

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO. 432.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

Legislature Passes Mr. Hayward's Resolution with one Dissenting Vote—Premier's Contribution to Discussion

NO STRAIN IN CANADA'S LOYALTY TO OLD LAND

Agreement if Ratified Means Dislocation of Trade and Development Retarded—Debate on Budget

Considerably to the surprise of everyone in touch with parliamentary affairs as these have developed during the present session of the local legislature, the debate upon Mr. Hayward's resolution commencing on Wednesday the 12th inst. has not only waited for the recovery of the Speaker, Eberts—and as a result Private Members' day was devoted almost exclusively to government business, and one of the heaviest debating days of the present year resulted. The resolution of protest against the reciprocity agreement carried with almost complete unanimity, Mr. Brewer alone being counted in opposition. Premier McBride, continuing the debate upon this extra-important resolution, spoke for upwards of an hour, commencing in so far as British Columbia is concerned therein, the bargain concluded and recommended by Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, and suggesting that while the would not commit himself to the recommendation of the referendum as a general principle in politics this was an occasion upon which a direct appeal to the opinion of the people of Canada was desirable, the matter so vitally affecting their practical wellbeing. And such a course appeared the more in order since it would seem that a general Canadian election was by any means likely to be brought on in the near future. The First Minister also stated in his opinion upon a tariff bargain should never have entered into without exhaustive inquiry having been made by a special commission of the researchers of the commission of 1905 being of no positive service today in consequence of the great changes that have taken place in Canada, and more particularly in Western Canada, during the intervening years.

He predicted that the reciprocity bargain if carried into effect, as he had no doubt it would, would seriously set back Canadian development by dislocating trade and diverting the natural traffic of the Dominion south instead of (reciprocally) east and west. While he had no idea that the agreement would weaken Canadian loyalty he feared that it would seriously retard the progress of Imperial federation. Messrs. Jardine, McMillan, and Williams followed, the first mentioned member speaking in full approval of the resolution, while the Socialists explained their intention to vote affirmatively as upon distinctly Provincial grounds rather than any general disapproval of the reciprocity proposals. In the House, after disposing of Mr. Hayward's resolution, spent until six o'clock in further consideration of the general affairs of the country under the head latitude permissible in a House debate. Mr. Brewer was the new speaker, and freely criticized the views and policy of the Government from a strictly Liberal standpoint, the new policy in particular exciting his criticism. The debate was adjourned by Mr. William Manson (Skeena) who will be heard from today, night things also beginning this evening.

Premier on Reciprocity.

The reciprocity resolution was the first business of the day. Hon. Mr. McBride continuing the debate on Mr. Hayward's motion. The Premier said that but for the unfortunate intrusion of Mr. Speaker Eberts the motion would have been given in that parliament have been known throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

"Of course," he continued, addressing Deputy Speaker Hayward as you have in your capacity of a private member undertaken the responsibility of introducing this motion, you have the right to close the debate, and considering the gravity of the subject, it is to the occasion it would stand out as one where it was absolutely necessary that the introducer of the motion should close the debate. Today, however, without further delaying the decision of the assembly, I have undertaken to address a few remarks on this subject, and I wish to do so in an entirely non-political way. Lately the press of Canada, both Liberal and Conservative, has given the great prominence to this question,

and while the press in support of the Conservative party has been almost as one voice in its disapproval of this policy, I am enabled to say that the Liberal press, too, as represented by some of the most prominent Liberal journals in Canada, does not hesitate to express its views strongly in opposition to those underlying this bargain made by representatives of the Laurier administration. When we consider that both sides of parliament for years past have strongly endorsed the policy of protection, this is not to be at all wondered at. The Liberals, who for fifteen years have been in charge of the affairs of government, have been as strong in their views as to the benefits of a protective policy as were Conservatives before them, and one might say after a critical analysis that the differences of the parties in this respect are sentimental. Both are now protective, neither is for free trade. So when one considers it from this viewpoint, although I have the honor to lead the Conservative party in British Columbia, the question may be broached in a non-political way.

What is Best for B. C.
"In the first place I should like to say a word or two in reply to my friend who represents the Liberal party in this House. I followed his very careful presentation as carefully as I could, and it seemed to me to be an instance in which an affiliation with the Dominion government at Ottawa has somewhat impaired his judgment as to what is best for the people of Canada and those of British Columbia, more particularly. No doubt the incidents that have happened to the party to which the member for Alberni belongs within the last two sessions have given him prominence in his party and he felt in duty bound to commend instead of deprecating. I must compliment him on the argument he advanced the other day. I think the Liberals of

(Continued on Page Two)

REPORTED LOSS OF MANY LIVES

Unconfirmed Statement that Spanish Steamer has Sunk with Seventy Passengers and Her Crew

ROUEN, France, Feb. 15.—The captain of the Spanish steamer Ollargan, which has arrived here, informed the Spanish owners that the Spanish steamer Abercon, which left Rotterdam for Bilbao at the same time as the Ollargan, foundered in a tempest, and that seventy passengers and the crew perished. There is no confirmation of the captain's story from other sources. No such steamer as the Abercon or Ollargan is listed in the registers. The Ollargan arrived at Rotterdam on January 31, and sailed a few days later.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY

Commander Answers Disarmament Arguments by Pointing to President Taft's Actions
BUDA PESTH, Feb. 15.—Vice-Admiral Kontoculou, commander of the Austrian navy, defending the naval items before the Austrian Diet today and replying to speeches advocating Austria-Hungarian initiative in disarmament said: "President Taft with the same hand issued invitations to a disarmament conference and wrote a message to Congress urging the fortification of the Panama canal as above everything a work of peace, while at the same time negotiations were opened by the United States for the occupation of the Galapagos Islands." The admiral said today that the monarchy desired peace but Austria-Hungary had to live side by side with other states which were arming.

U. S. A. CHALLENGES FOR DAVIS CUP

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 15.—The United States Lawn Tennis association has challenged for the Dwight F. Davis international cup. A challenge from the British Lawn Tennis association is also expected.

Wage Difficulty Settled
OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The difficulty regarding wages between the Crown's Nest Pass Coal company and their men has been amicably settled through the conciliation board. Sheriff Van Walt, chairman, wired the minister of labor to that effect today.

Extensive Mail Robbery.
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—Two mail pouches known to have contained cheques and other valuable bank papers amounting to about \$300,000, much of which was negotiable, have been stolen at Thalmann, Georgia, near Brunswick. The theft occurred on two nights, January 19th and 21st, but according to post-office inspectors, no clues to the identity of the thieves have been obtained.

ONLY LOOKING SAYS MR. CLARK

Democratic Leader Reported to be Surprised at Excitement in Canada and England over His Remarks

PRESIDENT TAKES MATTER SERIOUSLY

Incident is Mentioned in Dominion House of Commons—Mr. Burrell Speaks for His Province

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The semi-jocular remark which Champ Clark, the Democratic speaker-to-be, made in the House on the debate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement, that he believed that the Stars and Stripes would one day float over the entire western hemisphere, stirred up most unexpected trouble today. President Taft took occasion to write to Representative McCall, introducer of the reciprocity bill, disclaiming and deprecating the annexation talk and to follow it up with personal remarks, even more emphatic, to his visitors.

The news that Mr. Clark's allusions had created excitement in Canada and in England occasioned great surprise and considerable amusement at the Capitol. The man most surprised of all was Mr. Clark himself.

Mr. Clark's entire speech on reciprocity yesterday was delivered in half-humorous, half-taunting vein. The House was in a gale of laughter most of the time. In return for the laughter he was creating at their expense, some of the Republicans tried to turn the tables on Mr. Clark by telling him that he might have President Taft as an opponent for the Democratic nomination. This humorous exchange reflected the spirit of the debate during the time Mr. Clark was on his feet, and no one gave serious consideration to his remarks regarding the possible annexation of Canada.

They regarded his statements in the nature of a compliment to the Canadian people in that he would be glad to see the friendship that exists at present between the Canadian and the people of the United States ripen in the future that all might some day be under one flag.

There was a further touch of facetiousness to the debate when one of the Republicans asked Mr. Clark if he would like to be the first president of the United States. Clark, in reply, said that he would like to be the first president of the United States, but he would not accept the office unless he were elected by a majority of the people.

Promptly Sent Abroad
The excitement abroad was attributed to the capitol today in part to the fact that several English and Canadian newspaper correspondents were in the press gallery following the debate when Mr. Clark spoke. His remarks may have appealed to them as the most important feature of the story and have been carried accordingly. In "skeletonizing" his remarks for cable purposes, the semi-jocular character of the debate probably, was entirely lost sight of.

Friends of the reciprocity measure were inclined to take the view that opposition of the agreement had simply set upon what was regarded here as an entirely personal and harmless statement to make capital against the ratification of the agreement.

A declaration similar to that made by Mr. Clark was contained in the opening speech in the House last Monday in favor of the reciprocity bill delivered by Representative Hill of Connecticut, a member of the ways and means committee and a member of the administration party. This speech, widely reported in the American papers, caused not a ripple so far as its annexation sentiment was concerned. Mr. Hill also quoted from a speech made a few years ago by Speaker Cannon, in which he not only took Canada under the American flag but proposed to make the entire western hemisphere into one country. Democratic leaders particularly were pleased today over the passage of the McCall bill. Representative Underwood of Alabama, minority leader Clark's chief lieutenant, said the matter of the House foreshadowed a Democratic victory in the national elections in 1912. He said the Republicans by their vote showed that they were as badly split as the Democrats were in the last session of congress during the Cleveland administration. Speaker Cannon, Rep. Dwight, Chairman Daisell of the rules committee and other leaders of the Republican party in the House, were among those who stood out against the administration programme, and the Democratic leaders figured that this split in the ranks augured well for Democratic success.

Disseminated at Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—There was considerable interest and some irritation here today over Champ Clark's speech in which he said the reciprocity agreement was the first step toward annexation. At the opening of the day's session, Colonel Sam Hughes read a newspaper abstract of the speech, and asked

BRITISH HOUSE AND HOME RULE

Opposition Amendment to Address is Voted Down by 326 to 213 After a Brief Debate

PREMIER ASQUITH SPEAKS STRONGLY

Remarks Taken to Mean Liberal Favor for Federalism—Other Ministers Talk Emphatically

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The House of Commons today debated an amendment proposed to the address, declaring against Home Rule. In the course of his speech the premier said: "I have been saying since 1893, and I repeat now, that Ireland's case is one of undeniable urgency. Home Rule is a necessary step, subject only to the governing principle of the maintenance of absolute supremacy in the imperial parliament."

He said he favored self-government for Ireland on as liberal a basis as possible. The administration's first task, after the Lords' veto bill, he declared, is the settling of the Home Rule question.

"There should be one throne, one Empire, charged with the fullest self-government in national affairs," Mr. Asquith added.

This is interpreted to mean that the Liberals will ultimately favor Home Rule for Scotland and Wales.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, said if they could reconcile the Irish and English people and rally the Irish Nationalists around the monarchy, an advantage would be gained. Moreover, he added, the regulations of every one of the self-governing colonies with the mother country would be rendered more intimate and more cordial.

Premier Roblin
Congratulated on Birthday—Hints at Retirement Because of Poor Health

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—Premier Roblin is 58 years of age today and he was given an ovation in the House today. A resolution was passed congratulating him on reaching his fifty-eighth year, after which, led by Speaker Johnson, both government and opposition members gave him three cheers and a tiger.

Will Rush Work on Kootenay Central
Forty-two Miles South from Golden to be Completed this Season Says Mr. William Whyte

An announcement of exceptional interest and importance to the people of the Kootenay is contained in a letter just received by Mr. H. G. Parson, M.P., representing Columbia in the local House, from Second Vice-President William Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific. The subject dealt with is construction of the Kootenay Central, one of the C.P.R.'s subsidiary lines in this Province, concerning which Mr. Whyte says: "Forty-two miles south of Golden will be completed on the Kootenay Central this season. The contract for the balance of the grading has not yet been let, but it should not be very long before the work is commenced. Tracklaying will begin as soon as the steel can be secured."

The news given above will be received with satisfaction by all the Province, and with special gratification naturally by the people of Golden and the upper Columbia Valley generally.

Warm Day in Oklahoma
GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 15.—All previous heat records for February were broken here today when, at 1 o'clock, a temperature of 86 was recorded at the government building.

MAIL SUBSIDY NOT PROBABLE

Commonwealth is not Inclined to Continue Aid to Service on Pacific—Threatened Strike Averted

MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.

Although definite announcement on the subject has not been made in so many words, it may be taken for certain that all hope has been abandoned that the Commonwealth will continue to subsidize the Vancouver mail service. The Postmaster-General states that the amount of subsidy hitherto given for the purpose of the postal system is larger than is warranted, and he thinks the opportunity ought to be taken to discontinue it. Much satisfaction is expressed in New Zealand at the decision of the Canadian government to foster, by means of the new service, closer trade relations with the southern Dominion.

No Postal Strike

The postal telegraph strike, which at one time was thought likely to prove serious, has been, if not settled, at least postponed by certain concessions made to the employees. Hitherto the postoffices have remained open until 8 o'clock in the evening. It is now announced that the offices in the future will be closed at six o'clock. The public strongly objects to the change, but the hostile employees are jubilant.

Administrator Missing
Mr. Smith, the administrator of Papua, recently left on a trip to explore the northwest of the island, a wild and comparatively unknown district. He had been missing for over a month, and the natives are known to be very treacherous, some fear he felt he should have met with mishap. Two luggers have been dispatched to search the rivers in the district. Rescue parties, who will here and there make expeditions into the interior, are abroad.

Street Car in Collision

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—Eight persons were injured tonight when a freight collided with a street car. The street car was hurled from the tracks over the edge of an incline, fifty feet deep. August Lagoski, whose chest was crushed, may die.

Murderous Lunatic

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15.—Overcome by an irresistible desire to shoot something, John Cash, a street vendor from Denver, shot and killed F. Harris, a negro expressman yesterday. The negro was wounded four times and died almost instantly. Cash was threatened by a large crowd which witnessed the killing on one of the principal wholesale streets and it was with difficulty that he was saved from violence by the police. "I have been in an insane asylum twice," said Cash at the city jail last night. "I am all right between times, but every once in a while I feel an irresistible desire to shoot and kill something. If it had not been the negro it would have been somebody else."

CHANGE IS LOST TO INSURRECTOS

General Navarro, with One Thousand Federal Troops, Arrives at Juarez—No Opposition Encountered

REBEL FORCES ARE SCATTERED

New Provisional Capital is Established at Guadalupe and Likely Soon to be Moved Again

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 14.—Amid wild cheering and cries of "Viva Diaz, Viva Navarro," General Navarro, at the head of 1,000 federal troops from Chihuahua, entered Juarez this evening. The entire trip, consuming twelve days, was made by train without the firing of a shot or sighting the revolutionists. Navarro during the trip was compelled to repair 25 bridges and culverts, which had been blown up or wrecked by the insurrectionists. The arrivals marks the end of the Juarez campaign. Orozco and the other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here. It is impossible to conjecture what will be the next move on either side. An hour after his arrival, General Navarro was escorted to the customs house, where the Taft-Diaz meeting occurred. Here he received members of Colonel Rabago's staff and citizens, among them a number of women. Colonel Guizar, aide de camp to President Diaz, and a member of General Navarro's staff, stated that the trip from Chihuahua, a distance of 300 miles, had been made without unusual incident. He declined further interview.

Two hundred insurrectos were at Guadalupe today, where a new provisional capital has been established. Orozco was at Samalayuca this afternoon, but he had decamped when Navarro arrived. The federal troops travelled in two trains, preceded by a construction train. The insurrectos are downhearted here tonight. Orozco has accomplished nothing since the insurrection began three months ago save to depress business. The Juarez campaign has been a miserable fiasco. Even the leaders of the Junta have fled. Had Orozco proceeded with energy and taken Juarez, as he might have a week ago, the moral effect would have been marked, and no doubt would have added much to his strength in the way of recruits and arrangements. Many Mexicans working in the United States awaited the taking of Juarez as a signal to join actively in the movement. The capital at Guadalupe is far from permanent. It is on wheels, and will be moved upon the approach of a federal force. Driven from the border, it is believed now that Orozco must retreat to Casas Grandes again. It is said that he cannot even threaten the city of Chihuahua, for there is a garrison of 1,000 troops defending the place. It is likely to be shot.

DOUGLAS, Az., Feb. 14.—Seven members of a band of bandits who have been operating in the vicinity of Fronteras, thirty miles south of here, were arrested today by Mexican federal troops, sent down from Agua Prieta. According to advices received here, the bandits will be lined against a wall and summarily shot.

Colonel Eleazar Munoz, special representative of the Diaz government, crossed the boundary today to confer with Captain Johnson of the Third Cavalry. He thanked the American officers for the vigilance displayed by the United States border guard, and asked for a special patrol to guard against filibusters tonight.

Supplies Cut Off

MEXICALI, Feb. 14.—Officers commanding the United States boundary guard shut down today on the insurgent supplies being sent over from this side of the line. But the principal protest over this action came from the insurrectos but from American merchants who have been drawing good incomes from the rebel war chest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Brigadier-General Trasker E. Bliss, commanding the Department of California, and Major Bland Winslip, judge-provocate of the department, left here tonight for the Mexican frontier. General Bliss will not personally assume direct command of the troops now on duty along the border, but the object of his visit is to make a personal investigation of the situation and to adjust some of the technical questions that have arisen regarding the attitude of the American authorities towards the Mexican civil officials in the border towns. He will also devise means to carry out his instructions for the arrest and detention of insurrectos who cross the line. General Bliss and Major Winslip will go direct to Mexicali.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 15.—Four earth shocks were felt in certain parts of the city tonight, and were registered by the university seismograph. They occurred at 9:56; 10:18; 10:47 and 11:04 o'clock. No damage was done.

Commander Shot Himself

NEWPORT, R.I., Feb. 15.—That the death yesterday of Commander Frank F. Marble, U.S.N., whose body was found in his bathroom, was due to a bullet wound in the head and not to apoplexy as at first supposed, was a report current in naval circles tonight.

Engineer Killed

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., Feb. 15.—A westbound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad ran into an open switch this afternoon at Philadelphia, Illinois, 20 miles north of here, which resulted in the death of Engineer Oscar Hennley, of Springfield, and injured fifteen passengers. The passengers were given medical attention, and detained for four hours until the track was cleared.

Canadian Club Rejoices

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Canadian Club, of New York, held a banquet in this city last night and a telegram was received from Washington, announcing the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill by the House of Representatives. The news was vigorously applauded, and congratulatory messages were immediately dispatched to President Taft and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 14.—Amid wild cheering and cries of "Viva Diaz, Viva Navarro," General Navarro, at the head of 1,000 federal troops from Chihuahua, entered Juarez this evening. The entire trip, consuming twelve days, was made by train without the firing of a shot or sighting the revolutionists. Navarro during the trip was compelled to repair 25 bridges and culverts, which had been blown up or wrecked by the insurrectionists. The arrivals marks the end of the Juarez campaign. Orozco and the other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here. It is impossible to conjecture what will be the next move on either side. An hour after his arrival, General Navarro was escorted to the customs house, where the Taft-Diaz meeting occurred. Here he received members of Colonel Rabago's staff and citizens, among them a number of women. Colonel Guizar, aide de camp to President Diaz, and a member of General Navarro's staff, stated that the trip from Chihuahua, a distance of 300 miles, had been made without unusual incident. He declined further interview.

Two hundred insurrectos were at Guadalupe today, where a new provisional capital has been established. Orozco was at Samalayuca this afternoon, but he had decamped when Navarro arrived. The federal troops travelled in two trains, preceded by a construction train. The insurrectos are downhearted here tonight. Orozco has accomplished nothing since the insurrection began three months ago save to depress business. The Juarez campaign has been a miserable fiasco. Even the leaders of the Junta have fled. Had Orozco proceeded with energy and taken Juarez, as he might have a week ago, the moral effect would have been marked, and no doubt would have added much to his strength in the way of recruits and arrangements. Many Mexicans working in the United States awaited the taking of Juarez as a signal to join actively in the movement. The capital at Guadalupe is far from permanent. It is on wheels, and will be moved upon the approach of a federal force. Driven from the border, it is believed now that Orozco must retreat to Casas Grandes again. It is said that he cannot even threaten the city of Chihuahua, for there is a garrison of 1,000 troops defending the place. It is likely to be shot.

DOUGLAS, Az., Feb. 14.—Seven members of a band of bandits who have been operating in the vicinity of Fronteras, thirty miles south of here, were arrested today by Mexican federal troops, sent down from Agua Prieta. According to advices received here, the bandits will be lined against a wall and summarily shot.

Colonel Eleazar Munoz, special representative of the Diaz government, crossed the boundary today to confer with Captain Johnson of the Third Cavalry. He thanked the American officers for the vigilance displayed by the United States border guard, and asked for a special patrol to guard against filibusters tonight.

Supplies Cut Off
MEXICALI, Feb. 14.—Officers commanding the United States boundary guard shut down today on the insurgent supplies being sent over from this side of the line. But the principal protest over this action came from the insurrectos but from American merchants who have been drawing good incomes from the rebel war chest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Brigadier-General Trasker E. Bliss, commanding the Department of California, and Major Bland Winslip, judge-provocate of the department, left here tonight for the Mexican frontier. General Bliss will not personally assume direct command of the troops now on duty along the border, but the object of his visit is to make a personal investigation of the situation and to adjust some of the technical questions that have arisen regarding the attitude of the American authorities towards the Mexican civil officials in the border towns. He will also devise means to carry out his instructions for the arrest and detention of insurrectos who cross the line. General Bliss and Major Winslip will go direct to Mexicali.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR U. S. SENATE

Proposal for Popular Election of Senator Lormer's Seat May Delay Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—If the plans of Senators Borah and Beveridge with reference to the election of senators and the charges against Senator Lormer are not frustrated, the senate calendar will be relieved within the next week of two measures which will occupy much of the senate's working time.

Mr. Borah gave notice yesterday that he would ask the senate to sit tomorrow until a vote was reached on the California reciprocity bill.

Mr. Beveridge indicated a similar proposal today with reference to the Lormer resolution for next Tuesday.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

British Columbia will feel, after that speech that although the late or rather present titular leader of the party has no place on the floor of the house, in the member for Alberni the Liberal party has a very resourceful and a very apt spokesman.

Down to 1910 Great Britain was easily the best customer of Canada. She took from Canada home products to the value of \$13,846,904.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

for Ottawa at any time to throw off the burden, but Mr. Fielding had said that "we must accept all or none of the bargain," so the house must take it for granted that the course the member for Alberni had outlined was impending and could not be carried out.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

eration that the interests of the country demand." Coming back for a moment, the premier pointed out that the United States sends us \$233,000,000 out of our \$276,000,000 imports, and the hope is expressed by President Taft that this agreement will give them even greater control of our markets.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

eration that the interests of the country demand." Coming back for a moment, the premier pointed out that the United States sends us \$233,000,000 out of our \$276,000,000 imports, and the hope is expressed by President Taft that this agreement will give them even greater control of our markets.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

eration that the interests of the country demand." Coming back for a moment, the premier pointed out that the United States sends us \$233,000,000 out of our \$276,000,000 imports, and the hope is expressed by President Taft that this agreement will give them even greater control of our markets.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

eration that the interests of the country demand." Coming back for a moment, the premier pointed out that the United States sends us \$233,000,000 out of our \$276,000,000 imports, and the hope is expressed by President Taft that this agreement will give them even greater control of our markets.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

eration that the interests of the country demand." Coming back for a moment, the premier pointed out that the United States sends us \$233,000,000 out of our \$276,000,000 imports, and the hope is expressed by President Taft that this agreement will give them even greater control of our markets.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

eration that the interests of the country demand." Coming back for a moment, the premier pointed out that the United States sends us \$233,000,000 out of our \$276,000,000 imports, and the hope is expressed by President Taft that this agreement will give them even greater control of our markets.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that would have no power to rescind it?" The Premier: "Canada would have to rescind the whole of the bargain, but from the report I read of my friend's speech he led me to believe that only a part might be reconsidered."

Mr. Brewster: "Not at all." The Premier said he was glad to hear it, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's speech. He was glad, however, to hear that the member retracted so much, and as the budget debate was still on he would still have a chance to retrace his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement There was no need for this change in the tariff. Canada was never more prosperous than at present, and it could not be argued that there was hardship in commercial life, this treaty was necessary.

Whether the senators will accomplish their respective purposes by these tactics is a question, but it is evident to all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

When the time came to do the final vote on the reciprocity measure, the members were clamorous for recognition.

HOUSE PASSES MCCALL BILL

Reciprocity Agreement Reaches Another Stage at Washington—Majority in its Favor is Large

FIVE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEGATIVE

Prospect of Passage through Senate Still Problematical—President Threatens an Extra Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada was passed in the House of Representatives tonight through the support of an almost solid Democratic vote. The McCall bill, carrying the agreement into effect, was passed by 221 to 92.

The majority of the Republican present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 noes. A majority of the Republican present voted for the bill.

The McCall bill now goes to the Senate. What its fate will be in that body is problematical. President Taft believes that if a filibuster can be avoided and a vote taken, the bill will pass. He is insistent that the senate shall set one way or the other, and has indicated that he would call an extra session of congress if it does not do so.

The passage of the bill in the House came at the end of a long debate, which at times was as bitter as has been heard on the floor of that chamber in years. The fight was confined almost wholly to the Republican side. Democratic members joined in from time to time and favored the majority members for lack of unity. The Democratic leaders also put in the claim that the reciprocity agreement was good Democratic doctrine and declared they were glad to welcome President Taft and many of the House Republicans into the Democratic party.

The final vote was reached tonight through the application of a cloture rule which shut off all amendments and even debate with the remainder of the bill. This procedure was decided upon after Mr. McCall, in charge of the bill, had failed to get unanimous consent to a "week" with the "calendar Wednesday" tomorrow. If that had been secured, he said, he would have been glad to let the debate continue for another legislative day.

The Republicans opposed to the bill fought the rule, denouncing it in caustic language. They directed their fire especially against the efforts of Mr. McCall, on the eve of going into power of the House, of enforcing a "rag" rule as drastic as anything against which they had so eloquently inveighed in the past. Champ Clark, Representative Dailzell of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dailzell, in charge of the "rag" rule, with which the House was working on the reciprocity measure. The speaker to be said the Democrats had sat for years bound and gagged, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his associates had brought in rule after rule and rushed legislation through without a chance for a vote.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

FINAL RESULT OF RECIPROCIITY

Hon. George E. Foster Argues That it Means Drifting from Empire and Towards United States

Old Coercive Policy of Neighbors Exchanged for one of Enticement—Directly Opposed to Conservation

GIVES DEATH BLOW TO PREFERENCE

Old Coercive Policy of Neighbors Exchanged for one of Enticement—Directly Opposed to Conservation

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The adoption of the reciprocity agreement by the House of Representatives at Washington was announced in parliament tonight by Dr. Neely, who was speaking in favor of the agreement when the information was conveyed to him by a note from the press gallery. Dr. Neely's announcement was greeted with applause from the government benches, in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson joined.

It had been expected that the House of Representatives would adopt the measure, but not so soon, and the news, therefore, came as a surprise. The opinion is that the agreement will be legalized at Washington before it is given effect here.

Sir Wilfrid and members of his cabinet are pleased with the speedy action at Washington and with the substantial majority recorded.

Commercial union followed by annexation of the United States is the inevitable ending of the present agreement, as interpreted by the Conservative opposition in the parliament. This sentiment dominated a three-hour speech by Hon. George E. Foster today. Mr. Foster argued that as the result of reciprocity "Canada's own natural resources would own and control Canada's natural resources."

"The agreement," he contended, "forever dashes Canada's chance of obtaining preference from Britain. The project of Joseph Chamberlain, giving to the death-blow, Canadian's become drawers of wood and drawers of water for the United States."

There is danger ahead, and the path will lead to the abyss of "British" rule. Mr. Foster's argument was that the reciprocity agreement, declared that the agreement brought in by the finance minister, altogether changed the conditions under which \$1,800,000,000 of British capital had been invested in the lines of Canadian railways. That investment, made on the strength of the national policy of protection, which meant the proposed policy of reciprocity and capitulation will be made, and it is expected several thousand dollars will be raised for famine relief. Arrangements will be made to secure subscriptions from Chinese throughout Canada for the same purpose.

The famine conditions in Anhui, a thickly populated district in central China, are causing great loss of life and the situation is awful in the affected area. Missionaries declare that at least a million dollars is needed to tide over the suffering provinces until next harvest time.

Crop conditions are so bad they say, that it will take the district several years to get back to normal conditions in the flooded area. Rev. E. C. Lebenstein, who made a long trip of inspection through the flooded district around Hwai Yun, writes as follows: "The inhabitants are face to face with the worst famine in their history. The rainfall last summer was the greatest on record and the autumn crops were a total failure over a region of approximately 7,000 square miles. It is estimated that two and a half million persons are practically starving and the death roll of the coming months is bound to be very great. Only about one-third of the wheat planted each autumn could be sown this year, owing to the abject poverty of the inhabitants. It therefore will take them several years to get over the effects of this summer's floods even if they manage to pull through alive until spring."

"For six months hundreds of thousands will be absolutely destitute and more than one million persons will be dependent upon charity."

Locusts Out at Sea VANCOUVER, Feb. 14.—The long voyage from Antwerp to Vancouver which the British steamer Saint Ronalds completed yesterday was marked by a remarkable incident. While off the west coast of Africa the lookout sighted what looked like land ahead. Later it assumed the aspect of a black cloud. It turned out to be a swarm of locusts, which were soon ankle-deep throughout the ship. All hands were kept busy shovelling them overboard and fogs of them were blown through the scupperns. Finally when the swarm was passed and the vessel clear of the pests, what were left were saved for fuel and it is estimated that about 30 tons of coal were saved.

TABER, Alta., Feb. 14.—Jack Erickson, a well-digger, was found murdered in a house of shady reputation this morning, while outside the house was an inmate, who went by the name of "Babe" Adams, the woman being identified with bullet. A Japanese is suspected, and the R. N. W. M. P. have the case in hand.

HOUSE PASSES MCCALL BILL

Reciprocity Agreement Reaches Another Stage at Washington—Majority in its Favor is Large

FIVE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEGATIVE

Prospect of Passage through Senate Still Problematical—President Threatens an Extra Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada was passed in the House of Representatives tonight through the support of an almost solid Democratic vote. The McCall bill, carrying the agreement into effect, was passed by 221 to 92.

The majority of the Republican present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 noes. A majority of the Republican present voted for the bill.

The McCall bill now goes to the Senate. What its fate will be in that body is problematical. President Taft believes that if a filibuster can be avoided and a vote taken, the bill will pass. He is insistent that the senate shall set one way or the other, and has indicated that he would call an extra session of congress if it does not do so.

The passage of the bill in the House came at the end of a long debate, which at times was as bitter as has been heard on the floor of that chamber in years. The fight was confined almost wholly to the Republican side. Democratic members joined in from time to time and favored the majority members for lack of unity. The Democratic leaders also put in the claim that the reciprocity agreement was good Democratic doctrine and declared they were glad to welcome President Taft and many of the House Republicans into the Democratic party.

The final vote was reached tonight through the application of a cloture rule which shut off all amendments and even debate with the remainder of the bill. This procedure was decided upon after Mr. McCall, in charge of the bill, had failed to get unanimous consent to a "week" with the "calendar Wednesday" tomorrow. If that had been secured, he said, he would have been glad to let the debate continue for another legislative day.

The Republicans opposed to the bill fought the rule, denouncing it in caustic language. They directed their fire especially against the efforts of Mr. McCall, on the eve of going into power of the House, of enforcing a "rag" rule as drastic as anything against which they had so eloquently inveighed in the past. Champ Clark, Representative Dailzell of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dailzell, in charge of the "rag" rule, with which the House was working on the reciprocity measure. The speaker to be said the Democrats had sat for years bound and gagged, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his associates had brought in rule after rule and rushed legislation through without a chance for a vote.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

HOUSE PASSES MCCALL BILL

Reciprocity Agreement Reaches Another Stage at Washington—Majority in its Favor is Large

FIVE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEGATIVE

Prospect of Passage through Senate Still Problematical—President Threatens an Extra Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada was passed in the House of Representatives tonight through the support of an almost solid Democratic vote. The McCall bill, carrying the agreement into effect, was passed by 221 to 92.

The majority of the Republican present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 noes. A majority of the Republican present voted for the bill.

The McCall bill now goes to the Senate. What its fate will be in that body is problematical. President Taft believes that if a filibuster can be avoided and a vote taken, the bill will pass. He is insistent that the senate shall set one way or the other, and has indicated that he would call an extra session of congress if it does not do so.

The passage of the bill in the House came at the end of a long debate, which at times was as bitter as has been heard on the floor of that chamber in years. The fight was confined almost wholly to the Republican side. Democratic members joined in from time to time and favored the majority members for lack of unity. The Democratic leaders also put in the claim that the reciprocity agreement was good Democratic doctrine and declared they were glad to welcome President Taft and many of the House Republicans into the Democratic party.

The final vote was reached tonight through the application of a cloture rule which shut off all amendments and even debate with the remainder of the bill. This procedure was decided upon after Mr. McCall, in charge of the bill, had failed to get unanimous consent to a "week" with the "calendar Wednesday" tomorrow. If that had been secured, he said, he would have been glad to let the debate continue for another legislative day.

The Republicans opposed to the bill fought the rule, denouncing it in caustic language. They directed their fire especially against the efforts of Mr. McCall, on the eve of going into power of the House, of enforcing a "rag" rule as drastic as anything against which they had so eloquently inveighed in the past. Champ Clark, Representative Dailzell of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dailzell, in charge of the "rag" rule, with which the House was working on the reciprocity measure. The speaker to be said the Democrats had sat for years bound and gagged, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his associates had brought in rule after rule and rushed legislation through without a chance for a vote.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

HOUSE PASSES MCCALL BILL

Reciprocity Agreement Reaches Another Stage at Washington—Majority in its Favor is Large

FIVE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEGATIVE

Prospect of Passage through Senate Still Problematical—President Threatens an Extra Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada was passed in the House of Representatives tonight through the support of an almost solid Democratic vote. The McCall bill, carrying the agreement into effect, was passed by 221 to 92.

The majority of the Republican present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 noes. A majority of the Republican present voted for the bill.

The McCall bill now goes to the Senate. What its fate will be in that body is problematical. President Taft believes that if a filibuster can be avoided and a vote taken, the bill will pass. He is insistent that the senate shall set one way or the other, and has indicated that he would call an extra session of congress if it does not do so.

The passage of the bill in the House came at the end of a long debate, which at times was as bitter as has been heard on the floor of that chamber in years. The fight was confined almost wholly to the Republican side. Democratic members joined in from time to time and favored the majority members for lack of unity. The Democratic leaders also put in the claim that the reciprocity agreement was good Democratic doctrine and declared they were glad to welcome President Taft and many of the House Republicans into the Democratic party.

The final vote was reached tonight through the application of a cloture rule which shut off all amendments and even debate with the remainder of the bill. This procedure was decided upon after Mr. McCall, in charge of the bill, had failed to get unanimous consent to a "week" with the "calendar Wednesday" tomorrow. If that had been secured, he said, he would have been glad to let the debate continue for another legislative day.

The Republicans opposed to the bill fought the rule, denouncing it in caustic language. They directed their fire especially against the efforts of Mr. McCall, on the eve of going into power of the House, of enforcing a "rag" rule as drastic as anything against which they had so eloquently inveighed in the past. Champ Clark, Representative Dailzell of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dailzell, in charge of the "rag" rule, with which the House was working on the reciprocity measure. The speaker to be said the Democrats had sat for years bound and gagged, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his associates had brought in rule after rule and rushed legislation through without a chance for a vote.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Mr. Dailzell was recognized by Speaker Cannon, who proposed that meat and meat products, four prepared cereals, lumben and several other articles, be put on the free list. The Democrats were not shaken by this and the motion was lost by 114 to 110.

The "rag" rule, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the only loophole left to opponents of the measure was a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole House. Instructions to report certain amendments were clambered for.

When the time came to do this, half a dozen members were clambering for recognition.

Campbell's Skirt Special at \$2.90. Special line of LADIES' CLOTH SKIRTS only received yesterday; all on the new lines and styles, and certainly of very excellent quality, for the modest little price of \$2.90. \$5 New Spring Waists for \$3.75. Still a few of these dainty Waists left (not many) in ecru or white. Regular, each, \$5, special reduction price, \$3.75.

STEELE'S SEEDS BRIGGS' TESTED FOR GERMINATION TESTED FOR PURITY. USE ONLY THE VERY BEST. SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Morn'g Post Comment. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Morning Post bases an editorial, signed by a Washington despatch saying that American public men openly predict that reciprocity will lead to the eventual annexation of Canada by the United States. The editorial appeals to Unionists and to those Liberals not yet blinded by partisan prejudice to close their ranks and fight to save the Empire, which is threatened with danger. The Chamberlain section of the Unionist party is making a strong effort to rally its followers.

Don't Let the Price KEEP RISING. Of a one-dollar bottle of Bowes' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stands between you and good health. It is the best general system tonic and restorative we have ever sold, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty. CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 1228 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Panama Railway Arrangement. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Dickinson has given notice to the Pacific Mail S. S. Company and the California and Atlantic S. S. Company of the termination of the existing arrangement whereby those carriers are allowed 70 per cent. of the total freight charge on goods transported between New York and San Francisco via the Panama Railroad. The arrangement is terminable upon three months' notice, which has now been given. It is understood this action was taken in the belief that the 50 per cent. of allotment to the railroad company is too small to defray the actual cost of handling the freight. Captured by Women. DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—Louis Wechter, who fatally wounded W. Clifford Burrows on Saturday night in the White House cafe and was then dismissed by two women and held for the police, pleaded not guilty today to the charge of murder, when arraigned in the criminal court. On a plea of insanity the court appointed an attorney to defend Wechter and set the case for March 6th. In an interview Wechter asserted that he did not go to the cafe to rob the cash register but to meet a woman with whom he was infatuated, but rather than disclose her name he said he would suffer a penitentiary sentence, or even death on the gallows.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three months .35

THE BUDGET

It can rarely have been the privilege of any finance minister in Canada or elsewhere to lay before a legislative body so important and interesting a statement as the Finance Minister of British Columbia, Mr. Price Ellison, was able to make to the House yesterday.

DEFENCE OF BRITAIN

General Sir Ian Hamilton and Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, the latter being War Lord of the Admiralty, and acknowledged to be the greatest living naval tactician, have sent a shudder down the spine of the British jingoists.

FUTURE OF CANADA

Much appears in print nowadays about the future of Canada. The manner in which the Dominion has forged to the front of recent years has drawn attention to it in a remarkable way.

attempt to deal with it. Let us give one or two examples.

We have lately been told both by British and United States papers that the object of sending out the Duke of Connaught to Canada as Governor-General is to strengthen the wavering loyalty of Canadians to the Mother Country.

Very great regret will be felt because of the news of the illness of the Kaiser, and everyone will hope that he may be speedily restored to health.

During the past year 2,795 divorces were granted in the State of Washington and Seattle had 1,061 of them, or rather more than three for every day the court was in session.

Whitefish for B.C. Lakes

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—As a result of representations made by Hon. Mr. Bowser, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he has decided to send out a large consignment of whitefish try to be deposited in inland waters of British Columbia.

Disease at Nome

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 3.—An epidemic of measles and conjunctivitis is sweeping Safety and Cape Nome, and many Eskimo children are affected.

The transports would have to come to anchor, and they would be forthwith beset by a host of canoes, motorboats and submarines, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a land force would be on hand to resist a landing force.

We are simply loaded down with letters from correspondents, and are trying to get them printed as rapidly as possible.

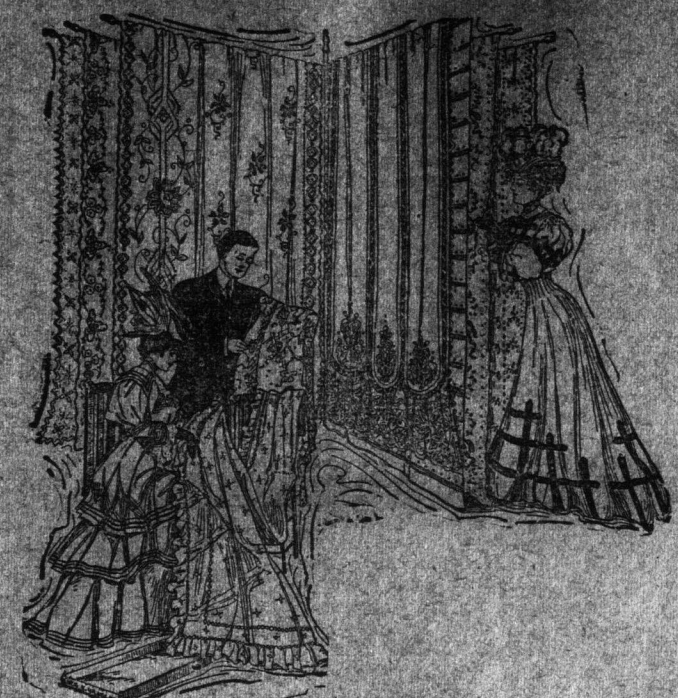
The report of the triangulation surveys and levels carried on in 1909 by Mr. R. H. Chapman on Vancouver Island contain a good many items of interest.

There are stories floating around Ottawa and Montreal, which will cause a good many of the would-be shining lights of eastern Canadian society to have divers emotions.

There are stories floating around Ottawa and Montreal, which will cause a good many of the would-be shining lights of eastern Canadian society to have divers emotions.

There are stories floating around Ottawa and Montreal, which will cause a good many of the would-be shining lights of eastern Canadian society to have divers emotions.

WEILER BROS

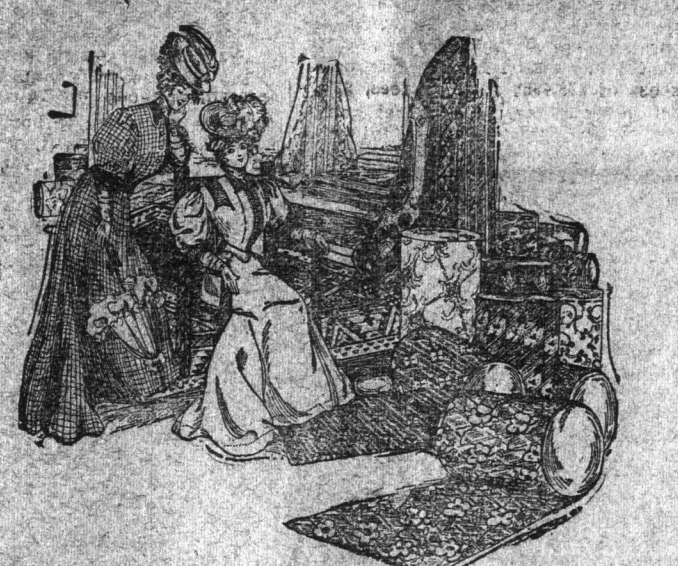


NEW CURTAINS

SOME EXCELLENT VALUES OFFERED

No doubt there are some curtains in your home that are beginning to look pretty shabby and spoil the appearance of a very pretty room.

Come and see the splendid offerings at, per pair, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and upwards.

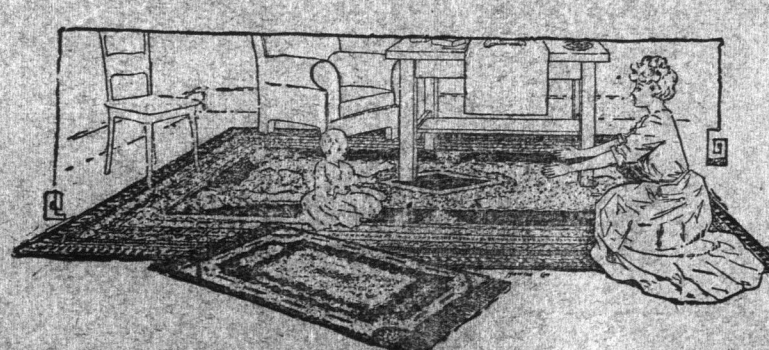


Rich Spring Carpets

We have just received from the Templeton factory a very large shipment of rich Carpets for the Spring trade.

- Ingrain Carpets from, per yard .60c Velvet Carpets from, per yard \$1.50
Tapestry Carpets from, per yard .75c Wilton Carpets from, per yard \$1.00
Brussels Carpets from, per yard .85c Axminster Carpets from, per yard \$1.90

These prices are for carpets made and laid by skilled workmen.



Hundreds of Rugs on Display

When we say that our showing of Rugs and Squares isn't equalled in Western Canada, we mean just what we say.

WEILER'S

THE WEST'S GREATEST FURNITURE HOUSE

BUDGET OF PROS

Assets in Cash Amount to Wipe out Estimated Debt of British Columbia

STRIKING FIGURES PROVINCE'S

Hon. Price Ellison Plans Representative Products Durling Over \$100,000,000

The Budget presented by Minister Ellison to the Monday proved certain cheering valentine for British Columbia. The Minister stated that the liquid assets of the province would be sufficient to wipe out the entire debt of British Columbia, which at the end of the last fiscal year stood at \$100,000,000.

The surplus for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, after making provision for the maintenance of the public debt, will be \$100,000,000.

The mineral output of the province for the year ending March 31, 1911, was valued at \$1,740,000,000.

In Agriculture there has been a marked increase in the production of wheat and other grain crops.

The Budget Speech took place at 2.45. He said: The Budget Speech Mr. Speaker: In rising to the budget for 1911-12, I

BUDGET OF PROSPERITY

Assets in Cash Almost Sufficient to Wipe out Entire Funded Debt of British Columbia

STRIKING FIGURES OF PROVINCE'S GROWTH

Hon. Price Ellison Places Value of Representative Industrial Products During Year at Over \$100,000,000

The Budget presented by Finance Minister Ellison to the Legislature Monday proved certainly a most cheering omen for the Province. The Budget shows that the liquid assets of the Province would be sufficient within the year to wipe out the entire funded debt of British Columbia, which at the close of the last fiscal year stood at \$48,618,900, having decreased \$238,897,000 from the last previous year. At the same time, as provision is being made by sinking fund for the redemption of the Debt in due course, the Minister does not consider it good financial policy to buy back outstanding debentures, an attempt on the open money market would send these securities above par and the Province would be the loser by the transaction. Even at present, British Columbia inscribed stock stands higher on the London Market than any other colonial security.

The surplus for the fiscal year ending March, 1910, the Minister in his maiden deliverance placed at \$2,500,000. The surplus for the current financial year cannot be estimated, but the Minister expects that it will be quite as large as last year's, the Government having at the present time upon deposit in the various chartered banks and bearing interest no less than \$7,500,000.00.

Hon. Mr. Ellison places the value of the productions of the representative industries of the Province during the past year at \$100,742,000.00, divided roughly as follows: Manufactures, \$35,000,000.00; Mining, \$26,133,000.00; Timber, \$17,150,000.00; Agriculture, \$19,899,000.00; Fisheries, \$5,000,000.00; the cut of timber in the Province for the past year is estimated at one billion and forty million feet, an increase in value of production on the previous twelvemonth of \$5,150,000.00. The single output is estimated at \$86,275,000 of a value of \$1,027,624,000, being 25 per cent of the total output of Canada.

The mineral output shows an increase of \$1,740,000 over the preceding year. The largest growth being in coal, of which common coal increased 2,770,000 tons was mined during the year. There has been a slight falling off in lead, copper, zinc and coke, in part attributable to the fire at the Granby smelter.

In Agriculture there has been an increase in products value of nearly \$6,000,000.00, the home production being now only very slightly behind the imports total in value. The total consumption of these products was rather over \$20,000,000.00. The Province produces roughly \$14,000,000.00 worth of imports total being but fractionally higher. Based on the increase in consumption of these products, the Minister estimates that from 75,000 to 100,000 people have been added to the population of British Columbia during the year. The Province has increased its grant for immigration purposes from \$35,000 to \$50,000, but the Finance Minister notes with regret that the Dominion government has not seen fit to do more for immigration in this Pacific Province. He finds that the total industrial products of the year represent \$14,000,000.00 greater value than did those of the preceding year; while the bank savings are \$68,555,992.00, an increase in the twelvemonth of \$175,000,000.00.

Taxation Commission
Interesting special announcements included mention of the fact that it is the intention of the Minister to recommend the appointment of a Commission to go thoroughly into the entire question of the incidence of taxation in British Columbia, with a view to general readjustment and lowering of the scale. It was also hinted that legislation may be introduced next session, whereby the timbering industry may be specially assessed in due proportion toward the expenditure incurred in patrolling and watching the Province against forest fires. A number of Water Boards will shortly be appointed, to expedite the important work now obtaining the consideration of Chief Commissioner W. D. Dreary and his associate commissioners; and during the coming summer the Government propose to send in two experts to the country between Prince Rupert and Hazelton to study soil, precipitation and climatic conditions, with a view to determination services which varieties of trees, cereals, and crops generally may most profitably and most successfully be cultivated in this territory.

The Budget Speech took precedence of all other business on the Order paper, Hon. Mr. Ellison rising amid applause at 4.45. He said:
The Budget Speech
Mr. Speaker: In rising to present the budget for 1911-12, I am in much

the same position as my predecessor last year, the Hon. Mr. Bower, who had just accepted the portfolio of minister of finance. I had not been in the office really more than two or three days when the session opened, and I cannot, therefore, be expected to have the same knowledge and grasp of the finances of the province as the late lamented and highly esteemed Hon. Captain Tatlow, who for seven years administered the office I have now the honor to fill, and whose budget speeches were always looked forward to with so much interest by the members of this house.

"I shall not attempt to deal with the subject in the same exhaustive way as Mr. Bower did. Last year the government had just returned from the country after a big victory, and my colleague took occasion to review at considerable length the history of the McBride administration and its financial policy. Through the efforts of the government, the finances of the province have been placed on a very sound and highly satisfactory basis. The country also had reached a high state of prosperity, and the Hon. Mr. Bower spent some time in dwelling upon the conditions that existed, and in pointing out in plain colors the immediate future of the province. While the progress of affairs in that direction has not abated in the least in the meantime, and has, in fact, been greater than was anticipated last year—as the result of a considerable degree of the railway policy of the government—there has not been such a change in the situation as to justify my going over similar grounds. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the subject of the budget proper and to the consideration of the industries and production of the province for the year just past, and, possibly, make some comments on the outlook for the year upon which we have entered. I desire to be as brief as possible.

The Estimates
"First, taking up the estimates of 1909-10 and comparing them with the public accounts for the same year which were laid before the House a few weeks ago, we find that the estimated receipts fell short of the actual receipts by nearly \$3,000,000, or to be accurate \$2,926,115, this despite the fact that the government agents and the minister did not anticipate any surplus at all, owing to the special demands that had been made on the treasury by works and services of urgent necessity, and which were authorized by special warrants and provided for in the supplementary estimates of last year. This extraordinary difference between actual and estimated receipts does not indicate that the estimates were not carefully prepared, but rather that the remarkable increase in the business of the Province and of the various departments, could not be anticipated. The principal items which account for the unexpected increase were: Land sales and land revenue, in which the estimates were exceeded by nearly \$2,000,000; automobile duties, showing an excess of \$77,492; registry fees, \$232,826; revenue tax, \$50,882; real property tax, \$60,774; land taxes, including wild, coal and timber lands, \$50,905; income tax, \$80,984; royalty on coal, \$87,730; government printing office, \$28,174; Chinese Restriction Act, \$156,200; interest, \$37,493; cannery licenses, \$21,340; and miscellaneous, \$23,833. All of these items with the exception of succession duties and the returns from the printing office, which are of the nature of incidental sources, are the direct result of increased activities and the expansion of business. While the increase from the sale of land was so marked, the returns from the sale of timber in the Province are also a very important item of revenue. In the year 1903-4, the receipts from that source amounted to \$7,836, and in 1909-10 were \$18,713, the latter figure being nearly double the income of the year previous. During the present fiscal year, the item of interest will be increased in proportion.

"In regard to the expenditure, as shown in the public accounts, it exceeded the estimates by \$1,024,193, which was provided for in the supplementary estimates. In civil government there was an excess of \$22,261, which is mainly accounted for in requirements for temporary assistance. Legislation exceeded the estimates by \$48,787, to be accounted for by the holding of the elections in the fall of 1909. The excess of \$23,754 in the appropriation for public institutions was required for extra expenditure in the printing office and in the Asylum. While the salaries for administration of justice were kept below the appropriation, the salaries of the judicial officers other than judges, shows an excess of \$41,837. As the expenses in connection with this vote are always susceptible to fluctuation, it is not possible to provide for it definitely in advance. The items of transport are subject to similar exigencies. The appropriation of revenue services was exceeded by \$7,259, an excess of \$87,000 was paid for commission alone, this excess is the best evidence we can have of the expansion of business.

Extra Requirements
"Under the head of public works, there was an excess of \$58,738. This large amount was due to repairs to the public buildings in Victoria and throughout the province, to the extent of \$30,000; for the purchase of lands

for and the improvement of the government grounds, \$122,000; extra allowance for roads, streets and bridges, \$229,423. These extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinary provincial development. Miscellaneous was exceeded by \$170,600, \$35,900 of which was due to advertising the voters' lists as required by law, and the extra expenditures were unforeseen, and to a large extent could not have been anticipated by the legislature. The province is growing so rapidly that its extra requirements should really have to be provided for every three or four months. We have now to provide for expenditures on services which have exceeded their appropriations to the extent of \$76,096; and these unprovided items are to be accounted for in the same way. Against the unprovided items and the excess of expenditure authorized in the supplementary estimates, we have the lapsed balances, which amount to \$255,781.

Striking Contrast
"When the present government came into power in 1903, the estimates framed by a committee of honours showed an estimated revenue of \$21,214,586. This year's estimates show an estimated revenue of \$8,132,101, and an estimated expenditure of \$11,030,790. I must honestly say I am not surprised at a time during my occupancy of that seat in the legislature when the receipts and expenditure would reach the present figures.

"I trust that no one will become alarmed at the prospect of a deficit of \$3,000,000. I do not think it will actually be so great as that, it is possible that we may even have a surplus, but in any event the Government has decided that it is good policy to meet the requirements of the country in the way of public improvements squarely even at the expense of our surplus. There is an immense amount of money required to open up an immense extent of territory and the sooner it is undertaken the sooner we reap the fruits of the development to follow. There are two transcontinental railways building through to our coast and the whole of the vast interior is becoming alive with population and its activities. These things are ahead of the Government in providing for the new requirements and it must be undertaken.

Land Sales Receipts
"We have put down the amount received from land sales at \$2,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the estimates of 1901-12. This is based on the record of the past two years, but, of course, it is not at all a certain quantity. If the theories of the Opposition be correct, we shall have little or nothing from this source. My own opinion is that if we can sell land at from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre, and then get back 4 per cent on that, or a higher valuation, as the case may be, the Government is doing a very good thing. If the land becomes valuable and the assessment goes up in consequence the man who buys is bound to sell that land or improve it, or allow it to revert to the government, and that in that another year from this we shall be getting half a million dollars from this source alone and within five years, \$1,000,000 per annum. This large sum will be available for purposes of development which will be spent for the general benefit. If the owner of wild land will make a calculation of what he will have to pay in ten years by compounding interest at 4 per cent he will realize how necessary it is to have that land producing as soon as possible. The item of land sales, of course, includes the sale of townships and we are likely to reap very large sums in the future each year from this source. Land revenues, which include pre-emption and water records fees, we have increased by \$50,000. This is likely to be considerably exceeded.

Timber Leases
"Timber leases is more or less a fixed quantity. Unless the value of timber licenses there is a decrease of \$100,000. As limits are surveyed the licensed areas are being reduced. Some licensed limits are found to overlap and other sections are being cut out as useless. The timber licenses were severely criticized for the extent of timber land alienated under timber licenses, but as a matter of fact, it has been very profitable to the country. As yet only a small area of the 19,000,000 acres licensed has been surveyed and it will be considerable time before it can be all surveyed. In the meantime the Province has been getting revenue from a certain percentage of wild lands, and this is no small matter. It is true that all and would never have brought a dollar to the treasury had it not been for the flurry in the timber business which caused its taking up. There has been \$25,000 added to the timber royalties. This source of revenue depends entirely upon the cut, and must go up and down according to the property of the timber business. Last year was a big year and this is likely to be equally good, if not better.

The Timber Industry
"As the mining industry has lost many of its speculative features I do not anticipate a large increase from ordinary mining receipts and have not provided for it. However, it is probable that the number of rich ore bodies might at any time greatly surmount the receipts from this source. Although I have estimated \$100,000 for succession fees, as against \$50,000 for the previous year, instead of on the basis of calculation for this, and none of us I presume are anxious for windfalls from that direction. The increase of business in the land registry offices justifies my placing the receipts at \$250,000. Instead of \$250,000, and I have no doubt that they will exceed even that amount. "The revenue tax depends upon the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 to 100,000 a year. We have allowed \$25,000 additional under that heading from real and personal property and income I have anticipated an in-

crease of \$75,000. It may be more than that.

"All taxes, which include wild coal and timber lands, are placed at \$250,000 being an anticipated increase of \$15,000 but I have no doubt that owing to the amount of land purchased which will be included this year, it will considerably exceed the amount at which it has been placed. The mineral tax has become a more or less steady source of income and there has been no change made in the item of \$100,000. The royalty on coal, however, has been increased to \$200,000 from \$150,000. In regard to taxes it is my intention to recommend the Government to adopt the plan of a few years ago and appoint a commission to inquire into the whole of a question of the incidence of taxation in British Columbia, with a view to general readjustment and the lowering of the scale.

"The present rate of growth the Printing office which reflects in the size of the Gazette of business activities, will give us \$200,000 more and the cameras \$5,000. There is a falling off on bridge tolls, owing to the \$100,000 of the bridges, but it has been made up by vehicular traffic.

Head Tax Revenue
"The Chinese restriction tax, judging from the accessions of Chinamen during the past several years, has been hazarded at \$300,000, an increase in the estimate of \$100,000. This is a measure from which I am sure we all regard with a great deal of satisfaction, and that is bank interest to the extent of \$200,000, an increase of \$50,000 over last year's estimate. This represents interest on \$4,848,566 on deposit in the banks doing business in the province. This matter I shall refer to presently again.

"In estimating the above receipts for the coming fiscal year, the Government has been very conservative, and I feel quite safe in saying that the actual receipts will very considerably exceed \$3,000,000; but the Government must not base its estimates on actual expectations, founded on the current revenues even for two or three years back. I am sure that the Government has taken the sooner we realize the fruits of the development to follow. There are two transcontinental railways building through to our coast and the whole of the vast interior is becoming alive with population and its activities. These things are ahead of the Government in providing for the new requirements and it must be undertaken.

Expenditure in Prospect
"Coming to expenditures, we have to present a total estimate which seven or eight years ago would have taken the people's breath away, and been regarded as the act of madmen. Yet we are doing a very good thing, and at the same time keeping a balance in the bank, to considerably exceed in one single item, twice the whole of our revenue at that time. The total of the expenditure on public works has increased by \$5,000,000. This is because of the modern methods of prison work whereby the prisoners are greatly benefited, both morally and physically, by employment in the open air under less degrading conditions. The usual appropriations for roads, streets, bridges, wharves, etc., have been obtained, and the road, streets and wharves, for which there is a vote of \$2,842,000; bridges \$880,380; ferries \$38,630; and subventions to steamers \$37,500; the whole vote totalling \$3,749,770, as against \$2,842,000 in the previous year. There is one general explanation for all this, namely, the general expansion of the Province and in the opening up of new districts. Of the vote for bridges, \$250,000 is a re- vote to the bridge over the Second Narrows, Burrard Inlet, conditional upon a subsidy being obtained from the Dominion Government; \$800,000 increased from \$349,500 is for bridges throughout the province. Four new ferries are being established at Eort George, Mission, Nechaco, and Pitt River.

"On account of lands being set aside and improvements of lands being made, and improved roads, the vote for surveys ministered by the Land Department, it has been struck off the list of public works and has been transferred to 'miscellaneous.' The vote for surveys has been increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000. This has been found necessary as the result of past experience. New requirements are developing so rapidly that it is quite essential that there should be authority to settle up the unsettled portions of British Columbia. They ignore the fact that it is essentially the duty of the Dominion government to promote settlement in all the provinces. We must allow that they have been very successful in settling up the Middle West, but that they have neglected that duty in regard to other parts of Canada is very clear from the protests which have been made from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The contention of the latter is that the Dominion is confining its attention to peopling the Dominion government lands on the prairies, and forgetting the vast areas of unsettled lands in these provinces. In British Columbia, however, the Dominion owns about 14,500,000 acres, and so far has done practically nothing towards their settlement. The only effort that has been made by the government by way of advertising British Columbia, and that only recently, is in Dominion immigration pamphlets. In spite of this, British Columbia is securing a very liberal share of the immigration flocking to Canada. This is the direct result of what is being done by this government through the department of agriculture, the agent-general's office in London, and the bureau of provincial information, ably backed up by the newspapers of the province. It will be surprising to know the figures as recorded by the immigration department at Ottawa. For the year ending March 31, 1910, those arriving for British Columbia by ocean ports numbered 12,428, and those from the United States 18,104, making a total of 30,532. The estimated number of arrivals for the nine months since is 40,246, making a grand total in eighteen months of 70,778. This increase in the population does not include, of course, a very considerable number who arrived here from the prairies and Eastern Canada, made up for the most part of experienced farm-

ers possessed of ample means to establish themselves in the country, and seeking an escape from the rigors of the eastern winter climate. These figures are approximately correct. They have been able to show elsewhere.

Supplementary Estimates
"The supplementary estimates as you will see provide for appropriations to the extent of \$1,038,297. These have been occasioned on account of heavy expenditure for various purposes, not anticipated when the original estimates were prepared. Fifty-three thousand dollars has been added for temporary assistance. For instance, a big staff has been employed in the Vancouver registry office on night shift, largely due to heavy arrears in office work. An effort is being made, to catch up and bring the work up to date, after which the staff will be normal. Seventy thousand dollars has been added for provincial police; \$26,300 for printing office, \$26,000 for improvement of government grounds, \$7,500 in connection with the Granby court house, for the purchase of the city's interest in joint ownership, \$22,500 for the completion of the new court house at New Westminster, \$18,000 for completion of the land registry office there, \$9,000 for land and look-ups, \$25,000 for public schools, \$409,900 for roads, street and bridges, \$150,000 for surveys, \$136,000 for forest protection, \$20,000 for advertising under the Elections Act, \$7,331 for the reception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at \$2500 for the exhibition at Vienna, \$4,000 for the Dräger apparatus in the coal mines, \$4,836 for university commission, \$3,100 for insurance commission, and so on. The total amount of supplementary estimates, with every item of which the members of the legislature will be sure heartily concur, is \$1,037,997. Of this amount there is still about \$400,000 to expend.

Excellent Record
"As to the present financial position of the province I need not tell you that it is excellent. The surplus for the fiscal year 1909-10 was in round numbers \$2,500,000. I cannot tell you what the surplus of the present year will be at the close of the year ending on March 31, but I have no hesitation in predicting that there will be a surplus, and a very substantial one. We have at the present moment deposited in the banks doing business in British Columbia \$7,500,000 bearing interest, and I may say further that at the end of the fiscal year our available liquid assets, including cash, will be sufficient to wipe off our present total indebtedness of \$9,000,000. I think we may congratulate ourselves as a province and as a government in having achieved such a result in seven years. I shall not refer to our position seven years ago. It is within the knowledge of every member of the legislature and of almost every person in British Columbia. Our surpluses since 1904 to the 31st March, 1910, were, roundly, \$7,100,000.

"The position of the province in regard to bonded indebtedness on the 31st March, 1910, was as follows:
"Four and one-half per cent debenture stock, \$1,887,200, maturing 30th June, 1917, \$331,210.
"Three per cent, inscribed stock loans, loan acts, 1891-3-5-9 and 1902, maturing 30th June, 1941, \$9,821,836.
"Three and one-half per cent, sinking debentures, 1891-8-9, \$16,000.
"Five per cent maturing debentures—Loan Act, 1903, maturing 30th June, 1937, \$600,000.
"Total funded debt, \$10,819,146.
"Against this amount there is an accumulated sinking fund of \$1,849,368.
"Leaving a balance of \$8,969,778.
"In 'To which is to be added guarantee of the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds terminable 1st July, 1913, \$647,022.
"A total of \$9,616,800.
"Could Wipe Off Debt.
"This exhibit shows the net funded debt which has been \$9,616,800 on March 31st, 1910, the balance of the funded debt, as of previous year, the funded debt, as of \$9,855,667, so that in the twelve months intervening, the debt was reduced by \$238,867, and as I have already told you in less than two months time we shall be in a position, if we were called upon, to issue a cheque for every cent we owe. Various opinions may be expressed as to whether we should not buy up our outstanding debentures and be quit of debt, but we are providing for the maturing debentures by a sinking fund which is drawing interest, and the interest is being invested again. We are also drawing interest on our bank deposits. Any wholesale attempt on the open market to buy back our debentures would force them up above par, and we would lose on the transaction. I may say incidentally, that our inscribed stock is appreciably better than it was at a corresponding date last year, and relatively higher than that of any other colonial stock in the London market. I think we may very well be satisfied with our present position. Besides, with a big cash balance in the bank we are always able to undertake any large work in the interests of the province or bridge over any financial crisis, to do which we might otherwise be obliged to borrow at a probably unfavorable turn in the market. It is always well to be prepared for a rainy day. I do not think I need say any more on the subject of finances.

Industry and Trade.
"It has been usual in presenting the annual financial statement to refer to the general condition of industry and trade in the province during the previous year, and to refer briefly to the immediate outlook. Those who read the annual statements of the banks and other monetary institutions will have observed that some reviews of business, in so far as they affect British Columbia, are unusually favorable and optimistic, and I cannot say anything here that will lighten the impression respecting the progress and prospects of the province at the present time. When we say that British Columbia is exceedingly prosperous (Continued On Page 18.)

"Under the head of miscellaneous, which has been increased from \$50,000 to \$213,882, the item \$400,000 for surveys, is quite the most important. \$150,000 is being set aside for the exploration and settlement of Strathcona Park; \$75,000 for the purchase of the rights of the Songhees in their present reserve and their rehabilitation on a new reserve; and \$112,763 as a grant to the G. T. P. being the proportional cost to the Government of clearing and surveying the township of Prince Rupert. The provision for forest protection has been increased to \$150,000 from \$75,000. This is owing in part to the Government's policy of increased attention to forest conservation, and in part also to the loss of timber last summer occasioned by forest fires. True, British Columbia does not suffer in anything like the same degree as the adjoining states of the Union, but it is very important that every precaution be taken to guard our forests. I cannot speak definitely on the subject, but it is not improbable that the Chief Commissioner of Lands will provide in the Act to be submitted at the next session of the Legislature, that the owner of timber limits will be assessed in some fair proportion to supplement the fund available for fighting fires.

Agricultural Interests
"The vote for the agricultural department has been largely increased, and among other things \$150,000 will be voted for demonstration and instructional work in spraying, orchards and fruit packing. New officials have been appointed as follows: Three assistant horticulturists, a chief instructor in poultry raising, an inspector of animals, a dairy in-

pector, and one general assistant, provision for which has been made under the graded salaries. The working staff is now sufficiently large for the present to cope with the heavy programme of work in all branches that has been mapped out by the Government. The vote in connection with the investigation under the Water Act has been increased to \$71,500. The intention is to have several investigating boards established in order that the work of settling water records and clearing up the whole situation under the Act may be got through with as soon as possible, after which there will be a regular appropriation for administration of the office of the Water Commissioner.

"Under the head of public works, there is a vote of \$20,000 to assist in the building of a seawall along the Dallas road, conditional upon the city of Victoria voting an amount for the purpose. Advertising has been increased from \$20,000 to \$42,350. This is made necessary for the purposes of the law requiring the voters' lists to be published under the new elections act. Owing to the grading of salaries, the Board of Health has been reduced to \$23,000. Grants are made to the Seamen's and Loggers' Institute, Vancouver, \$5,000; to the Victoria Seamen's Institute, \$2,000; to the Women's Farmer's Institute, to be referred to presently, \$3,000; to Farmer's Institutes, \$5,000; an increase of \$3,000; to the Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, to make up the deficit, \$4,000; to agricultural associations, \$75,500, being an increase of over \$25,000; \$15,000 is voted to complete the cost of revising the statutes, \$25,000 in all; and the vote for temporary assistance has been raised from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

"Under the new Civil Service Act, all appointments to the service are temporary until the examination prescribed by the board of examiners has been passed, and as the work is growing very rapidly in all the departments provision must be made by the vote for temporary employment. "Miscellaneous, not detailed" will be provided for by an increase of \$11,000 to \$25,000. The vote for the Legion, each costing \$15,000; for the completion of the present courthouses at Vancouver at a cost of \$125,000, and the building of a new wing, \$100,000, the remarkable growth of Vancouver, rendering the accommodation provided for the Grand Forks, \$300,000, to complete the insane asylum at Coquitlam; \$15,000 for the laying out of the grounds; \$40,000 for farmhouses; and \$150,000 for the new addition to the Parliament buildings. The vote for public school buildings has been increased from \$25,000 to \$250,000, and for jails from \$10,000 to \$50,000. There is a vote of \$25,000 for clearing University site and \$50,000 for prison farms and buildings. The object of the Government in appropriating this amount is to provide for the more modern methods of prison work whereby the prisoners are greatly benefited, both morally and physically, by employment in the open air under less degrading conditions. The usual appropriations for roads, streets, bridges, wharves, etc., have been obtained, and the road, streets and wharves, for which there is a vote of \$2,842,000; bridges \$880,380; ferries \$38,630; and subventions to steamers \$37,500; the whole vote totalling \$3,749,770, as against \$2,842,000 in the previous year. There is one general explanation for all this, namely, the general expansion of the Province and in the opening up of new districts. Of the vote for bridges, \$250,000 is a re- vote to the bridge over the Second Narrows, Burrard Inlet, conditional upon a subsidy being obtained from the Dominion Government; \$800,000 increased from \$349,500 is for bridges throughout the province. Four new ferries are being established at Eort George, Mission, Nechaco, and Pitt River.

"On account of lands being set aside and improvements of lands being made, and improved roads, the vote for surveys ministered by the Land Department, it has been struck off the list of public works and has been transferred to 'miscellaneous.' The vote for surveys has been increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000. This has been found necessary as the result of past experience. New requirements are developing so rapidly that it is quite essential that there should be authority to settle up the unsettled portions of British Columbia. They ignore the fact that it is essentially the duty of the Dominion government to promote settlement in all the provinces. We must allow that they have been very successful in settling up the Middle West, but that they have neglected that duty in regard to other parts of Canada is very clear from the protests which have been made from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The contention of the latter is that the Dominion is confining its attention to peopling the Dominion government lands on the prairies, and forgetting the vast areas of unsettled lands in these provinces. In British Columbia, however, the Dominion owns about 14,500,000 acres, and so far has done practically nothing towards their settlement. The only effort that has been made by the government by way of advertising British Columbia, and that only recently, is in Dominion immigration pamphlets. In spite of this, British Columbia is securing a very liberal share of the immigration flocking to Canada. This is the direct result of what is being done by this government through the department of agriculture, the agent-general's office in London, and the bureau of provincial information, ably backed up by the newspapers of the province. It will be surprising to know the figures as recorded by the immigration department at Ottawa. For the year ending March 31, 1910, those arriving for British Columbia by ocean ports numbered 12,428, and those from the United States 18,104, making a total of 30,532. The estimated number of arrivals for the nine months since is 40,246, making a grand total in eighteen months of 70,778. This increase in the population does not include, of course, a very considerable number who arrived here from the prairies and Eastern Canada, made up for the most part of experienced farm-

Cripple From Rheumatism

Now in Perfect Health Thanks to "Fruit-a-Tives"

Everybody is hopeful, that wages are high, that there are no industrial disputes...

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc, etc.

Record in Mining. In mining, from the standpoint of output, the year has been a record one...

The conditions which affected the output require some explanation. Carbon dioxide, owing to a shortage of water, reduced the plant output...

The lumber trade. In the lumber trade generally the year 1910 has proved one of exceptional prosperity throughout Canada...

The unfavorable forecasts and uncertainties of crops in the prairie provinces, and the extensive comparative lightness in some districts...

affected prices in this province, was largely counterbalanced by the demands. One result, however, has been the reduction of stocks on the prairies...

Exported more than \$1,000,000 worth of agricultural products, made up mainly of fruit. The fruit growing industry of the province is developing at a very rapid rate...

The dairying industry is on a very progressive plane at present. The total dairying output amounting to about \$950,000, and it is anticipated the success of this important phase of agriculture will secure for the stock breeders and dairymen...

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, of which the Provincial Horticulturist is secretary, has been reorganized and established on a much better footing. It is now a representative body of fruit growers...

There are no available statistics as to the production. It is very gratifying to note that the local improvement of stock breeding, and that a decrease in the number of horses and cattle in the Province...

What in one sense is not, perhaps, so gratifying is that the imports of agricultural produce have been still greater than the home production, and amount to \$14,962,904. Comparing, however, the figures with those reported last year by the minister of finance, the home production has almost caught up with the imported articles...

As a departure, a series of short courses in horticulture, have been given, and with very marked success. It is important that the horticulture should be carried on an extensive basis, and employed very extensively by the Department of Agriculture of the United States...

As an illustration of the work involved at one point alone, I refer to Vancouver, where there are 3,774,070 trees of fruit, or in round numbers, 385 carloads, imported, 25,636 packages of fruit were imported. In addition to the fruit there were 3,774,070 trees covered of nursery plants inspected at Vancouver...

Provincial Associations. The Stock Breeders and Dairymen's Association are very much similar in their aims and objects, and are generally further to help one another in their respective lines...

Statistics 1910. Imported. Value. Quantity. Home Production. Value. Quantity. Live Stock. Horses, 3,525, \$707,090, 2,828, \$606,000.00...

Statistics 1910. Dairies. Value. Quantity. Butter, 15,377,104 lbs., \$1,745,729. Cheese, 3,409,313 lbs., 680,207. Milk, 845,000 gal., 676,000.

Statistics 1910. Meats. Value. Quantity. Bacon, Ham, 2,383,716 lbs., 432,961. Mutton, Lamb, 2,681,729 lbs., 203,382. Pork, 1,456,706 lbs., 20,237. Lard, 2,192,429 lbs., 317,509.

Statistics 1910. Fruit and Vegetables. Value. Quantity. Vegetables, 3,680,466 lbs., \$163,620. Eggs, 1,329,260 doz., 285,682. Honey, 134,457 lbs., 21,211.

Statistics 1910. Miscellaneous. Value. Quantity. Live stock, 2,571,865. Dairy produce, butter, eggs, etc., 3,945,495. Grain and hay, 1,839,120. Meats, 675,475. Eggs and honey, 159,447. Miscellaneous, 60,162.

Statistics 1910. Total. Value. Quantity. Total, \$14,962,904. Total, \$14,399,090.00.

Board of Horticulture. I want to say a word here about the important work of the Board of Horticulture, the oldest and not the least useful of our public institutions...

Were Contemplated. Of 389,787 standard fruit trees, 15,300 of 2,337 nut and fig trees, 25 of 2,738,845 seedlings and grafts, 49,102 of 266,821 small fruits, 2,699 of 29,270 maculose stock, 2,697 of 18,783 standard trees, 3,822 sacks of rice inspected...

Provincial Horticulturist. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the matter of the Horticultural Exhibition...

Provincial Horticulturist. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the matter of the Horticultural Exhibition...

Provincial Horticulturist. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the matter of the Horticultural Exhibition...

Provincial Horticulturist. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the matter of the Horticultural Exhibition...

Provincial Horticulturist. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the matter of the Horticultural Exhibition...

Provincial Horticulturist. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the matter of the Horticultural Exhibition...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Coast Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range III. TAKE NOTICE that Harry Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Advertisement for 'Save Your Commence' with text about interest and deposits.

Advertisement for 'We are Respo' with text about services and referrals.

Advertisement for 'Do it now!' with text about urgency and services.

Advertisement for 'Do it now!' with text about urgency and services.

Advertisement for 'Do it now!' with text about urgency and services.

Advertisement for 'Do it now!' with text about urgency and services.

Advertisement for 'Do it now!' with text about urgency and services.

Advertisement for 'Do it now!' with text about urgency and services.

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"



Save Your Money - Commence Now!

We want everyone to know that we are paying 4% Interest...

5% Interest on time deposits of six months & over.

We are Responsible Refer to Duns, Bradstreets, or to anyone in VANCOUVER.

Write us about it today Do it now!!!!

Dow, Fraser & Co. Ltd. 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver B.C.

SAVED HER FINGER.



CONTAINS NON-PATENTED OILY FAT... ZAM-BUK

Mrs. B. E. Beilwell, of 337 Provencher Ave., St. Boniface, Winnipeg...

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

ST. ANDREW'S SCENE OF PRETTY WEDDING

Nuptials of Miss Beatrice A. Gaudin and Mr. Raymond N. Bond were Celebrated Yesterday

A quiet but exceedingly pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Andrew's cathedral yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock...

The church presented a very beautiful appearance. The High Altar was most tastefully decorated with shell pink carnations and white narcissus...

The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, to the strains of the Bridal March from Lohengrin. She looked radiantly beautiful in a lovely white gown...

The bride's mother looked exceedingly happy in a rich black satin gown, with touches of sequin embroidery...

During the Mass, Mrs. Charles E. Wilson rendered in excellent style "A Song of Thanksgiving," and later the "Agnus Dei," and Mrs. Benedict Bantley, who was in splendid voice, sang the "Ave Maria."

After the ceremony a luncheon party was held at "Isola Villa," the residence of the bride's parents, on Craigflower road, at which only the immediate relatives were present.

The bride's travelling dress was an extremely smart tailor-made gown in a pastel shade of blue, with a fine black lining, which she wore a most becoming black picture hat...

IS AGAINST RECIPROcity

believed that the conditions with respect to land transactions were such that the premier and the government did not want the House or the country to have knowledge of them.

studied to enable the government to escape the production of material evidence as to the country's business. The premier in his speech on the Address with which parliament opened had made very definite references to the volume of pre-emption and land sale business...

He had at present on the order paper a resolution asking for a return of certain important papers, and he had in his desk other papers and affidavits which, if this return were brought down, would enable him to show some very curious transactions in regard to the public land in the district of Comox...

With regard to the settlement of the land, the finance minister was found complaining that the Dominion government did not assist immigration to this province. The practice of the Dominion government was to pay to the honoree a "There is the land, go on it and work it, and it is yours."

The only bridesmaid was Miss Kate E. Gaudin, sister of the bride, who looked charming in a gown of soft white satin with gold embroideries, with which she wore a large picture hat of pale blue satin...

The ceremony was supported by Mr. Harry Gismachey, of Seattle, Wash. The bride's mother looked exceedingly happy in a rich black satin gown...

In respect to taxation generally he regretted that the government appeared to be committed to the maintenance of the provincial revenue tax administration...

Mr. William Manson moved the adjournment of the debate. During the course of the day the bill to incorporate the Grouse Mountain Skiing and Ice Hockey Association...

Aviator Makes Record

RHEIMS, Feb. 12.—The aviator, Buson, made today a new record for speed in a monoplane with a passenger. He flew 100 kilometers (about 62 miles) at the Aerodrome in one hour and one minute.

G.N. Train Wrecked

WENATCHEE, Wn., Feb. 13.—Great Northern train No. 4, eastbound, was wrecked about 15 miles east of Wenatchee, near the Columbia River. The wreck was down a number of persons are reported seriously injured, but none killed.

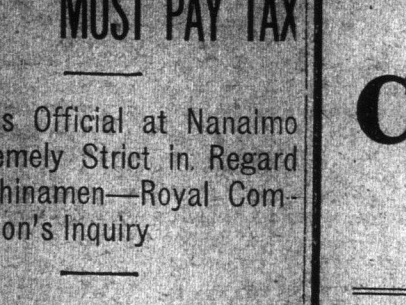
EVEN DEAD ONES MUST PAY TAX

Customs Official at Nanaimo Extremely Strict in Regard to Chinamen—Royal Commission's Inquiry

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—The royal commission investigating the alleged smuggling of Chinese into Canada sat here today. Mr. Justice Murphy presiding. While nothing of a sensational character was made on the part of Mr. McCoombe, a number of interesting facts were elicited from the various officials examined.

THE LOCAL MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs Bran, per 100 lbs. 1.60 Shorts, per 100 lbs. 1.70 Middlings, per 100 lbs. 1.80 Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.50

THE WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE



One of the best and simplest engines in the world. We guarantee low price and high satisfaction.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. Agents. Victoria, B. C.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

Nuts and fruits are good after meals, good before meals, good between meals. We say these are good values:

FANCY MIXED NUTS, lb. 20c WALNUTS, lb. 20c SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, lb. 20c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

FERRY'S SEEDS

To grow them out flowers and in 100 hours. Vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's seeds are best because they never fail to yield or quality.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION

Government to Enforce Law Respecting Sale of Intoxicants to Minors One feature of the provincial liquor law which latterly has been somewhat of a dead letter in so far as its enforcement in the coast cities is concerned is that prohibiting the sale of gift of intoxicants to minors.

Storm Causes Trouble

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A sleet and rain storm over the middle west impeded telegraphic and telephonic communications tonight. The storm was accompanied by a thick fog. It extended as far north as Minneapolis and west to Omaha.

Aviator Makes Record

RHEIMS, Feb. 12.—The aviator, Buson, made today a new record for speed in a monoplane with a passenger. He flew 100 kilometers (about 62 miles) at the Aerodrome in one hour and one minute.

G.N. Train Wrecked

WENATCHEE, Wn., Feb. 13.—Great Northern train No. 4, eastbound, was wrecked about 15 miles east of Wenatchee, near the Columbia River. The wreck was down a number of persons are reported seriously injured, but none killed.

For Groceries Worth the Price Try

Copas & Young

HOUSEHOLD WORDS CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS

- ORANGES—any size, for preserving. Per case \$2.65 RAM LAL'S TEA—1-lb. packet, 35c. \$1.00 ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packet, 3 lbs. for \$1.00 FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.15 CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack \$1.75 FRESH MADE INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00 PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER—10-oz. can 35c OGDEN'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS—8-lb. sack 35c QUEEN CITY CATSUP—Large bottle 20c PURE BLACK PEPPER—Per lb. 25c MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP—Quart tin 25c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632

The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

One of the best and simplest engines in the world. We guarantee low price and high satisfaction. HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. Agents. Victoria, B. C.

The Doctor Says

Nuts and fruits are good after meals, good before meals, good between meals. We say these are good values: FANCY MIXED NUTS, lb. 20c WALNUTS, lb. 20c SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, lb. 20c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

FERRY'S SEEDS

To grow them out flowers and in 100 hours. Vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's seeds are best because they never fail to yield or quality.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION

Government to Enforce Law Respecting Sale of Intoxicants to Minors One feature of the provincial liquor law which latterly has been somewhat of a dead letter in so far as its enforcement in the coast cities is concerned is that prohibiting the sale of gift of intoxicants to minors.

Storm Causes Trouble

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A sleet and rain storm over the middle west impeded telegraphic and telephonic communications tonight. The storm was accompanied by a thick fog. It extended as far north as Minneapolis and west to Omaha.

Births Marriages Deaths

VARIS—On January 22nd, at Kaslo, to the wife of Almos Vars, of Trout Lake, a son.

PALMER—On the 8th inst., at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, the wife of E. A. Palmer, "Gibraltar," at Esquimalt, a daughter.

MARRIED. LOTT-HAY—On January 15, 1911, at St. Donatus church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Austin Hodson, C.S. Lott, Esq., of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to Juliet Eston Hay, of Glenholme, Tivoli road, Cheltenham, widow of the late Deputy Inspector General Robert Hay, and eldest daughter of the late George Fowler Bodington, M. D., F. R. C. S.

DIED. HAWKING—On the 4th February, of general paralysis, after a long illness, among them to mourn his loss is Mrs. Hawking, daughter of the late Samuel and Mrs. Stanton, of the late and eldest daughter of the late George Fowler Bodington, M. D., F. R. C. S.

DONALDSON—On the 8th February, at his residence, East Sooke, after a short illness, James Douglas Dawson, son of the late Alexander Dawson and Mrs. Donaldson, aged 26 years, and a native of Victoria, B. C.

JOHNSTON—At Victoria, on the 11th February, Matthew Trotter Johnston, of Maple Glen, Semos, in his seventieth year.

WATERLOO BOY—distinction is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

ENORMOUS WEIGHT OF THE WORLD

By George Gray Haven

Any one who says he has the weight of the world on his shoulders would better stop and think a moment what that means. Modern science, always busy with its scales, weights and measures, has put the earth in its balance, and has determined its weight in such fashion that even the ancients must have doubted the myth of poor old Atlas supporting the world, had they known the truth as we know it, to twenty-eight places of decimals.

Few schoolboys who have studied Newton's laws of gravitation have been very much thrilled by them. In fact, they have found it difficult to remember the laws the day after, to say nothing of the day of examination. Recently, however, a young instructor, Rhinehard A. Wetzel, in the College of the City of New York, conceived the brilliant idea of getting his students really interested in gravitation by actually weighing the earth.

He explained his plan to his class. They were interested. Then he told them that, although it had been done abroad several times, as far as he knew it had never been attempted in the United States. They became enthusiastic.

"Get it in grams," exclaimed one of the more ambitious students with bated breath, with a vision of obtaining a number carried out to unthinkable length.

So in grams Mr. Wetzel got it.

It proved to be a very fascinating thing, too; so much so that thousands of visitors to the college flocked to the physics research laboratory, and the apparatus has been placed on public exhibition, so that every one may take a peep at the machinery for weighing the earth.

The apparatus is extremely delicate, though comparatively simple; in fact, one would think it was designed for weighing an atom rather than a planet. It is known as a "gravitational balance."

It consists primarily of a very thin wire, only 3.5 centimeters long, bearing at each end a little silver ball weighing exactly one gram.

This wire is suspended horizontally from a very fine quartz fibre attached to its centre, thirty centimeters in length, so fine as to be almost invisible to the eye. In fact, it is finer than the finest thread spun by a spider, yet as tough as though it were a filament of steel. It is very elastic.

The whole thing is encased in an airtight little glass box about three inches long and less than an inch deep, the quartz fibre hanging down through a brass tube set on this box. Not even the slightest air current can affect it.

Then this much of the apparatus is placed on a vibrationless pier of concrete which runs down into the earth through the floor of the laboratory so as to be absolutely free from the vibration of the building. Even then the passing of a wagon on a near-by street affects it slightly. Therefore the actual observations of Mr. Wetzel had to be carried on stealthily in the dead of night between the time when the last joy-riders had rolled homeward and the first milkman went his rounds.

The rest of the apparatus consists of two large balls of lead, uniform in density, very carefully cast in Germany, where all the essential parts of the apparatus were made to order. In fact, in cash, it cost just about one hundred dollars to weigh the earth, though the labor and care involved would increase that outlay considerably if they could be reduced to dollars and cents. They are not estimated.

These balls of lead are placed on a wooden table built around the pier, but not touching it at any point, and they are arranged so that they can be moved back and forth on horizontal bars. The centres of the big lead balls and little silver balls are exactly in the same plane.

Now, Newton's law is that masses attract each other directly in proportion to their mass and inversely in proportion to the square of the distance between them. The problem was first to find out how great was the attraction of the lead balls for the silver balls. This was done by placing the two lead balls in a certain position and noting the position of the silver balls suspended by the quartz fibre.

"When the lead balls stand as they are," said Mr. Wetzel, "the silver balls remain stationary, the opposite attractions counterbalancing each other. Now I begin to push one lead ball in one direction and pull the other lead ball in the other direction, and that little dumbbell in these begins to twist on its thread of quartz, each silver ball getting a little bit closer to the lead ball nearest to it. When we have pulled the silver balls thus as close to the lead balls as possible, the degree of the twist of the quartz thread will be the measure of the attraction exerted upon the silver balls. But how can we measure the twist of a thread which we can hardly see?"

This is done by means of a very little mirror fixed on the quartz fibre. A beam of light is shot in on this mirror, and is reflected back by it on a long, graduated scale placed several feet away. Its position on the scale is noted. Then the leaden balls are moved.

The silver balls, as we have seen, then move through a very minute arc, the quartz fibre is twisted ever so little, the mirror reflects the beam of light at an almost imperceptibly different angle, and the difference, magnified by the distance at which the graduated scale is placed, is read by Mr. Wetzel by carefully noting the new position on which falls the beam of reflected light. The angle turns out to be about 1.7 degrees. This method is the same as that used in the finest galvanometer in measuring electric currents also.

Over and over again this process was repeated, night after night, until at last, after many observations, an average was struck of them all, on the theory that it would be more nearly accurate than any single observation.

The purpose of all this was to determine what is known as the "constant of gravitation," denominated "G." This was the first section of the experiment. The second was to apply the result to the earth.

The application involves some mathematical operations so formidable that they may well be touched lightly. It is all in the famous C. G. S. system—the "centimeter-gram-second system," which you perhaps recall from your sophomore mechanics. In these equations M prime represents the weight of the world, and the mathematician reduces it to 6,030,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 grams.

So the mass of the earth is determined—mass rather than weight, for weight really is the attraction of the earth for another mass, and it can hardly be properly said that the earth has "weight"—that is, attraction for itself. Expressed in words, this result may possibly be read as six billions and thirty millions of billions of billions of grams.

It is already known how the masses of the sun and various planets compare proportionately with the earth; and on a chart Mr. Wetzel placed the result in grams, worked out on the basis of his weighing of the earth. The figures are staggering.

Mr. Wetzel is now engaged in other interesting and minute studies in physics, such as an investigation by which he expects to show that the attraction of gravitation varies slightly with different substances, and is not absolute. This had already been hinted at by Professor Simon Newcomb before his death. Another investigation has to do with the possible discovery of a "gravitational insulator"—something that will reduce the attraction due to gravity. Still another is the attempt to weigh the exact impact of a sunbeam.

This method of weighing the earth is not new, although the result is different from that obtained before, and is the first result on record, as far as I can find, worked out in this country. Presumably, also, it is more accurate, since the City College apparatus is more delicate than any hitherto used, and has eliminated or reduced several previous sources of error.

In fact, the principle employed, which is that of the torsion balance, was first devised by an English physicist, the Rev. John Michell, at Cambridge in 1780, though he did not live to apply it himself. He was the real inventor of the torsion balance, which was later "rejuvenated" and applied to measuring electric currents by Coulomb, who has received the credit for it. Michell's apparatus was passed to Dr. Wollaston and then, in 1798, passed to Henry Cavendish, the eccentric scientist who is famous, among other things, for the discovery of the composition of water out of oxygen and hydrogen. Cavendish and Michell had been elected to the Royal Society the same year, and

to Cavendish belongs the honor of having first applied Michell's method.

The result has been that the method has been closely associated with his own name. He sought to find out how much denser the earth was than an equal volume of pure water, a method which yields the result in a slightly different way from that of Mr. Wetzel. His apparatus consisted of two lead balls, two inches in diameter, at opposite ends of a rod six feet long, suspended by a forty-inch wire. Two other larger lead balls, of twelve inches diameter, weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, were used in much the same way as in the City College experiment. The whole thing was roughly enclosed in a great case to protect it from air currents.

The result arrived at by Cavendish was that the earth was 5.45—times as raised by later experiments to 5.67—times as dense as an equal globe of pure water. Any one who wants to carry it out can do so. There are 259,800,000,000 miles in the earth, and each mile contains 147,200,000,000 cubic feet. Each cubic foot of earth averages 5.67 times the weight of a cubic foot of water, and the weight of a cubic foot of water is about 62.5 pounds. There's an evening's fun if one wants to figure it out. Cavendish's result was three-tenths of a per cent smaller than Mr. Wetzel's.

Several others have repeated Cavendish's experiment, among them being Professor Boys, of Oxford, twelve or fifteen years ago, who invented the quartz or silica fibre, which is really a grain of sand spun out into incredible length. Boys did not rest his apparatus on a concrete pier as Mr. Wetzel did, and often he had to wait three days for his balance to come to rest. Wetzel had to wait only seven minutes for the balance to come to rest.

Boys arrived at a result of 5.57 for the density of the earth. His apparatus was so delicate that once he was interrupted by an earthquake, thousands of miles away, which was detected by him only because he happened to be weighing the earth at the time. The smaller the apparatus, the better the result, it has been found, within certain limits. Boys had an apparatus less than a centimeter in size, almost microscopic. It was too small, just as that of Cavendish was too large and unwieldy. That of Mr. Wetzel was designed to strike the happy medium.

The French professor, Alfred Cornu, the Bohemian, Braun, and others have used the torsion balance in weighing the earth. Baily, a London stock broker, in the middle of the last century made over two thousand observations, using apparatus similar to that of Cavendish, in his own private laboratory. He ar-

rived at a value of 5.66 for the density of the earth. Another observer, Harkness, made it 5.576, while Wilking at Potsdam made it 5.59.

There are at least three other ways of weighing the earth. The first man who ever tried it was Bouguer, in 1740. He had noted that a plumb-line deviated from the vertical when suspended near a mountain, and he tried three experiments, one at sea level, one ten thousand feet high, on the plateau near Quito, Ecuador, and another sixteen thousand feet high, on Pichincha. Another experiment was made at twenty thousand feet (above the snow line), on Chimborazo. His experiments were very faulty, but he did succeed in showing that the earth as a whole was much denser than the mountains on it.

Then the British Royal Astronomer of that day, Maskelyne, sought to repeat the experiment on the mountain Schiehallion, in Perthshire, Scotland, and in 1774-1776 it was done. The deviation of the plumb-line was measured and was found to be six minutes. Then after careful surveys the density of the mountain was computed and, by the mathematical work of Mr. Hutton, the result was secured that the earth was 4.5 times as dense as water. Subsequent recalculation of the density of the mountain gave the result 4.71.

Among others who have tried it was an American, Thomas C. Fendehall, once professor of physics in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and later president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He worked on Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan. Another American, in Hawaii, Erasmus Darwin Preston, tried the method on Haleakala, an isolated volcano on the island of Maui, and also on Mauna Kea. The results are given in a table compiled by Mr. Preston, the result for Haleakala seeming to Preston to be the better.

The trouble with this method is that one must have an isolated mountain, else the surrounding mountains will neutralize the pull of the mountain being studied. Also, borings must be made in the mountain to determine its character and, at best, the average density is pretty nearly impossible to determine with anything like accuracy. On the other hand, a lead ball, such as used in the torsion balance experiments, has a accurate and uniform density.

Another method was that first tried many years ago by Airy, at Harton, England, in a colliery near Newcastle. Airy used an invariable pendulum. The principle was that the difference in oscillation time of the pendulum at the surface of the earth, and one thousand two hundred and sixty feet below at the bottom of the mine, could be used to calculate the density of the layer of the earth between the two points.

It was recently proposed by the United States Geological Survey to use the pendulum method on the apex of the great Pyramid, and then in one of the chambers at the base. Thus, by calculating the density of the pyramid, the weight of the earth could be arrived at. Airy's method is not accepted as against that of Cavendish, and it is believed that he himself was not entirely satisfied with the results, and planned to repeat the experiment before he died. It has more recently been used by Von Sterneck.

But of late years, in 1891, Professor John Henry Poynting, of Birmingham, has developed still another method which may be described as almost precisely "weighing" the earth. Poynting used actual scales and weights of very great delicacy.

Two fifty-pound weights of lead were balanced on opposite ends of a rod. Then a three-hundred-and-fifty-pound weight of lead was moved under one of them, just one foot below. The effect was measured.

Of course, the increase in the pull downward on the one suspended ball of lead was very minute and it had to be carefully noted to be discovered at all. Poynting performed the experiment in a cellar, and observed the effect by means of a telescope through the floor of a room above. No one could walk in the house while he was at work. Even the moving of the three-hundred-and-fifty-pound weight had to be subject to correction, for it tilted the cellar floor in the proportion of one inch in ten miles. Poynting found that the fifty-pound weight was increased by one two-hundred-and-fiftieths of a grain.



Johnny Brown, oh, Johnny Brown,
Sadie Jones' beau!
Giving her a Valentine—
We saw you, too, and so
here isn't any use in your
Denying it, you know!

Youthful love, oh, youthful love!
What does Johnny care?
For days he's saved his pennies up,
All all his all is there—
In Sadie Jones' valentine,
Which praises Sadie's hair.

Youthful love, oh, youthful love!
What makes Sadie shy?
Why does she turn from Johnny Brown
With bashful, downcast eye—
Then reach her little hand behind
For Johnny's rhapsody?

That presbyter, Saint Valentine,
Has said, on this his day,
No lover shall unto his lass
His love in vain display—
No matter be she Sadie Jones
Or Lady Robelay!

So, send the little tokens round
And choose, each lad, his love;
(The little, tender tokens
With the Cupid and the Dove),
That jolly, old saint, Valentine,
Is watching from above!
—C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Cavendish, the eccentric scientist who is famous, among other things, for the discovery of the composition of water out of oxygen and hydrogen. Cavendish and Michell had been elected to the Royal Society the same year, and

THE THERMOMETER'S GROWTH

There are several claimants for the honor of inventing the thermometer, among them being Robert Floor, Cornelis van Drebber, and Santorio. The former has the advantage over the two latter, it seems, though the instrument invented by Galileo in or about the year 1579, is undoubtedly the forerunner of all the others.

The early instruments were air thermometers and could not be relied upon because they varied with the air pressure, though the ultimate test of all thermometers today is the air thermometer. Galileo was the one to introduce the alcohol instrument, probably in 1611, though the date is not definitely known, and this was a great stride ahead, leading as it did to the linseed oil device of Sir Isaac Newton, and that in turn to the mercury thermometer of the present day.

The scale has always been a source of difficulty, and a satisfactory way of determining what it should be is something that many scientists have labored for, with widely different results. The absolute zero of temperature would be a natural beginning, but this is impracticable.

Zero is a word which comes to us from the Arabic through the Spanish and its meaning is literally "empty." Its actual meaning would therefore be utter absence of heat. This is something that cannot be obtained, hence the various points at which zero has been located. Fahrenheit's discovery of the fixed point at which water boils and the point at which ice melts—or water freezes—led to the scale as we now have it.

According to Sir Samuel Wilkes, Fahrenheit's thermometer was constructed from one made many years before by Sir Isaac Newton. In 1701, Newton proposed anonymously a scale which he used on his linseed oil thermometer. He was at this time secretary to the Royal Society and the paper written by him in regard to this instrument is now in the transactions of the society for that year.

The scale which we now use is Fahrenheit's elaboration of this scale of Newton's. The decimal system was not in use at that time and Newton proposed to make the temperature of freezing water zero, and that of the blood of a healthy man twelve degrees. Some time after this, for the sake of convenience, the degrees were divided into two, thus making the body heat twenty-four degrees above zero and the boiling point fifty-three degrees. Years after when Fahrenheit made his mercury instrument he divided them again, this time into fourths. That gave the boiling point two hundred and twelve degrees and the body ninety-six degrees. When he found that he could get a lower temperature than freezing he moved zero down to that point, which brought the number eight of Newton's to thirty-two de-

grees of Fahrenheit. That is the way it now stands.

Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit was born at Dantzic, Prussia, on May 14, 1686. From his boyhood he was a close observer of nature, and when only twenty-three years of age, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented with snow and sal-ammonias, or common salt, and found that he had produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of that year.

As that day was the coldest that the oldest inhabitant remembered, he immediately concluded that he had discovered the lowest degree of temperature known to the world, either natural or scientific. His original scale covered one hundred and eighty degrees, with zero midway. Above, it went to ninety degrees, or temperate, and below it registered minus ninety, which was the temperature of the mixture of ice and salt, believed by him to be the greatest possible cold.

The final change in Fahrenheit's scale already described was made in 1714, five years after his famous experiment.

In 1730 Reaumur made alcohol thermometers with their zero at the freezing point of water, but they were unreliable and unequal in their indications. Deluc introduced a mercury thermometer which, with Reaumur's name attached, is still popularly used in Germany, Holland, and other parts of Europe.

The first centesimal scale was that of Celsius, adopted in 1742, but it is to the great Linnaeus that we are indebted for the rational method of reckoning known as the centigrade. This places zero in melting ice and one hundred degrees in boiling water, and it is used universally in laboratories and for every scientific purpose in all except English-speaking countries. It will, no doubt, ultimately become the system in use everywhere and for all purposes. The argument in its favor is that it starts from an absolute and universal point, which we now know as thirty-two degrees.

The Fahrenheit scale is convenient for some work on account of the shortness of its degrees, which makes great accuracy in recording possible, but the other is far more convenient under all conditions, and its use is so general now that it seems to be only a question of time when it will entirely supersede the older reckoning.

PHYSICIANS VS. SPECIALISTS

"We are living in an unfortunate age, so far as the work of the physician is concerned. Not only the profession but the people want quick action. Few are willing to wait for results of medicine, which is the only means of restoring a perverted function. We have become so crazed by the wonderful and spectacular work of the surgeon that the desire prevails to have everything cut out. The family physician has lost his job. Every one runs to the specialist, who offers sees many cases through a biased pair of spectacles. With all his expert knowledge the so-called specialist very frequently specializes with too many diseases, and his treatment is liable to become prejudicial if not empirical. The family physician—if such a man exists—is the one who should treat these cases, for the successful result requires time and careful individualization in each instance."—Dr. H. V. Halbert, Chicago, in The Clinique.

"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?"

"Yes'm," said the little boy, promptly. "It's because sometimes their tires bust."—Baltimore American.



GUESS WHO THIS IS
An unwitting caricature of a well-known British Columbian, by an artist who never saw him. It was published in Throne & Company, an English periodical, and was intended as a caricature of an actor.

Ne

Those who love a perfect level in data City contained in a report of figures notes est incorporated of the United States, has city on the continent miles, as compared with 120 2/3 in Philadelphia.

The land area of 200,218 acres. What New York has a total bay, sound and ocean, the distance between Virginia.

The streets of New York of nearly 3,740, which between New York a 1,905 miles of paved in a connected line with New York to Amarillo, Texas, block asphalt paved in miles, equal to the distance between New York and Detroit. The of macadam streets. New York in 1907 and 20 per cent. of the streets in all the cities having more than 80 that year over 40 per cent. of New York were as cent. in Chicago.

Of the 1,125,142 population of New York in 1908, 843,597 landed 75 per cent. of the alien immigrants and 10,000 were admitted.

The number of children between 5 and 18 years, 1,047,012, more than at Louis and Buffalo combined. Of the population census of 1900, 37 per foreign-born, making it a metropolis city in the world.

The harbor of New York is the largest in the world, and one can be easily and cheaply increasing size of ocean steamship growth of into there are only three other ports that can receive a Mauretania. The ship to a depth of 40 feet in North River to the deep Ocean. Of the 444 1/2 145 1/2 are in Manhattan and 65 miles are in the piers on the coast.

Of the piers on the coast owned by the city, the revenue of \$3,550,000, or \$303,484 from piers owned by the city, measure 1,220,000 feet piers and two stone piers.

The Congressional improvement of the New York Harbor, including the harbor, is \$9,529,360. Per capita amount is, with the smallest made by the ports of the United States.

The port of New York is the largest in the world, and one can be easily and cheaply increasing size of ocean steamship growth of into there are only three other ports that can receive a Mauretania. The ship to a depth of 40 feet in North River to the deep Ocean. Of the 444 1/2 145 1/2 are in Manhattan and 65 miles are in the piers on the coast.

The Chicago Harbor in 1909 that the value of commerce at New York compared with \$1,220,000,000 in Liverpool and Hamburg. In 1909 the total foreign trade was \$1,521,966,900.

Of the total foreign United States in the fiscal year of New York was 47.4 per cent. Over 57 per cent of country pass through the value of New York's 1909 was \$1,521,966,900.

The New York Commerce in 1899 the commerce of New York \$1,000,000,000 and was increased per cent a year, which moderate estimate, inasmuch as the country is doubling even on this basis the domestic water-borne traffic is now being considerably increased and this total does not include the value of freight handled.

Figuring in the harbor trade amounts to considerably estimated inland trade of the census report of water-borne traffic, increased of the report, at 113,969 were in New York 20,800 establishments, nearly one number in the United States capital of \$1,042,946,487, 100 per cent of the total inland United States; they em

New York Statistics

Those who love statistics should enjoy a perfect revel in data concerning New York City contained in a recent report to the New York Chamber of Commerce. This compilation of figures notes that New York, the oldest incorporated of the 158 largest cities of the United States, has the largest area of any city on the continent, covering 326 3/4 square miles, as compared with 190 1/2 in Chicago and 129 1/2 in Philadelphia.

The land area of New York comprises 299,218 acres. What is known as the "Port of New York" has a total waterfront on rivers, bay, sound and ocean of 444 1/2 miles, equal to the distance between New York and Roanoke, Virginia.

The streets of New York have a mileage of nearly 3,740, which is exactly the distance between New York and London. There are 1,995 miles of paved streets, which if placed in a connected line would reach from New York to Amarillo, Texas. The sheet and black asphalt paved streets aggregate 803 miles, equal to the distance between New York and Detroit. There are also 643 miles of macadam streets. The paved streets of New York in 1907 amounted in square yards to 20 per cent. of the area of all the paved streets in all the cities of the United States having more than 800,000 inhabitants. In that year over 40 per cent of the paved streets of New York were asphalted, to over 21 per cent. in Chicago.

Of the 1,125,142 passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries in 1908, 843,597 landed at New York, or about 75 per cent. of the whole. In 1909, 741,414 alien immigrants and 157,864 alien cabin passengers were admitted at the port of New York.

The number of children of school age (between 5 and 18 years) in New York is 1,047,012, more than all the inhabitants of St. Louis and Buffalo combined.

Of the population as computed in the census of 1900, 37 per cent or 1,270,000, were foreign-born, making it perhaps the most cosmopolitan city in the world.

The harbor of New York is one of the largest in the world, and one of the very best in the world, and one of the very few which can be easily and cheaply adapted to the increasing size of ocean steamers and the enormous growth of international commerce. There are only three or four ports in the world that can receive boats of the size of the Mauretania. The ship channels are dredged to a depth of 40 feet from the city line on the North River to the deep water of the Atlantic Ocean. Of the 444 1/2 miles of waterfront 145 1/2 are in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, and 65 miles are in actual commerce.

Of the piers on the waterfront 350,000 feet are owned by the city. From them it derived a revenue of \$3,552,069 in 1909, in addition to \$303,484 from leases for ferry purposes. The piers owned by private interests measure 1,220,000 feet. There are 840 wood piers and two stone piers.

The Congressional appropriations for the improvement of the New York harbor from 1880 to 1907 inclusive (from report of Chicago Harbor Commission) amounted to \$4,239,360. Per capita of population this amount is, with the exception of Chicago, the smallest made by Congress for any of the ports of the United States.

The port of New York covers a district larger than the political limits of the city of New York. It cannot be defined definitely by law, but the customs collection district of New York includes Hudson and Bergen counties in New Jersey for entry and many places along the Hudson River and Long Island Sound as points of delivery.

The Chicago Harbor Commission reported in 1909 that the value of goods in foreign commerce at New York was \$1,311,000,000, as compared with \$1,220,000,000 in London, \$1,300,000,000 in Liverpool, and \$1,303,000,000 in Hamburg. In 1909 there were shipping arrivals at New York, of which 4,501 were in the foreign trade and 6,258 in the coastwise trade.

Of the total foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1909 the share of New York was 47.41 per cent, or nearly one-half. Over 57 per cent of all the imports and nearly 40 per cent of all the exports of the country pass through New York. The total value of New York's foreign commerce in 1909 was \$1,521,966,000.

The New York Commerce Commission reported that in 1899 the domestic waterborne commerce of New York was valued at \$7,000,000,000 and was increasing at the rate of 5 per cent a year, which would seem a very moderate estimate, inasmuch as the traffic of the country is doubling every ten years; but even on this basis the total value of the domestic water-borne traffic of the port would now be considerably over \$10,500,000,000; and this total does not include a large aggregate of freight handled by the railroads, not figuring in the harbor traffic. This total alone amounts to considerably over one-third of the estimated inland trade of the United States. The census report of 1906 estimated the water-borne traffic, including foreign trade of the report, at 113,969,355 tons.

According to the census of 1905 there were in New York 20,839 manufacturing establishments, nearly one-tenth of the entire number in the United States; these had a capital of \$1,042,946,487, constituting over 8 per cent of the total industrial capital of the United States; they employ 464,716 wage-

earners, who with their families constituted over 50 per cent of the city's population; there is paid in wages \$248,128,250 a year to these workmen, a sum equal to the entire internal revenue receipts of the United States. The total value of manufacturing products in New York City in 1905 was \$1,526,523,000, a sum almost exactly equal to the total foreign commerce of the port of New York in 1909, and amounting to 10.27 per cent. of the total value of manufactured products in the United States.

There are more manufacturing establishments, more manufacturing capital, and more value of manufactured products in New York City than in any other State in the Union except the State of Pennsylvania, and of course the State of New York, of which this city is a part.

New York's manufactures of men's and women's clothing alone, amounted in value of product to \$305,523,795, which is one-half of the total product of this trade in the United States.

York it was 36.6. The largest day's clearing in London in 1909 was on October 28, \$527,411,260, and in New York on November 3, \$736,461,548.

More than \$20,000,000,000 of the securities of the country, representing more than one-sixth of the wealth, are listed in the New York Stock Exchange, whose transactions, while in scope much less international than those of the London exchange, are believed to exceed in volume those of London. The New York Stock Exchange transactions amounted in 1909 to \$20,429,098,660 in value of stocks and bonds.

Statistics for the whole State (of which the city supplies all but a small part of the totals) show that while in 1909 New York State furnished 63 per cent of the bank clearings of the country, it suffered only 27 per cent of the defaulted liabilities of failing concerns.

In the last 20 years Greater New York has practically undergone a new creation. It has been transformed in every essential of a metropolitan city. It has been consolidated into a compact municipality, divided indeed into five boroughs but closely united under one responsible executive, the mayor, one financial officer, the comptroller and two legislative bodies, the board of estimate and apportionment, and the board of aldermen. The city has been virtually rebuilt with mammoth structures for commercial purposes, new and

Organizing An Orchestra

"That there is more in music than simply its charm to soothe the savage breast; that its study promotes education, refinement and sociability has occurred to more than one party of young folks planning their winter's amusement programme. Music is rated as a social safety valve, good at all times to cure the blues, and create an atmosphere of good fellowship, and as a relief for all sorts of boring entertainments," writes George E. Thomas in Popular Mechanics.

Recently, through the spread of literature on the subject and the cheapness of operatic scores and prints of famous vocal and instrumental compositions, the desire to be a musician has been kindled in hundreds of young men and women. One of the plans that has been adopted toward this end is the encouragement of musical organizations, whether in the form of choral societies or orchestras, and recently the experts have been spending much time in devising schemes for small orchestras.

"While the usual idea of an orchestra includes a large assortment of musical instruments, each played by a master, many of the

and instrumental compositions as soon as they are given a metropolitan hearing.

"As to the expense of equipping the orchestra, there is a wide range of possibilities. While it is very fine to have a genuine Stradivarius violin or a real Testori cello built on 'Strad' lines, a recent catalogue quoting the former at \$8,500 and the price of the latter being, perhaps, as little as \$1,000, the beginner can do nicely with much less expensive instruments. Violins of fair tone can be obtained for as little as \$3, and a better instrument can be bought for from \$6 to \$10. There is really no limit to the price that may be paid for this most flexible of all instruments. A cello costs more, the cheapest being quoted at \$15. An instrument of good tone can be bought for from \$20 to \$25. Mandolins are sold at \$5 and more, the cheaper price representing a fair instrument of standard make. The guitar costs about the same for a similar quality. The bottom prices of flutes are somewhat higher, a music house catalogue quoting its cheapest instruments of this class at \$8.50 and from that figure the price jumps to \$17.50 and goes as high as \$175. A good harp costs about as much as a piano and can be played by any piano player after a brief period of instruction and practice, according to the experts. Cornets can be had for from \$8 to as high as the purse can stand.

"For the four-piece orchestra of amateurs in a small town, all of whom are beginners in the musical art, a fund of \$37 would buy two violins, a cello and a flute; \$39 would buy a violin, a flute, a cello and a cornet; \$30.50 would buy a violin, a mandolin, a guitar and a flute, or \$28 could be invested in what is known as a mandolin quartette, which would include two mandolins, a violin and a guitar. There must also be a set of music racks and a good supply of music with instruction books, the cost of which must be measured entirely by the ambition of the musicians taken in conjunction with their financial capacity. With any of the instruments in the combinations named—and there are possibly a dozen or more combinations that might suggest themselves—most excellent results can be obtained, and not only will the education of the players be improved by their communion with the masters of music, but their friends will reap untold benefit from the concerts, and the treasury of the orchestra will soon be in condition to provide the members with better instruments and music."

THE MOLDS THAT MAKE GOOD CHEESE

Not every one knows that mold and bacteria are essential to good cheese.

Of those which are ripened by mold, there are two groups, one in which mold gathers on the outside, forming a distinct rind, the other in which it occurs in green streaks inside the cheese. Camembert and Brie are in the former class, while Roquefort is the best known of the latter.

In the ripening of Camembert it was long known that molds had some function. The French investigators, Roger and Maze, considered that this consisted in changing the reaction of the freshly made curd from acid to alkaline, after which bacteria completed the actual softening of the curd. It has been shown, however, by later investigation that a species of Penicillium (P. camemberti Thom), which has been found to be always present upon the cheese, secretes an enzyme capable of changing the hard, sour curd of the newly made cheese into the soft, ripe cheese, although without the characteristic flavor which seems to depend upon the action of Oidium lactis and various species of bacteria.

In the commercial handling of Camembert cheese this organism has been shown to develop best under the conditions found in the factories of Normandy. Success in the handling of this cheese seems to depend upon such a regulation of conditions as will permit just the right development of the Camembert Penicillium, of Oidium, and of the slime bacteria which also grow in the rind of the cheese. These conditions briefly are: (1) A fresh cheese should contain between 55 and 60 per cent of water, which is reduced during the ripening period of about four weeks to 48-50 per cent; (2) a relative humidity in the ripening-room of 85 to 92 per cent; (3) temperature between 50 and 58 degrees Fahrenheit. Within these limits a considerable variety of results can be secured by slight changes in one or the other conditions.

If the humidity is too high, bacteria and Oidium will completely overgrow and suppress the Penicillium; drop the humidity two to three per cent, and they can be nicely balanced; drop it again as much, and the Penicillium will completely cover the cheese and smother all other growth; drop the relative humidity still again, and P. camemberti loses its dominance and is more or less completely replaced by green species. Success is thus seen to depend upon accurately knowing the conditions best suited to the forms to be handled.

In Roquefort and cheeses of its class, the mold Penicillium roqueforti is carefully inoculated from bread cultures, which are propagated by the best of laboratory methods.

The cheese is made so that it contains channels, cracks, and air cavities throughout from the first. This permits the mold to begin growing as soon as the cheese is made. The cheese is much harder than Camembert—about forty per cent water. It also requires a longer time to ripen. The minimum ripening period is probably at least two months, while the time actually used is generally much longer.

A SIGNIFICANCE



"ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NATIVE AMERICANS YEARLY MIGRATE TO CANADA"

The accompanying illustration from "Life," New York, tells its own story. "Life" has ever been rather ahead of its time in its acknowledgment of facts. That "Life" is one of the few non-hidebound American periodicals is perfectly apparent. Truly there is a difference between the story of the development of Canada and that of the great country to the south.

New York is the publishing center of the United States. The aggregate circulation of all newspapers and periodicals in the city in 1905 was 37,660,382. Of the total capital, \$289,518,524, engaged in publishing and printing in the United States \$81,305,013 was in this city, over 21 per cent. Of the total value of the product of publishing and printing in the United States over 23 per cent or \$116,877,574, was in this city. There were 893 publications of various issues published in more than 21 different languages, a striking proof of the cosmopolitan character of the city. There were 25 published daily and 50 every day except Sunday.

The banking power of the world is estimated at \$45,750,300,000, of which \$17,642,700,000 is in the United States and \$4,553,700,000 is in the city of New York. Nearly 10 per cent of the banking power of the world is thus centered in this city, a statement so remarkable that it would be beyond belief were it not for the fact that the United States has become the richest country of the globe, and that New York is the most important banking center of this rich country.

In 1908 the total stock of money in the United States was \$3,378,800,000, of which \$1,362,900,000, or 40.34 per cent was in the banks doing duty as reserve against the commercial and other deposits. Of this amount \$493,000,000 was in the banks of the city of New York, this being over 36 per cent of all the money in the banks, and over 14 per cent of all the money in the United States, whether in treasury, banks, or individual hoards.

In 1909 the total bank clearings of the United States were \$105,608,879,423, of which \$103,588,738,320, or over 97 per cent were of the city of New York. The New York clearings were nearly three times as great as those of Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Pittsburgh combined, and nearly four times as great as those of the rest of the country outside of these large cities. The clearings of the London Clearing House in 1909 were \$65,868,922,000, or \$37,000,000 less than those of New York. There is probably a greater percentage of business done ex clearing house in London than in New York, but even allowing for this, the comparison is favorable to New York. The increase in clearings in London from 1908 to 1909 was only 11.5 per cent, while in New

York it was 36.6. The largest day's clearing in London in 1909 was on October 28, \$527,411,260, and in New York on November 3, \$736,461,548.

More than \$20,000,000,000 of the securities of the country, representing more than one-sixth of the wealth, are listed in the New York Stock Exchange, whose transactions, while in scope much less international than those of the London exchange, are believed to exceed in volume those of London. The New York Stock Exchange transactions amounted in 1909 to \$20,429,098,660 in value of stocks and bonds.

Statistics for the whole State (of which the city supplies all but a small part of the totals) show that while in 1909 New York State furnished 63 per cent of the bank clearings of the country, it suffered only 27 per cent of the defaulted liabilities of failing concerns.

In the last 20 years Greater New York has practically undergone a new creation. It has been transformed in every essential of a metropolitan city. It has been consolidated into a compact municipality, divided indeed into five boroughs but closely united under one responsible executive, the mayor, one financial officer, the comptroller and two legislative bodies, the board of estimate and apportionment, and the board of aldermen. The city has been virtually rebuilt with mammoth structures for commercial purposes, new and

finest compositions—symphonies even—can be played by an orchestra of no more than ten pieces, and the range offered organizations of four pieces is almost unlimited. To master a great symphony may be a little beyond the expectations of the average amateur conductor, but with ten pieces, very good results can be obtained.

"The smaller orchestra is the one that attracts the most attention, however, for while there are lovers of music in practically every village and hamlet in the country, there are comparatively few who are courageous enough to attempt to learn to play for the amusement and enjoyment of their fellows, or for their own amusement and profit. Some of the greatest compositions the world has ever known have been written for four pieces. This class of work is known as "chamber music," and the instruments used to interpret it consist, as a rule, of two violins, a piano and a cello." Some chamber-music players vary this arrangement by substituting a harp for the piano and others discard one of the violins for a flute. There are several well known companies of musicians who make a specialty of chamber music, tickets to their concerts usually commanding a high price and their tours being limited to a very few of the largest and most important musical centres of the country.

"With the piano, two violins and a cello; a violin, a cornet, a flute and a cello; or a violin, a flute, a mandolin and a guitar, the organizer of the small orchestra can obtain excellent results and open a way not only for intellectual and uplifting entertainment, but for profitable work as well. Good music is always in demand and usually brings a price proportionate to its quality.

"The original investment for a four-piece orchestra of the type suggested need not be large. One of the most important requisites is a good library of music, and the successful organization is the one that includes in its repertoire a wide range of compositions. It must not only have a number of the classics, but also the popular things that do not rank quite so high with musicians but are demanded from the people who support the orchestra. The person who is charged with the care of the library should also be careful to keep abreast of the times and to be constantly adding the new things as they are published.

"People like to believe that their home talent is always in touch with the big musical centres and is able to produce the new songs

