements, the fanaticism of the people being appealed to for political purposes. The feudal barons were growing too powerful for either the spiritual or temporal rulers of Europe to contemplate their further aggrandizement with equanimity, and as we know the effect of the Crusades was, among other things, to break up the feudal system, and that the alleged object of them, the rescue of Jerusalem from the Saracens, was not accomplished, we perhaps do no violence to the probabilities if we suppose the result reached was the result aimed at. In Ireland the feudal system had at this time obtained no foothold, and hence there was nothing to be accomplished by preaching the Crusades there. It is true that afterwards, and before these remarkable expeditions were concluded, feudalism was set up to some extent in Ireland, but it never obtained anything like a general foothold in the country. The non-participation of the Irish in these wars prevented the island from being subject to the influences which those returning from them exercised over the rest of Europe.

The efforts of the English kings to Anglicize Ireland met with a failure that was almost complete. Henry II. divided the island between ten of his barons, but they never had more than a nominal title to any land that they did not occupy by force of arms, and in most cases this was confined to a small area around their castles. The clan system continued to flourish, and as we saw in the last article, the Brehon Law was administered side by side with the laws of England. Intermarriages between Englishmen and Irish women became numerous, and by degrees the families resulting from these unions adopted the ideas of their mothers' race in preference to those of their fathers'. To such an extent did this "degeneration," as it was called, of the English go, that a parliament was summoned to meet at Kilkenny for the purpose of passing laws to prevent such Englishmen from enjoying any of the rights of their fellow-countrymen and forbidding trade or other intercourse between the English and Irish. War was constant on the borders of the Pale, the boundaries of which were hardly the same for more than a few years at a time. After the Battle of Bannockburn, Edward Bruce went to Ireland, taking with him 6,000 men. It is thought that he was invited to do so by a number of the chiefs, although some authorities claim that he went there in a spirit of pure adventure. For a time he was very successful, but he achieved nothing permanent. The strife between the English and Irish and between the Irish themselves continued without intermission generation after generation, until the wars of the Roses, when from very necessity there was respite, so far as the English were concerned, for the English barons were too busy contending with each other to be able to spare time or attention to the affairs of the Western Isle.

Left thus to themselves, the attention of the Irish chiefs was turned to some degree to the restoration of the former civilization of the country, and we read that one of the kings, at the suggestion of his wife, called together a great gathering of all the learned men. The proceedings began with a great feast provided in one of the abbey's. The Queen sat on a dais clad sumptuously and received her guests, while the King on horseback sat before the door and welcomed the learned men as they approached. But, unfortunately for Ireland, and unfortunately also for England, the enmity between the clans seemed incapable of being removed, and when the Tudors came to the throne of England they found Ireland distracted by internal disorders, and there was abundant excuse, if not justification, for a resumption of the policy of oppression. In fairness to both parties to the quarrel, which has not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, it may be well to state the causes of the original disagreement, which did not result from the attempted conquest of the country alone, for history furnishes many proofs that the ill-feeling resulting from conquest may readily be ascribed.

The differences between the Irish and the English were racial in their origin; they were augmented by the antagonism between the systems under which the two peoples were organized, and they were, in the time of Henry VIII, embittered by religious discord. Prejudices of race, prejudices arising from customs and prejudices arising from religion made a trinity of evils out of which the most difficult problems were certain to arise.

The Irish were, and for the matter of that are today, one of the proudest peoples in all the world. No matter how poor might be their condition or how barbarous their habits, they have always been inspired by a pride of race which made them tenacious of their freedom, difficult to deal with, and unwilling to recognize any foreign rulers. Their chiefs were regarded as superior in rank, it is true, but there was no hard and fast line of demarcation between the nobility and the common people, and they all alike found a common interest in the common ownership of the land. They looked upon the English, or rather, to speak more accurately, upon the Anglo-Normans, as their natural enemies. For centuries they had fought with the Danes and Norsemen, and they saw no difference between an invasion from England and one from Scandinavia.

England in the reign of Henry II. was strongly feudal, and between that system and the clan system there was nothing in common. The Irish did not so much resent the claim of Henry to be king of the island as they did his effort to interfere with land tenure. Of course the personal character and ambitions of chiefs on the one side and the barons on the other played an exceedingly important part in the promotion of strife. Customs have changed so greatly in the past eight centuries that we can hardly judge of the events of the Middle Ages in Ireland from the standpoint of modern ideas. Naturally Irish historians seek to excuse the wild excesses practiced by Irishmen, and English historians seek to justify the rapacity of their own countrymen. Undoubtedly both races were greatly at fault; but the fact remains, after allowance has been made for everything, that the differences between the Irish and English people were fundamental in the beginning. It is apparent that, if wise counsels had prevailed, the two countries might have been bound together in ties that would never have been strained, and that Ireland might have developed in peace under English rule to resume the place in the work of education and civilization, which she occupied about the beginning of the Christian Era, but errors on both sides rendered this impossible, and the policy of Henry VIII. completed the breach between the two countries, which has not yet been fully bridged over. This policy will be considered in the next article.

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

In the Fourth and Fifth Centuries before Christ, Greece produced a group of philosophers, whose thoughts have influenced those of succeeding generations even to the present day. Of these, in order of antiquity, may be mentioned Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Their lives overlapped each other. Socrates was a student, though perhaps not a pupil, of Pythagoras, who was born about 510 B. C.; Plato was a pupil of Socrates, and Aristotle, who died in 322 B. C., was a pupil of Plato. Other conspicuous names belong to this period, but those mentioned are the most illustrious. Speaking in general terms, it may be said that these men relied upon pure reason for the demonstration of their philosophical tenets. It is claimed of Pythagoras that he was the first person to claim the title of philosopher, his predecessors in the domain of thought calling themselves sophists, or wise men, Pythagoras preferring to be known simply as a lover of wisdom. While of necessity we have to surmise much as to the intellectual and moral condition of Greece twenty-five centuries ago, we may conclude with some degree of certainty that the Sophists were teachers, who kept alive old traditions and discouraged independent investigation. We use the word "sophistry" now to signify false reasoning, and in this we unconsciously accept the stigma which Socrates played upon the Sophists; for recent investigators suggest that Socrates was not uninfluenced by personal prejudice. Be this as it may, there seems to be good ground for the belief that Pythagoras gave the thought of Greece a new direction. The countries around the Mediterranean seem to have been emerging from a period of intellectual and moral darkness about the time of his birth. During the past few years extensive explorations have been made in Crete and other places in that part of the world, and they show beyond all doubt that some centuries previous to the dawn of what we commonly call Grecian civilization, very great progress had been accomplished, only to be overthrown by some catastrophe or series of catastrophes. What seem to be the real facts, upon which Grecian mythology was based, are being brought to light, and the conclusion seems warranted that the grotesque stories of gods and demi-gods are only distorted recollections of actual people. In previous articles on this page reference has been made to other evidence of the existence of a civilization in Levantine countries about seven thousand years ago. On this point it is yet too soon to draw definite conclusions, but there are sufficient historical facts to warrant the statement that in Pythagoras we have one of the first, if not the first, of the Greeks, who sought to shake his fellow-coun-

trymen free from the shackles of superstition and tradition, and to teach them to think independently. The ethical system which he taught was very lofty. He laid stress upon self-restraint, sincerity, purity of heart, conscientiousness and upright living, and one of his purely philosophical conceptions was that virtue, meaning thereby the combination of all the good qualities of our nature, was nothing more nor less than harmony with the Divine Spirit, which he taught pervaded the Universe.

Pythagoras was for his day a very extensive traveler. If we may credit what is said of him, that he visited and studied with not only the learned men of Egypt, Arabia, Palestine and nearby countries, but went as far afield in search of knowledge as Gaul, where he examined the teachings of the Druids, and India, where he was initiated into the mysteries of Brahmanism. He seems to have been a connecting link between the philosophy of the more ancient world and that of Greece, from which we derive many of our dominant ideas. It is this that seems to entitle him to a place among the leaders of humanity, for though he cannot be said to have founded the school of philosophy, which was revived in Europe after the Crusades and very materially modified Christianity, he undoubtedly paved the way for the great thinkers who came after him. Of specific work attributed to him, the most conspicuous were his achievements in arithmetic and geometry. Indeed it is claimed that he taught that number is the essence of everything. Carried out to its logical conclusion, the science of numbers, so Pythagoras held, meant the establishment of a limited and orderly universe instead of illimitable chaos. His geometrical discoveries are in use today. While his purely philosophical teachings have been to a great extent forgotten or superseded by those of later leaders, his geometric formulae are employed in our schools. Much of what is ordinarily attributed to Euclid belongs of right to Pythagoras. To him also is to be attributed the honor of having been the first person, as far as is known, to suggest the existence of the planetary system and the motion of the Earth around the Sun, and it may be mentioned that one of the objections taken to the Copernican system of astronomy by the Church was that it was Pythagorean in its origin.

With the name of Pythagoras are associated certain "mysteries." Nothing is really known about them. They were confined to men prominent in social and governmental circles. Their chief value seems to have consisted in the fact that they formed circles for the study of philosophy. Because of these "mysteries," which was the term applied to the secret proceedings of his followers, his name became later a synonym for almost anything opposed to the established order of things. One of the tenets of the members of these "mysteries" was the transmigration of souls, and in this we see some evidence in support of the claim that Pythagoras visited India.

MIRACLES

To what extent the Christian religion rests upon miracles may be a matter of argument. There are those who hold that today what are called miracles are the best outward expression of the power which is the essence of Christianity. What do we understand by a miracle? In the New Testament the term used for such incidents is generally "mighty works." The dictionary says a miracle is literally a wonderful thing but in theology means a departure from the established order of things, or a supernatural event. In this, as in a good many other things, theology has invented a difficulty for itself to grapple with. If you read the story of the miracles as told in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, that is, read it just as you would the morning paper, taking what is told as substantially correct and not importing into the narrative anything supernatural, you will realize that to Jesus, his followers and the Apostles and their followers, what are called miracles were not departures from the established order of things, but only the result of the exercise of a power which all might possess, who would qualify themselves for its possession. This is not a Twentieth Century effort to explain any difficulties in the way of the acceptance of miracles. Jesus himself said: "Greater things than these will ye do, because I go into my Father." The idea that "the age of miracles is past" has no sanction in anything that Jesus ever taught. It is simply an excuse given by persons who seek to explain their own lack of faith.

The theological conception of miracles is mediaeval. It is one that was formed at a time when enchantments and witchcraft were looked upon as very real. There was a time, as we all know, when it was easier to explain unusual things by attributing them to magic rather than to the operation of natural laws. An ecclesiastic, who claimed to be in the line of apostolic succession and yet could accomplish nothing in the way of miracles, might very naturally desire the people to believe that it was not that he was deficient in faith, but that the time for the exercise of that power had gone by. Most of our theological ideas were evolved in an age of dense ignorance and superstition and when the laws of nature were for the most part a sealed book to even the most learned of men.

There are miracles of various kinds. Before the window blooms a bed of hyacinths radiant in white, pink and blue. Their perfume makes the air around them heavy. The

blending of elements from earth, air and water into their perfection of beauty and fragrance is one of Nature's miracles. Yonder stands a tall mast with a few wires at its top. An operator at its foot touches an instrument and straightway a score of other instruments respond. Perhaps on some ship a thousand miles below the western sky-line the message that is ticked off is read, and those who read it realize to some extent how the world of men is being welded together in bonds that are invisible. This is one of the miracles of science. A singer stands before a vast assembly and as the tones come from her lips, freighted with the message of her heart, other hearts beat in unison. This is one of the miracles of the mind or whatever else it may be that enables heart to speak to heart. Why, then, may there not be miracles of faith? As the laws of Nature are not disturbed that earth, air and water may combine to make the hyacinth; as they are not altered that wireless messages may fly with the speed of light across the ocean or that the singer may stir the passions of her audience, why should they be suspended so that one in whom there dwelt the essence of the Divine might say to the leper, "I will be thou clean?" And what right have we to assume that this power cannot be exercised today by those who through faith lay hold upon the power, from which Nature in every aspect derives her efficiency?

And so no man need find the story of the miracles an obstacle to his acceptance of the truth of Christianity. If one should ask, "Why cannot I work miracles?" the answer seems to be found in the fact that there are ten thousand things that all men cannot do because they have never fitted themselves to do them. It is not the rule in these articles to ask of any one the literal acceptance of Bible narratives. It is sufficient for the purpose aimed at to say that they should be given equal credence to that given to other ancient writings. We are told that, after his baptism by John, Jesus went up into the wilderness where he fasted 40 days, and that afterwards he began that wonderful series of "mighty works," which led the people to follow him in great multitudes. There is nothing exceptional in this course. The teaching of all the great Orientalists was and has always been that fasting and prayer are essential to the exercise of spiritual gifts. "Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting," said Jesus, when speaking of the faith that can "move mountains." So until one has endeavored to qualify himself for the exercise of spiritual gifts he has no reason to doubt that others are able to exercise them simply because he cannot. Therefore, and this is as far as it is proposed to go this morning, there is nothing necessarily inconsistent with the natural course of things in what are called miracles, which properly understood are only results reached by those who exercise powers, which in the great majority of mankind are only rudimentary.

Stories of the Classics

(N. O. Barford Lagn)

Ulysses and Calypso

Homer has drawn a most beautiful picture in Ulysses and Penelope of conjugal faithfulness. In all the tales of all the Greek heroes there was never man so deeply and sorely tried and tempted as the King of Ithaca. And though while during his journeyings for many years he was forced to abide with women of indescribable loveliness and charm, who wielded all of their magic arts and sorceries to enslave him body and soul, he could not forget her whom as a tender young girl he had carried away in his chariot from her father's house, and who when Icarus sought to follow and entreat her to remain, bound to her parents by all of her daughter's devotion, loving Ulysses with all of her heart, covered her sweet face with her veil that she might not witness the grief she must perforce leave behind her unassuaged. Through all of those twenty years during which Ulysses was doomed to wander a weary traveler ever out of sight of home, it was Penelope's image that was enshrined in the holiest place in his heart.

"I know," says the hero to Calypso "that Penelope is not so fair as thou in the eyes of men" but she possessed for her lord a deeper and a surer charm than mere beauty of face or limb. Thus most beautifully has Homer idealized that which should be nothing less than ideal to be perfect, that love which between man and wife makes those two a trinity with God himself.

For seven years Ulysses abode with Calypso in that wondrous isle of Ogygia, where in a magic bower the nymph's cavern was hid. "Round about the cave there was a wood blossoming alder and poplar and sweet-smelling cypress. And therein roosted birds long of wing, owls and falcons, and chattering sea-crows, which have their business in the water. And lo, there about the hollow cave trailed a gadding garden vine, all rich with clusters. And fountains four, set orderly, ever running with clear water, hard by one another, turned each to his own course. And all around soft meadows bloomed of violets and parsley."

But amid all these charming surroundings, and accompanied by one of the fairest of the nymphs, Ulysses was far from content. Day after day he sat on the lonely shore, his anxious face always turned to the water, his eyes yearning to the dim horizon, somewhere beyond which Ithaca lay like a jewel in the sea. "And his eyes were never dry of tears, and his sweet life was ebbing away, as he mourned for his return."

So Athens that goddess whose will it was that all the ships of the returning Greeks should be scattered, and the heroes punished for desecrating the temples of Troy, and for their vain-glories boasting, knowing of Ulysses' suffering, felt a sudden remorsefulness and implored Zeus to help the luckless king.

Zeus despatched Hermes to Ogygia, in accordance with Athens' wish, bearing a message to Calypso, a command in short which she dare not disobey. And Hermes discovered the "nymph of the braided tresses" in the great cave, where upon the hearth there was a great fire burning and from afar toward the isle was smelt the fragrance of eleft cedar blazing, and of sandalwood. And the nymph within was singing with a sweet voice as she passed to and fro before the loom, and wove with a shuttle of gold.

When Hermes had told his message, though Calypso grieved sorely, she accompanied the god to the shore where Ulysses sat weeping and told the Greek the good tidings. The next morning "as soon as early dawn, the rosy-fingered, shone forth," she gave him tools, and directed him how to build for himself a vessel, which should be staunch and seaworthy. She wove him a web of cloth to make him sails, and when all was in readiness she brought him fair raiment and dressed him. Moreover the goddess placed on board the ship two skins, one of dark wine, and another, a great one, of water, and corn too, in a wallet, and she set therein a store of dainties to his hearts desire and sent forth a warm and gentle wind to blow, and goodly Ulysses rejoiced as he set his sails to the breeze.

But it was not destined that the traveler should reach Ithaca yet. Penelope was to wait a few years longer, listening to her suitor's importunities, and weaving and unweaving her tapestry. The "lord, the shaker of the earth," called upon all of the tempests, winds came from the east and south and the stormy west and the north, and Ulysses' bark was wrecked, and he was cast into the sea. The gay and fragrant garments which Calypso had woven for him were weighting him down to death, when he cast them off. Weary and spent he clung to the remnant of his boat, when the daughter of Cadmus, Iria of the fair ankles, rose from the depths like a white seagull, and gave him her magic veil, telling him to wrap it round him that he might be saved from further mischance.

Athena, too, called back the tempests and calmed the sea, and Ulysses though he was two days and two nights in the water, lived to reach the shores of the Phœacians.

TOO MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Hank Dobbs was noted as an "honest" horse-trader. He would not lie about a horse. He would merely suppress the truth. Incidentally he always beat the customer who dealt with him. The way he could slur over the defects and buzz about the virtues of an animal amounted to genius.

Once Hank was trying to sell a neighbor a horse that had an eye which was nearly sightless. The neighbor knew Hank would not lie outright to him, so he questioned the horse-trader as to the various points of the brute.

"How about his sight? Can he see out of both eyes?"

"Sure," said Hank, "he's got good eyes." Here he leaned forward, his eyes fairly scintillating with suppressed honesty. One eye is particularly good."

Hank's enthusiasm for the truth had carried him too far. The deal was off.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

He was visiting a charming young society lady, and as they sat on either side of the blazing fire there entered his heart a burning desire to say something not merely complimentary, but brilliantly suggestive.

"So, after revolving the matter in his mind during a ten-minute's burst of silence, he said:

"Ah, Miss Lillian, why are those fire-tongs so like—like your Frederick?"

Of course, he meant her to give it up, and then he would say: "Because they glow in your service," or "Because they are prostrate at your feet," or perhaps something even better.

But Miss Lillian did not give it up. Looking so solemnly demure that the clock almost stopped, she inquired:

"Is it because they have two thin legs and a brass head?"

Then followed another burst of silence which lasted until the tea came up.

TAKING A CHANCE

"Father," says the rapt youth, "I am engaged to marry Miss Fasshumble."

"Is she pretty?" asks the father.

"I do not know. I never saw her hat off." —Life.

GOVERNMENT IN A REAPPOINTMENT BOARD

Announcement Made in House by Minister of Labor in Connection with Crow's Nest Coal Trouble

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the House of Commons today Major Herron (Macleod) inquired if the government had any information to communicate to the House in regard to the strike of coal miners in Southern Alberta and British Columbia.

LOUD COMPLAINTS OF REPUBLICANS

Serious Objections to Conduct of Majority in House Are Expressed at First Caucus of Minority

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The first formal caucus of Republican House leaders, including the temporary portion of the party, was held here this evening. It followed a refusal of the Democrats to give up any more committee places to the Republicans to restore the proportion that has heretofore existed between the two parties in the committee assignments.

NEW LAND POLICY

Crew of Newfoundland Sealing Steamer Harlow Narrowly Escaped Death—Now Marooned on Island

NORTH SYDNEY, B. C., April 7.—Caught in the field of drifting ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the steamer Harlow was crushed to pieces today. The crew of 19 men were on board when the vessel was crushed to pieces today. The men were on board when the vessel was crushed to pieces today.

KESTREL WAS TOO LONG ABSENT

Exciting Race with Cavalry

Men of Cudahy Ranch in Automobile Chased to Boundary by Mexican Rebels—Bullets Fly Near Them

HEROIC ACTION RECEIVES PRAISE

Evidence at Nanaimo Inquest Shows that Late Mr. Jones Lost His Life in Effort to Save Others

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Men of Cudahy Ranch in Automobile Chased to Boundary by Mexican Rebels—Bullets Fly Near Them

CALEXICO, Calif., April 7.—With bullets flying about them, managers of the Cudahy ranch, in an automobile, won a race with rebel cavalry to the international boundary today.

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NORTH SYDNEY, B. C., April 7.—Caught in the field of drifting ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the steamer Harlow was crushed to pieces today.

KESTREL WAS TOO LONG ABSENT

Exciting Race with Cavalry

Men of Cudahy Ranch in Automobile Chased to Boundary by Mexican Rebels—Bullets Fly Near Them

HEROIC ACTION RECEIVES PRAISE

Evidence at Nanaimo Inquest Shows that Late Mr. Jones Lost His Life in Effort to Save Others

SERIES OF ADDRESSES ON GARDEN PESTS

Mr. R. M. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist, Teaching Residents of B. C. How to Make Their Homes Beautiful

The provincial department of agriculture has initiated a practical campaign for the assistance of amateur gardeners in the cities who are doing their part toward the making of urban centers in British Columbia as beautiful and artistic as possible.

Mr. R. M. Winslow, who has arranged a series of plain and practical addresses on the subject of garden pests and their control, the first of which was delivered by him in this city a few evenings ago.

In the treatment of the pests of a garden, not less than in diseases, infection is purely a matter of conditions, sanitary or otherwise.

1. Clean up the garden thoroughly before the fall and the refuse, leaving no harbor for any injurious insects.

2. Clean up and burn the remnants of each crop as soon as the usefulness of the crop is over.

3. Keep weeds down at any time, not only in the garden but in the surrounding lanes and lots.

4. Clean cultivation during the growing season of plants.

forms in Canada, will have the same characteristics, being caterpillars, almost hairless, growing to two inches in length, and generally of the color of the soil.

Mr. Commissioner W. A. Dryden and Mr. Commissioner W. Ritch, who have been appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the condition of the sheep industry in Canada.

Mr. Heathcote thought there were very few panthers of the main island, but urged an increase in the bounty of fifteen dollars a head for panthers.

Mr. W. E. Scott said that the flocks were too small in numbers for the farmers to pay such prices for pure bred rams.

Dr. Tolmie expressed concurrence with Mr. Scott's suggestion which met with considerable favor from those present.

Mr. George Sangster aroused much laughter by saying that the only time he had ever got away from the woods here, asking you to try to export and evade paying duty.

At midnight twenty bodies had been taken from the mine and arranged in the temporary morgue.

STRIKING EVIDENCE AT SHEEP COMMISSION

Vancouver Island Farmers Give Opinions on Condition and Prospects of Sheep Raising in Province

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Mr. Roosevelt predicted that the population of each of four on the Pacific coast.

PEACE PROSPECT VERY DOUBTFUL

Insurrecto Leader Still Stipulates that Diaz Must Resign Before Arms Can be Laid Down

EL PASO, April 7.—It was learned today that peace purporters, temporarily in relapse by reason of misdirected telegrams and code message confusion, have not been abandoned, but with the clearing of the communications loomed larger than ever.

The two Maderos, respectively father and brother of Francisco I. Madero, jr., the insurrecto commander-in-chief.

The government has furnished perfectly satisfactory assurances of their safety. The authority for the foregoing points out that the visit is absolutely unofficial.

Madero's Ultimatum. MADRID, April 7.—Madero's ultimatum to the question of peace was announced by Francisco I. Madero today.

McMillan, one of the best known football players on the Pacific coast, was run over and almost instantly killed by a freight car late today in front of his grain warehouse at Thirteenth and Irving streets in this city.

Under the terms of the agreement, McMillan was president of the Multnomah Club for two terms, and has been prominent in local politics.

Despite the efforts of the police authorities not a trace has as far been discovered of the perpetrators of the robbery of jewelry to the value of nearly \$4,000 stolen a week ago last Thursday evening from the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burdette Garrard.

SEATTLE, April 7.—Herman S. Frye, law partner of former Mayor Hiram C. Gill, was found guilty today by a jury in the superior court of aiding a prisoner to escape.

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FIFTY PERISH IN MINE FIRE

Part of Working Force in Colliery near Scranton, Pa., Trapped in Tunnel by Flames and Gas

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—One of the most serious mine disasters which has ever visited this section of the mining country occurred today at the Little Village of Throop, a short distance from Scranton, where between 50 men and boys lost their lives.

Among those known to have perished are Joseph Evans, who was in charge of the United States mine rescue car, Isaac Dawe, a fire boss and Walter Knight, a foreman.

Charles Enzian, the noted expert in general charge of mine rescue work for the federal government, was also overboard, and it added to be a critical condition.

As rescuers entered the mine, they stumbled over three bodies. One of these was Joseph Evans. He was seen to take his helmet from his head. It had evidently fallen to work.

A temporary morgue has been erected at the opening of the mine, and here are congregated hundreds of women and children, relatives of the miners and boys who have been so suddenly snatched from them.

The other bodies are those of foreigners. A crowd of about 5,000 gathered near the mine. The hysterical screams of the children are appalling.

At midnight twenty bodies had been taken from the mine and arranged in the temporary morgue.

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THREATENS REBELLION

Utterance of Socialist Leader in Spanish Deputies Regarding Ferrer Case Causes Excitement

MADRID, April 7.—The continuation of the debate on the Ferrer case in the chamber of deputies today was responsible for an exceptionally turbulent session. The Socialist leader, Pablo Iglesias, raised a storm by saying that although he could not resign the Ferrer case, he would try to overthrow the administration which refused reparations to the friends of the murdered man.

The affair, he said, would not end there. "Do not be surprised, deputies, if justice is denied, to hear the clash of arms."

After the president had tried in vain Premier Canalejas sprang to his feet and said the government would oppose with all its energy and all the force the law provided any attempt at revolutionary violence.

GODFRICH, Ont., April 7.—Fire last night caused \$50,000 loss at the Godfrich furniture company. Loss is covered by insurance.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 7.—Word was received this afternoon that J. Y. Murdoch, the missing Jarvis lawyer, had been arrested in Cincinnati, traveling under an assumed name.

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PLEA FOR PREFERENCE

London Times Says Canada Has Set Example Which Mother Country Should Have Followed

LONDON, April 7.—The Times, discussing Lord Selborne's speech, says the Dominion has set the Mother Country an example of devotion to the empire as an inspiration, but the Motherland has not responded.

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SHEEP FARMING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Interesting Evidence Given Before Royal Commission on Industry in Canada Sitting in Victoria Yesterday

A searching illuminative inquiry into the condition of sheep farming in British Columbia, especially on the Islands, was held at the City Hall yesterday by Commissioners W. A. Dryden and W. Keith...

In a few well chosen introductory remarks Dr. S. F. Toimie spoke of the investigations already held by the commission in British Columbia. They had studied the conditions and results of sheep raising on the open ranches at Kamloops and on the rich land pastures of the Fraser river and around New Westminster.

Dr. S. F. Toimie then read several letters from gentlemen who were unable to be present, but who had replied to an invitation to make any recommendations or to give any data that might be of use to the commissioners. The following letters from Mr. J. D. Reid, Methosin; Mr. John Sienars, Pender Island; Mr. Washington Grimmer, West Pender Island, are particularly interesting and informative:

Say to the gentlemen that I have been running a flock of from 200 to 600 sheep on the open hill range around Pender Bay for 15 years, with a fair measure of success. I have found sheep very healthy and free of all disease, and have dipped my flock only twice...

Dear Sir: I notice by the Colonist that the Dominion sheep commissioners are going to be at Victoria on the 6th inst. to discuss the sheep industry of British Columbia, and that they request the presence of the sheep breeders of the province to be present.

Mr. Commissioner Dryden, in opening the inquiry, thanked those present for their attendance and help. It was an extraordinary thing that while Canada was developing so fast in all other respects the number of sheep in the Dominion has actually decreased steadily during the last ten years.

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were \$28.25 in 1908 returns were \$27. In 1907 returns were \$15. In 1906 returns were \$21.70. In 1905 returns were \$21.32. In 1910 returns were \$23.76. 1911 value (estimated) \$27; total 31,723.02. Fifty-four sheep, including nineteen yearlings, valued at \$7.00 each, \$378; sixty lambs for the season at \$5.00 each, \$300; total only twenty-one sheep for foundation stock costing \$140; total, \$1,534.05.

These returns are not the apparently easy money that some things give, but for the labor involved, I know of nothing on the farm that gives proportionate returns.

If you will study the returns I give you will see that it is much more than 100 per cent a year and you must remember that in each year I do not give credit for young stock for breeding but only for stock, wool and mutton marketed, otherwise the figures would be much larger.

You can figure that when each 20 sheep clip, say 140 pounds of wool, and 20 lambs without loss, that it is satisfactory to the farmer doing this. It is about 130 per cent profit. Thus: Twenty sheep (ewes) at \$4.80 each, \$150; profits by wool, say \$14; (no beef cattle can do this); by 20 lambs at \$5.00 each, \$100; total returns, \$164. From twenty ewes as capital being \$34 (over 100 per cent), \$100.

JOHN SPEARS, Cowichan Valley. Buckland Park, West Pender Island, B. C., April 8, 1911. Dear Sir: In answer to yours of March 28th, etc. I am sorry that I cannot spare time to attend the meeting. There are several neighbors interested in sheep, but like myself in a small way in conjunction with dairying. Far more sheep were kept on the islands that at present, but the miserable price of wool is preventing often 6 cents to 8 cents per pound, and the wool is very clean on farms and in this humid climate combined with the strong competition in mutton and lamb from the Coast States, has made us take more and more to dairying.

Mr. Watson Clark, when Major Mutter referred to as the finest judge of cattle he had ever met, proved to be the expert on sheep raising. One of the land was cleared the conditions were in every respect better than in the Old Country or elsewhere, and there was no reason why Vancouver Island should not become the finest sheep raising country in the world.

For getting a new wild land proposition into some kind of agriculture, in condition, I claim (if wild animals are not too numerous) that sheep are the best domesticated stock to keep, and I may modestly say I have had 50 years' experience with the keeping of live stock. But in this province, at least, very few men seem to have the necessary patience and stick-to-it-iveness to make a success of sheep keeping.

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TEACHERS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Convention of British Columbia Provincial Institute will be held in Victoria this month—Big Gathering Expected

On April 18, 19 and 20 the annual convention of the British Columbia Provincial Teachers' Institute will be held here. A large attendance of delegates is expected and many matters of importance to the teaching profession will be discussed.

Mr. W. E. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture, and one of the three authorities on farming in the province, was of opinion that to obtain success on the Gulf Islands—at all events—the sheep must be fed during the winter months. Though they could stand the cold, they could not stand the wet in the winter. The fleeces got soaked by constant contact with the dripping undergrowth of the woods, which remained wet long after the rains had ceased.

Mr. W. E. Scott—"It depends on the breed entirely." But sheep on Vancouver Island are of a compact, short-wooled sheep. Commissioner Dryden—"World English sheep, Mr. Scott, be hardy enough to be kept here with profit."

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FATAL FIRE IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—Two persons lost their lives, and three others were badly burned in a fire which destroyed the dwelling house of Henry Marston late tonight.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The federal grand jury today returned an indictment against Captain Charles Johnson, who was master of the filibustering steamer Hornet on its recent trip from New Orleans to Honduras, charging him with violating the neutrality laws.

DAVID P. ROWLAND AND F. J. PHILLIPS, respectively chief engineer and mate of the Hornet, Mr. Leonard and several other witnesses, testified for the government this afternoon. According to them, when the Hornet left Ship Island where General Bonilla and the other revolutionary leaders got aboard, it was found that there were many rifles aboard.

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CASE OF HORNET

Trial of Owner and Master of Craft Used in Filibustering Expedition to Honduras

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Look and Listen-Read COPAS & YOUNG'S This Ad. of Everything of the best at the lowest possible price. Patronize the firm that guarantees to save you money. Nice Navel Oranges, per dozen 35c, 25c and 15c. Fresh Cauliflowers, each 15c. Fresh Asparagus, per lb. 10c. Fresh Rhubarb, 3 lbs. for 25c. Fresh Tomatoes, per lb. 15c. Finest Granulated Sugar, 20-lb. sack \$1.15. Canada First or St. Charles Cream, large 20-oz. can for 10c. Tetley's Loose Tea, 4 lbs. for \$1.00. Anti-Combine Laundry Soap, 7 full weight bars 25c. Superfine Toilet Soap, 9 cakes for 25c. Golden West Washing Powder, large 3-lb. packet for 20c. English Mixed Biscuits, per lb. 15c. Purnell's Pure Malt Vinegar, quart bottle 15c. We Save You Money. COPAS & YOUNG Anti-Combine Grocers. Quick Delivery. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones: Grocery Dept. 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. 1632.

A Great Time and Labor-Saver The Pennsylvania Lawn Trimmer This machine takes the place of grass shears and other devices for cutting the grass left at the edge of lawns after mowing. It will cut within three-eighths of an inch of a wall or tree and mow any border wide enough to run one wheel on. The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59. Victoria, B.C. 544-546 Yates St.

Not a Luxury But a Necessity The up-to-date man or woman of today knows the necessity of cleanliness with regard to health. Things that contribute to cleanliness, such as A SPECIALTY HERE BATH BRUSHES We carry a full stock of Bath Brushes, Sponges, Soaps, etc. Everything that you require. Bath Brushes, 75c up.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Telephone 425 and 450 Government St., Near Yates

Lenten Niceties Gorgona Anchovies, in salt or oil 50c. Anchovies, per keg 50c. Lobster, per glass, 85c, 75c, 50c and 25c. Trout in Jelly, per tin 50c. Cod Fish Balls, per tin 25c. Spiced Herring, per tin 25c. Herrings in Anchovy Sauce, per tin 25c. Devilled Herring, tin 25c. Golden Haddies, 2 tins 25c. Fresh Mackerel, per lb. 25c. Devilled Crab Meat, tin 25c. Fresh Crab, per tin 25c. Behring Sea Cod Fish, per lb. 10c. Norwegian Herring, 4 for 25c. Large No. 1 Mackerel, each 50c. Kippers, 2 lbs. 25c. Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs. 25c. Holland Herring, 6 for 25c. Norwegian Stock Fish, per lb. 25c. Dry Codfish Square 25c. Olympian Oysters, pint, 60c. Morgan's Eastern Oysters, per tin 85c. Smoked Salmon, per lb. 20c. Smoked Halibut, per lb. 20c. No. 2 Mackerel, each 25c. Oolichans, 2 lbs. 25c. Per keg \$5.00

KINDLY NOTE: OUR LIQUOR STORE IS CLOSED TODAY SPECIAL TODAY Smyrna Cooking Figs, 4 lbs. for 25c DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

With a program out in its entirety, upon street pavement next year Victoria... The history of Victoria is a history of rapid development ago a paved street but a few blocks had are well paved thorough the entire business elements are being crowded as fast as an over can prepare the necessities. With the passing auguration of paving come a change in the class of pavement wood block found favor until a year ago Macadam was also are no less than 25 of roadway laid. But climate in the winter found to be unsuitable to be laid, though severe passed for a bit.

CITY OF VICTORIA AND GOOD ROADS

With a programme which, when carried out in its entirety, will call for the expenditure of nearly two million and a half dollars upon street pavements within this and the next year Victoria can truly be said to be doing her share towards carrying out the good roads movement. In fact it is doubtful if any city of its size in the Dominion is doing more in the class of improvement and that the results will be commensurate with this big outlay is the confident belief of its citizens. The city is prepared at the present moment to let tenders for some 50,000 square yards of asphalt pavement or about 2 1/2 miles in all and an equal amount has been passed and will be offered for tender just as fast as the contractors can handle it.

Never before in the history of the city has the good roads movement been better appreciated and more earnestly desired than at present. From every section of the city comes the cry for better streets and when the work has been completed there will be few cities better provided in this respect. Trunk roads, those leading arteries which connect the city with the outlying sections where the growth of population is rapid, have been provided for and no time is being lost in giving the downtown section its needed, properly constructed, thoroughfares.

The history of the good roads movement in Victoria is a history of sudden awakening and rapid development. Where ten years ago a paved street was a curiosity—in fact but a few blocks had been paved—today there are well paved thoroughfares, over practically the entire business centre, while the improvements are being continually pushed outward as fast as an overworked engineering staff can prepare the necessary plans and specifications.

With the passing of the years since the inauguration of paving was made here has come a change in public sentiment as regards the class of pavement to be adopted. The wood block found favor and continued in favor until a year ago, for business streets. Macadam was also a favorite, and today there are no less than 25 miles of this latter class of roadway laid. But in a city with the wet climate in the winter macadam has been found to be unsuitable and no more of it will be laid, though several streets have been passed for a bituminous macadam.

Now it is the asphalt pavement which is in favor and which is being laid almost exclusively. The city has already passed some 55 miles of this type of roadway and still the demand from all portions of the city is for more.

The relation between good roads and the welfare of the residents of a city has been amply demonstrated in Victoria. Few cities appeal to a stranger more than does this. It has always been a Victorian's boast that nowhere else will a more beautiful city be found. But it has sometimes been hard to convince a visitor that uneven roadways, roadways which lay deep in dust which ever and anon arises in its might to the discomfort of the pedestrian, are an essential in the scheme of beauty. Well kept pavements are a joy forever and that is what Victoria is aiming at and so far that aim has been kept closely to the bullseye.

There are now in Victoria four miles of wood block pavement, four miles of asphalt pavement, one and one-half miles of tar macadam, one-half mile of vitrified brick pavement and one-third of a mile of granitoid pavement, in all ten miles of what is known as the better class of pavement. There is in addition to this, 25 miles of macadam roadways. The city council has formulated plans and is prepared to call for tenders within the next month for 500,000 square yards of pavement or 2 1/2 miles. This allotment of pavement does not cover more than half of the amount of pavement that the city council has committed itself to build during the year 1911. It is proposed, however, to call for tenders for the above half million square yards of pavement immediately, which includes the trunk road scheme, providing main arteries leading from the centre of the city to the principal suburban districts.

It is the intention of the city council as soon as this scheme is thoroughly initiated and under way to call for tenders for a fresh

allotment of one-half million square yards of pavement. This it is hoped will bring the city's paving programme to where it should be at the present time, and after that, the work of paving will not be a special effort as it will be during the present year.

ers on different streets to circulate petitions calling for a certain class of pavement. These petitions are presented to the city council, and are looked upon as sacred documents, and must of necessity be complied with in detail, the particular pavement being laid, and the

have certain characteristics. Specifications are accordingly prepared in such a way that certain essential features must be complied with in the new pavements, and the city is open to receive tenders for pavements having such qualities. In this way at least half a dozen bids for pavements having only slight differences are received for certain streets, giving the ratepayers the benefit of competition, and furnishing the officials with the privilege of choosing from competing companies who are vying with each other for supremacy in the way of efficient workmanship and quality of materials, and at the same time enabling the officials to overtake the paving programme.

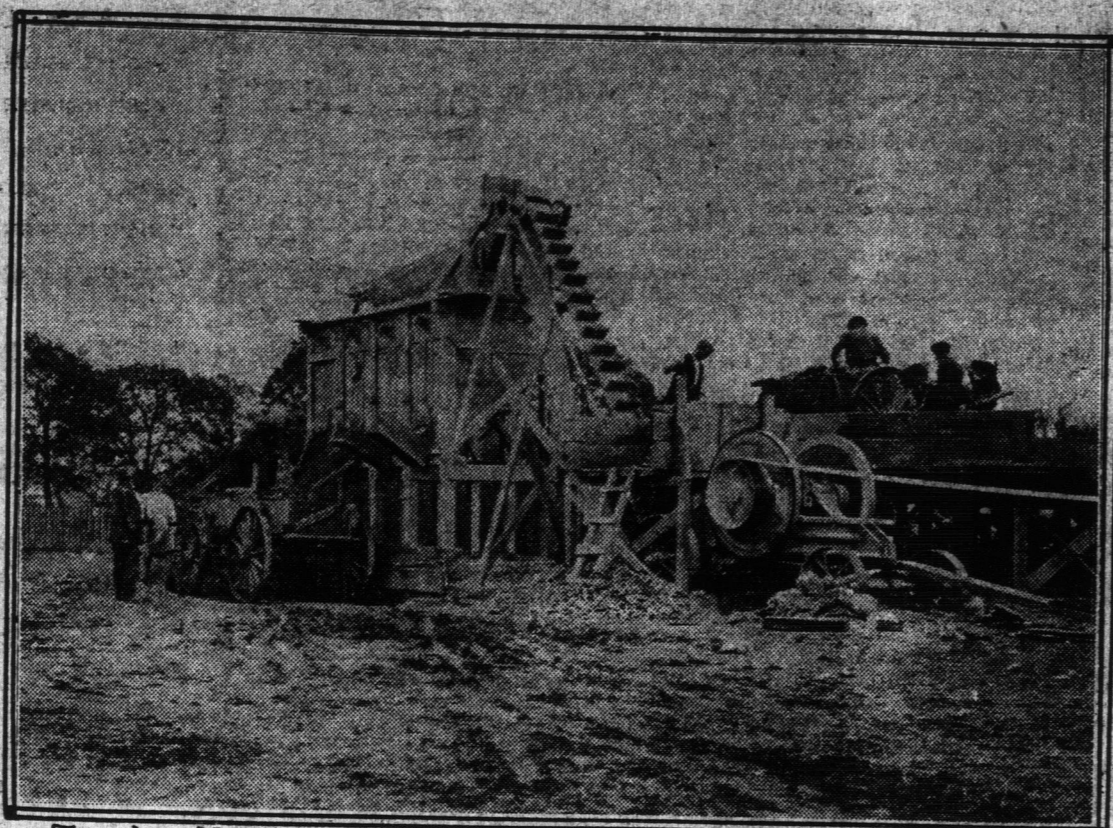
Victoria is perhaps paying less for its pavement per square yard than any other city in the Dominion of Canada. The city's one need to make it an ideal city is good roads. The present macadam roads might under ordinary conditions be considered ample, but Victoria, with its ambitions and prospects demands the best.

The trunk roads leading out from the city

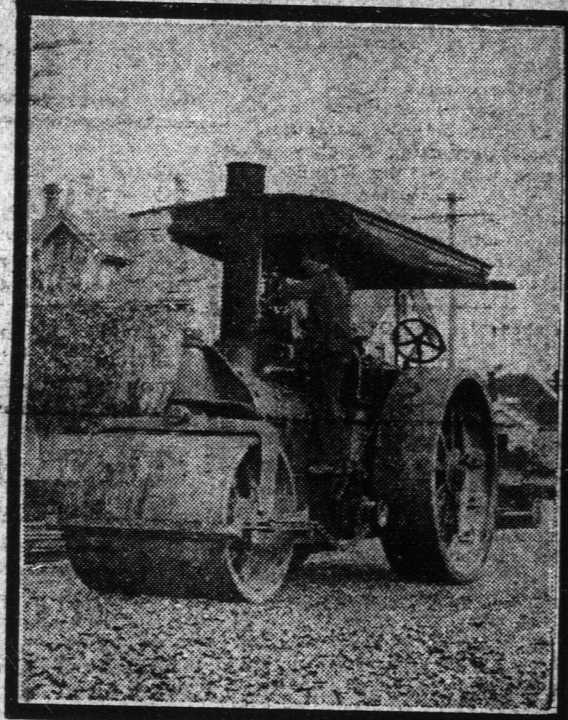
are all of the same class, no one of them standing out distinct from the others. It is urgent that a boulevard or leading avenue reaching from the center of the city in a northerly direction be built, thus bringing Victoria in its early city accomplishments to the fore front of the cities adopting such a system. In many of the larger cities millions have been spent in tearing down stores, houses and buildings in making such a main avenue.

Victoria is in a similar position to Rio de Janeiro which spent seven and one-half millions in gold upon the "Avenida," in length one and one-eighth miles and over one hundred feet wide, with its wide sidewalks and asphalt pavement, beautiful lighting, reaching from ocean to ocean. On either side of the "Avenida" are artistic and often imposing and magnificent buildings. The air which sweeps through the avenue is exceedingly pure as it is open to the sea from both ends.

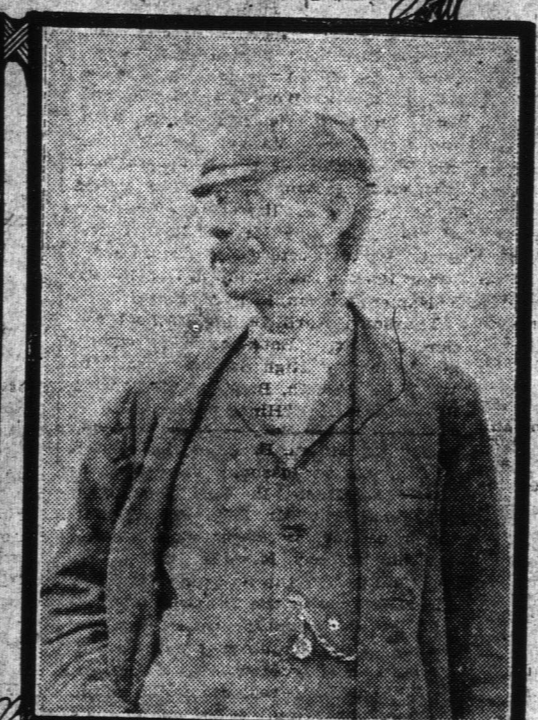
The value of good roads and wide thoroughfares cannot be over-estimated, as they affect the growth and prosperity of a city.



THE BIG MACHINE YCLEPT THE ROCK CRUSHER.



FIFTEEN TONS AND ALWAYS ROLLING.



THE BOSS



DUMPING THE CRUSHED ROCK

The city's method of initiating the routine or formalities in connection with the construction of pavement is rather unique. In many cities it is customary to allow ratepay-

price being determined by the maker of the pavement.

In Victoria the city council decides that the pavement to go on certain streets should

When New York had only One Bank

From an old scrap book is taken the following report of a lecture describing New York City in the days when it had only one bank. The lecturer was Philip Bone, a merchant, who was speaking before the Merchant Library of New York, in 1841. It is of interest to remember that the community in which he refers advances now, seventy years after his speech, a claim to the title of the world's financial center:

"It is amusing to look back upon the state of the trade of New York, and the modes of conducting business within a brief period of less than 50 years, and contrast them with the present condition of things. I was a lad in the retail drygoods store (shop we called it then) of my brother, in William street. Goods were imported principally from London. The ships (only two or three in number) made two voyages a year, and when they arrived, and the packages were opened in the warehouses, of Messrs. Waddington, Rowlet & Corp, or Douglass & Shaw, notice was sent to the shopkeepers, who went down to Pearl street, and each selecting the articles he wanted, the whole importation was bought up; and a bill of \$500 would have brought down upon the purchaser the jealousy of his neighbors, and occasioned serious alarm to the importer.

"Those were the days of frugality and carefulness; and as we are now in a gossiping humor I will relate an anecdote to prove it. A relation of mine, a merchant in the Dutch trade, who had then been a resident of New York 15 or 20 years, had in his possession a silk umbrella of uncommon large proportions, which attracted the notice of a friend in company, who said to him in jest: 'I should not be surprised to hear that you had brought out that umbrella with you from Holland.' 'You have guessed right,' he replied; 'I did bring it when I came to this country, and have had it

in constant use ever since; but I sent it once during the time to Holland to be newly covered.' Now this gentleman was liberal and charitable, but he took good care of his umbrella, and died worth a million of dollars.

"In the days of which we have been speaking, there was but one bank in the city, the Bank of New York, in Pearl street, then Hanover Square, of which Mr. William Seton was cashier, and Mr. Charles Wilkes was the first teller. Those were the blessed days of specie currency; and if you will indulge me, and laugh with me instead of frowning at me, I will describe how pleasantly it worked. The few notes which were given out by the merchants and shopkeepers (and the sequel will show how few they must have been) were collected, of course, through the bank. Michael Boyle, the runner (how delightfully do his jocund laugh and pleasant countenance mix up with the recollections of my early years!) called, several days before the time, with a notice that the note would be due on such a day, and payment expected three days thereafter.

"When the day arrived, the same person called again with a canvas bag, counted the money in half dollars, quarters and sixpences (those adominable disturbers of the peace, bank notes, were scarcely known in those days), carried it to the bank, and then sallied out to another debtor; and so all the notes were collected in this great commercial city, and in such a circumscribed circle did its operations revolve. Well do I remember Michael Boyle, running around from Pearl street to Maiden Lane, Broadway, and William street (the business limits of which district, happily for him, did not extend north of the present Fulton street), panting under the load of a bag of silver, a sort of locomotive sub-treasurer, or the embodiment of a specie circular."

BIG DIVIDENDS WRESTED FROM ODD MOMENTS

Were you ever a member of the Forelock Club? This was an unorganized association of persons all over the country who swore to themselves to make the most of odd moments. Fostered by letters to the newspapers, it had a great vogue for a time, although nothing like what it deserved.

For odd moments are the small change of life, which may either be wasted or used as the foundation of a fortune. Gladstone knew what the odd moments were worth. He always carried a book in his pocket, that none of them might be wasted.

Alexander von Humboldt's days were so occupied that he had to use the early morning or night for his labors, while others were asleep.

Charles C. Frost, a shoemaker in Vermont, resolved to use an hour a day for study. He became one of the noted mathematicians in the United States.

Dr. Mason Good translated "Lucretius" while traveling from place to place visiting his patients in London.

Dr. Charles Darwin composed most of his works by writing his thoughts on scraps of paper wherever he happened to be.

Henry Kirke White learned Greek while going to and from the lawyer's office where he was studying law.

Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote "Rasselas" of evenings in a week, to meet the expense of his mother's funeral.

Lincoln studied law during his spare moments.

William T. Foster, a poor boy, educated, supported himself, and saved enough money to start him to college at the age of seventeen. He had never studied Latin, and was informed that it required two years of Latin to enter the school. It was just two months before the opening of the school. He studied for two months, took the examination, and entered college, where, of course, he made a good record.

AERO WIRELESS OPERATED OVER WIDE RADIUS

Henry Farman has successfully used wireless telegraph apparatus from an aeroplane over the radius of six miles. This feat was accomplished in France after many experiments. Farman believes he will eventually be able to extend the radius to 60 miles. The military possibilities of this accomplishment are almost limitless. An aero scout equipped with wireless could furnish information that would be invaluable. Even with a radius of six miles, his messages could be relayed by the ordinary field wireless equipment a distance of at least 30 miles to the commanding general, who would thus be enabled to plan his movements with accurate information of the enemy's position a day in advance.

The officers of the United States army were the first to experiment with wireless in aeroplanes successfully, but they have been hampered in their work through the lack of aerial craft and funds to perfect the apparatus.

CITY HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR TYPHOID

Although the relations of a city to its citizens are such that damages resulting from the construction and operation of public works cannot ordinarily be obtained, the supreme court of Minnesota has laid responsibility for typhoid deaths upon the city authorities of Mankato.

The complainant charged the city with negligently allowing its water supply to become polluted with sewage. The court ruled that the municipality was liable in its private or corporate capacity for this negligence.

A GOOD BEGINNING

Elsie—"My beau is going to bean ad-Elsie—"My beau is going to be an ad-Visitor—"Indeed; a cadet at present, I suppose?"
Elsie—"Oh, he hasn't got that far yet; but he's had an anchor tattooed on his arm."

THE "HOBBLE SKIRT" AND THE WOOLLEN TRADE

The cult of the 'hobble skirt' is doing a deal of injury to the woollen trade, and merchants and manufacturers are complaining of falling returns as a result of this fashion," says a Times correspondent. "When the long coats and full-skirts were in fashion a tailor would require from six to nine yards for a costume. Now he only requires from three and a half to six. Indeed, a reputable West End tailor has affirmed that he will be able to cut a full costume out of three yards of double width for all the costumes which will be worn during the coming summer. This means that the merchant will have to sell from 40 to 50 per cent. more costume lengths in order to keep up his returns. But as there appears to be no appreciable difference in price between the new styles and the old it is difficult to see how ladies can be induced to buy two costumes where they previously

NEW INSULATING BRICKS FLOAT

A new insulating lining brick, designed for use where absolute freedom from dampness is necessary, is so waterproofed and burned that 45 per cent of the volume is confined in a vacuum. It is claimed that signs of life, if there be any, are readily to be detected as the air is being pumped out of the chamber, this being due to the release of atmospheric pressure, estimated at 16 pounds to the square inch from the body.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Hark! hark! The lark at heaven's gate sings
As she dodges an aeroplane,
And the wireless messages ruffle her wings
While she pours forth her profuse strain.

TO PREVENT PREMATURE INTERMENT

Prof. Anthony De Choiniski of Dresden, has been granted a patent at Washington for an apparatus the object of which is to provide a safeguard against burial alive. The apparatus consists of an airtight chamber, with air pump attachment and a glass door on top. When a body is placed inside the chamber all the air is withdrawn, leaving the body in a vacuum.

It is claimed that signs of life, if there be any, are readily to be detected as the air is being pumped out of the chamber, this being due to the release of atmospheric pressure, estimated at 16 pounds to the square inch from the body.

"Are you the maid?" asked the stranger at the door.

"Do I look like the hired man?" was the young woman's impertinent reply.

Orders for the services of the Vacuum Cleaner will receive immediate attention. Workmen are experts in carpet cleaning.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Phone 1246 for particulars of the Vacuum Cleaner.

An Unparalleled Display of Tailored Suits for Easter

EASTER WEEK PRICES: \$10.00, \$14.50, \$19.50, \$25.00 AND \$35.00

You should not wait until the last moment, for by selecting your Easter Suit now you will avoid unnecessary haste and disappointment. The values we are offering this week in the costume section comprise the most attractive Spring models. The materials have been carefully selected; the cut is exclusive, and embodies the most stylish and practical ideas; the tailoring in each garment is the best.

STYLISHLY-CUT SUITS

All in the latest models, with charming 26 and 28-inch coats, plain coat sleeves and braid trimmed or plain reverses. The coats are lined with tafetas in plain and shot effects and twilled silks in self and contrasting shades. Skirts in plain panel or button-trimmed styles. - - **\$14.50**

TAILORED SUITS AT \$19.50

These suits are severely plain-tailored models, with jaunty short coats. A wide range of materials is offered for selection, including navy and black serges, grey and tan mixtures, worsteds, novelty suitings and diagonals. Price - - - - **\$19.50**

WOMEN'S STRICTLY PLAIN-TAILORED SUITS

With short coats, plain coat sleeves, also coats with fancy reverses and cuffs. All in good quality cheviots - - - - **\$10.00**

HIGH GRADE NOVELTY SUITS

Our showing of high grade novelties in Spring Suits is most worthy of your attention. We are showing exclusive models in raven blue and black serges, fashionable mixtures in greys, tans, browns and greens, as well as light colors and white serges. Beauty and distinction are lent by the smoothness and purity of the all-wool fabrics and the perfection of the man-tailoring in these garments. We are featuring a special line of extra sizes up to 44 inches in black and blues, as well as a broad selection of suits for the small woman. Prices \$25.00 and - - - - **\$35.00**

Glove Novelties for Easter

Our stock of Gloves is complete and comprises all the newest shades. The best known reliable makes, such as Trefousse, Perrin's and Dent's are represented.

- Trefousse "Dorothy" Gloves, superior glace, French kid, 2 clasp, in navy, green, ashes of roses, grey, mauve, beaver, tan, brown, mode, black, white **\$1.50**
- Trefousse "Delorme" Suede Gloves, 2 clasp, in grey, beaver, mode, tan and brown **\$1.50**
- Trefousse "Dorothy" Suede Gloves, 2 clasp, in grey, pique sewn. Price **\$1.50**
- Jovin Suede Gloves, 2 clasp, in black and grey **\$1.50**
- Perrin's Marchioness Gloves, glace kid, 2 clasp, in navy, green, tan, brown, beaver, slate, black and white **\$1.00**
- Dent's Washable Kid Gloves, in pastel, grey and white. **\$1.25**

We have a full range of Long Evening Gloves, in glace, suede and silk.

- 12 B. L. Glace Kid Gloves, \$3.00 and **\$2.00**
- Silk Gloves, 12 B. length, in pink, blue, champagne, mauve, Nile and white. Special **75¢**
- Silk Gloves, 16 B. L., black and white **\$1.25**

Important Easter Silk Sale

5,000 Yards Colored Pongee, width 32-inch, just opened. Colors, king's blue, rose, wisteria, taupe, grey, electric, tan, brown, myrtle, pink, reseda, fawn, champagne, mauve, moss, navy, Nile, marine, slate, cream, white and black. Extra special value. On sale Monday at **50¢**

1,000 Yards Chiffon Taffeta. Niles, pink, garnet, cardinal, navy, myrtle, moss, emerald, tan, brown, champagne, rose, mauve, cream, white and black. On sale Monday **50¢**

1,000 Yards Natural Pongee. This is a remarkable value and free from filling. 34-inch. On sale Monday **50¢**

New Wash Dress Materials in Muslins, Prints, Vestings, Silk Muslins, Duck, Indian Head and Linen Suitings. See Our Easter Display

Prints, with spots, stripes and floral effect. Navy, butcher blue, black and red ground. Also a large assortment of light grounds, with stripes, spots and floral patterns. Fast colors. 15c to **10¢**

White Summer Vesting, extra fine summer waistings, white ground with small colored figure. Double width **25¢**

White Swiss Muslins, in checks, bars, stripes and spots, 25c to **10¢**

Scotch Zephyrs, a large range, dainty stripe and check effect, in pink, sky, navy, mauve, fawn and grey. A fine, even cloth. Fast colors **15¢**

25 Pieces Belfast Real Linen Finished Suiting, in white only, excellent wearing quality, 32-inch. Per yard **20¢**

Duck Suitings, fancy duck suiting for children's wear, in navy and white ground, with colored spots stripes and anchor designs, 27-inch. Fast colors **15¢**

25 Pieces Mercerized Muslin, Pongee colors. Very special value. Per yard **15¢**

Seashore Suiting, fifty pieces fine seashore suiting in plain shades, fawn, navy, mauve, sky, pink, Alice blue, 35-inch. Fast colors **20¢**

Indian Head Suiting. White Indian Head Suiting, fine linen finish, round, even thread, 36-inch. Per yard **20¢**

Silk Muslins, beautiful silk muslin, 27-inch wide. Colors, pink, green, fawn, Alice blue, Nile, helio, tan, cream, sky and grey ground, with floral design **50¢**

A Special Showing of Girls' White Lawn Dresses

Girls' White Lawn Dress. High neck, elbow sleeves. Waist finished with panel of openwork embroidery insertion. Collar of lace. Cuffs and Band at waist finely tucked. Full gathered skirt. Sizes 8 to 14 years **\$1.50**

Girls' Fine Lawn Dress. Duck neck of embroidery insertion, which is continued down left side of front to waist. Three-quarter length sleeves finished with insertion. Full gathered skirt trimmed with tucks. Sizes 8 to 16 years **\$1.75**

Girls' White Lawn Dress. Waist trimmed with lace insertion in panel effect. High collar of lace. Full length sleeves finely tucked and finished with cuff of lace. Gathered skirt with two deep tucks and wide hem at bottom. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Price **\$2.50**

Girls' White Lawn Dress. Waist composed entirely of narrow tucks. Peasant sleeves. Embroidery insertion at neck, down sleeve and around cuff. Pleated skirt finished with tucks and insertion. Sizes 8 to 16 years **\$4.50**

Monday's Housefurnishing Notes

Monday will be a very busy day, as we are offering many pre-Easter bargains.

TAPESTRY SQUARES
These come in ground shades of reds, greens and fawns. The Squares are suitable for any room in the house and make a very effective floor covering at a small cost. Size 3 x 4. Special Monday **\$6.75**

REVERSIBLE HEARTH RUGS
With a thick deep pile. They are Oriental in design and coloring, and are very desirable for den or living room. Finished at both ends with heavy knotted fringe.
Size 24 x 51, regular \$1.25; size 30 x 54, regular \$1.75. Monday's price, to clear, 85c and **65¢**

BRASS EXTENSION RODS
Extension Curtain Rods in brass. Our stock is large and offers the best values in the city. Prices range 65c, 45c, 35c, 25c, 15c and **10¢**

LACE CURTAINS
The Curtains are being sold Monday at lower prices than usual, as in going through the stock we find there are many patterns of which we have not a full line. We decided to clear these Monday at the very special prices of \$2.25, \$1.95, \$1.45, \$1.15 and **85¢**

Brass Beds, Monday

We are showing a splendid range of Full-sized Brass Beds, in satin, satin and bright, and all bright finished. These are all new designs, with 2-inch and 2½-inch posts. A glance at our window display will convince you of the extraordinary values we are offering this week. Prices range \$29.75, \$26.75, \$19.75 and **\$14.75**

Large stock of Mattresses and Springs to select from.

New Fiction

- Cynthia's Chaffeur, by Tracy **\$1.25**
- One Way Out, by Carleton **\$1.25**
- The Vow, by Trent **\$1.25**
- The Game of Life, by Rowlands **\$1.25**
- The Phantom of the Opera, by Leroux **\$1.25**
- The Other Side, by Vachell **\$1.25**
- The Prodigal Judge, by Kester **\$1.25**
- Maudie Baxter, by Hotchkiss **\$1.25**
- The Second Wife, by Buchanan **\$1.25**
- The Fire Opal, by Fraser **\$1.25**
- The New Machiavelli, by Wells **\$1.25**
- Colonel Todhunter of Missouri, by Sauer **\$1.25**

Aluminum Kitchenware

Aluminum Ware has rapidly grown in public favor. Every housekeeper who has used it will have no other, for it is a strong, light, bright ware, easily kept clean and does not burn. We carry only the best grade at the lowest prices.

- Tea Kettles, two sizes, \$2.50 and **\$2.25**
- Sauce Pans, with straight handle, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
- Sauce Pans, with small handles on each side, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and **50¢**
- Sauce Pans, complete with lid, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75¢**
- Frying Pans, small sizes, 65c and **50¢**
- Strainers with long, straight handles. Each, \$1.00, 75c and **65¢**
- Funnels. Each, 70c, 60c and **50¢**
- Strainers for Coffee. Each **50¢**
- Small Pudding Bowls. Each, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75¢**
- Extra Lids for Sauce Pans, etc.—
Size 14 **10¢**
Size 16 **20¢**
Size 18 **25¢**
Size 20 **30¢**
Size 22 **35¢**

Staple Sundries

- Red Bordered Roller Toweling. Per yard 25c to **75¢**
- Ready-Made Roller Towels, 2½ yards long, at **20¢**
- Ready-Made Roller Towels, 3 yds, long **25¢**
- Red and Blue Check Glass Cloth, 25c to **10¢**
- Ready-Hemmed Glass Cloths. Per dozen, \$1.80 and **\$1.50**
- 24-Inch Damask Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard **25¢**
- 18-Inch Linen Huckaback, for fancy work. Per yard **25¢**
- Huckaback Towels. Per doz. \$3.00 to **\$2.00**
- Linen Huckaback Towels. Each \$1.00, 50c, 40c and **35¢**
- 25-Inch Huckaback Toweling, 60c to **20¢**
- White Turkish Towels. Each 50c and **25¢**
- Extra Large White Turkish Towels. Each \$1.00, 75c and **65¢**
- Russia Crash, for fancy work. Per yard 25c to **20¢**
- Ready-Hemmed Sheets, 72x90. Pair **\$1.50**
- Hemstitched Sheets, 90x90. Per pair **\$2.50**
- Ready-Made Pillow Cases, 40x42. Per dozen **\$2.00**
- Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Per doz. **\$3.00**
- Hemstitched Pillow Cases. Per doz. **\$3.50**
- White Bath Sheets. Each **\$2.25**
- ¾ White Grecian Bed Spreads. Each **\$1.25**
- Large Size White Grecian Bed Spreads. Each **\$1.50**

Quinine and Iron Tonics

This is a powerful tonic and appetite producer, and is specially recommended for the after effects of La Grippe and severe colds. 6-oz. bottle, usual price 50c. Our price. **25¢**

RUBBER GLOVES

For Household Uses
We are making a specialty in strong Red Rubber Gloves. We have them in all sizes. Usual price \$1.00. Our price, per pair. **85¢**
20 per cent saved on an average of purchases in our Patent Medicine Department

Dress Department Offer Great Inducements, Monday. Three Specials That

Will Command Attention

12 Pieces Fancy Suiting, in plain shades with invisible pattern. This material wears well and will give satisfaction. Colors, tan, brown, grey, cardinal, wisteria, king's blue, champagne, navy, myrtle, garnet, slate and black. Width 42 inches. Monday **50¢**

50 Pieces All-Wool Poplin, with a clean, even weave. This line is one of the best values we have offered. Comes in a large range of colors: Tan, brown, champagne, slate, light grey, myrtle, moss, garnet, cardinal, moss, electric blue, navy, king's blue and black. Width 42 inches. Monday's price **50¢**

\$1.00 DRESS GOODS FOR MONDAY

This will eclipse previous values. This assortment comprises Fancy Stripe Voiles, Barathia with satin stripe, Fancy Unimines, Venetians, Alexandra, Satin Cloths and Serges, in all colors. Width 44 inch. Monday **\$1.00**

Men's and Boys' Clothing for

Monday's Selling

Men's Tweed and Worsteds Suits, all the latest styles and patterns. Monday **\$10.00**

Special Showing of Boys' Clothing, in the two-piece semi-fitting styles with bloomer pants. Made of fine finished worsteds and tweeds. Monday prices range from **\$4.00**

Men's and Youths' Hats, in stiff and soft shapes. All 1911 blocks and shades. Prices range \$2.00 to **\$5.00**

A Direct Shipment of Men's Panamas just received. Come in crush and telescope shapes. Special price **\$6.00**

VOL. L. NO. 448

MOBS IN FRANCE WRECK PR

Large Wine - Mal Ablaze and Ma Wrecked—Houses Pilled

CAVALRY SENT TO RESTO

Military Resisted Crowds—Fear t will Extend to the Wine District

PARIS, April 12.—Th by the vote in the senate opening the delimitation guarding champagne dist signs of abating today, tary, there seems a pre disturbances spreading deaux wine regions.

A serious agitation broken out in the Chare Lot and Gersone depart situation with respect to responds to that of A and the president of the of the Gironde winegro suppression of the territ tions of the Bordeaux re followed by the gravest The latest dispatches situation as greatly agr continue to burn and verty of unpopular men they accuse of imposing Anbe and other depa which they manufacture nated as Marne champa bilities are hurrying of troops to the affect the movement of the w needs as quickly as pos destruction has been rioters have gone before the scene.

The champagne quest subject of debate in the Deputies today, and art a statement by Premier Chamber voted confider erment practically u that the senate's res legally effective.

The Premier has ma to refer the matter of the delimitation law to State, France's highest court, which he said m to pronounce on this with, en's impa-hality dence of judgment. The cabinet met tnight to place at the dispo rect of Marne all the He has now eight firm and three of infantry, a been sent to four mor cavalry and one of m ceed at once to Epem

Wholesale Deat EPERNAY, Departm France, April 12.—Stat ments occurred today which followed the acti on the champagne quest out the day and throug hours of the evening, hours was grave, but at mid the presence of many tions had become som The frenzy of the riots brands, and it is exp use dynamite, and which disappeared from last week.

News comes from Cay was thrown at the av three troopers and killi Together, five estab have been practically ground after being pil were forced, and the f things piled in the stre The firemen were pow were driven off by the

Near here, the coun with blazing cellars, and is aglow. At Cusnieres, don's great wine prese as well as another big at Fieray. At Aye, tw hshments were wrecked Cavalry charged repe mob showed resistance bottles and stones at horses.

Troops continue to district. Six battalion and four squadrons of arrived, and a brigade coming from Paris. It hat there will be 12,000 by tomorrow morning. Of their arrival, and to patched to the danger prefect plans to occu every town and village with the military, believ thing less than this will The soldiers have st arrest pillagers, and to In case of resistance, four establishments were burned, as at first sta six large wine houses w