

EXTORTION CHARGE BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Bullock, Chief Witness in Admiralty Case, is Defendant in Action Now Under Way in Local Court

Yesterday saw the conclusion of the evidence submitted by the prosecution in the case of John Andrew Bechtel against Frederick Bullock, the latter charged with attempting to extort money from Charles J. V. Spratt, of the Victoria Machinery company, in the cases arising out of the seizure of articles alleged to have been purchased by the company, which articles were stored in a warehouse at the Esquimalt wharf.

By Means of Threats

Mr. McLean, K.C., for the prosecution, outlined the case against Bullock, a former storekeeper at the Machinery depot, who had stated in evidence that he had taken notes to get even with somebody connected with the business. When his services were dispensed with he was charged with stealing a roll of canvas and this charge, at his plea, was withdrawn, whereupon he made an effort to collect damages, an effort which was not entertained.

Mr. C. J. V. Spratt was the first witness called. He is a life-long resident of Victoria, and is a prominent business man with the Victoria Machinery depot and other investments.

A Dangerous Character

This man Bullock was up for sale, prepared to abandon those with whom he allied himself if paid what he was seeking. This was a species of robbery, but a robbery was not such a scoundrel as a man who carries out these practices. His victim if he paid money once had to go on paying ad libitum.

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Mr. Pooley asked why Bullock had not signed the letter, and witness replied that this was because the money was not forthcoming. He had not given the letter back to Bullock because he saw what Bullock was up to and wanted to hold this letter.

Mr. Spratt gave absolute denial to the statement made by Bullock that he had walked for hours with him discussing the navy cases. He told of how Mr. Peters had telephoned to him when the navy searches were going on, and stated he intended to go ahead with the threatened suit on behalf of Bullock, and witness told him to go ahead.

To Magistrate Jay witness said Bullock had asked him for money which he had paid \$150, after the withdrawal of the stealing charge.

Rush Money

Dr. A. E. Bechtel told of how Bullock came to his office and of conversations in which the informer sought money. Early in May when Bullock made his first visit, Bullock said: "Spratt's a fool to let this thing go on. All that was wanted was \$750 and he would hush it up. Bullock said he wouldn't lay charges if paid money."

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Campbell's Corset Mention Today Principally The "Gossard" THE GOSSARD CORSETS "They Lace In Front" The sweeping graceful back curve and the accentuated suppleness can be accomplished only by GOSSARD front-lace construction.

GOSSARD, regular \$6.50 for \$4.50 THIS MEDIUM LENGTH HIP MODEL is a line just slightly soiled, our reason for reducing from \$6.50 to \$4.50

MODEL "A" GOSSARD at \$7.50 MODEL "A" seems to be the most popular with Victoria ladies; it is a corset for the average figure that requires a slight suppression of hip and thigh; extreme length of skirt portion imparts a sloping, slender appearance.

MODEL "F" GOSSARD at \$6.50 A MODEL FOR THE AVERAGE FIGURE—An ideal corset for its particular type. The length over the hips is average and grows gradually longer at the back. The bust is medium low and the construction obviates any tendency to a high abdomen.

MODEL "L" GOSSARD at \$6.50 FOR A PLUMP FIGURE WITH A NATURALLY SMALL WAIST—Every line of the good figure is enhanced by this model. It encases the form without undue suppression, yet prevents the hips from spreading.

MODEL "B" GOSSARD at \$6.50 Designed for the heavy, short figure, with an abnormal abdomen and large bust. The soft extension of the front skirt portion supports the weight of the abdomen in a healthful and comfortable manner.

OTHER MAKES QUALITY CORSETS While today we give special mention to the GOSSARD "LACE IN FRONT" CORSETS, it must not be forgotten that we carry other world famous corsets, such as: W. B. "NUFORM" in all the newest models at from \$4.50 to \$1.75

1008 and 1010 Government Street

al Store-leeds' Tives' Sept. 23rd, 1910. Store business of Inkerman I have found I've found the most sold. Many of "Fruit-atives" results and that have been prepared "Fruit-atives" on and would say more keeper, who keep "Fruit-atives" would any fold. LEX. LARUE.

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NEW SPUR LINE FOR KOOTENAY DISTRICT C. P. R. to Build from Three Forks to Bear Lake Providing Transportation for Lucky Jim Property

Mr. G. Leaver Loper, managing director of the Lucky Jim Mining company, has just received a wire from Sir William Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R., saying that the C. P. R. will construct a new spur line from Three Forks to Bear lake in the Kootenay District.

Mr. Loper states that all the contracts for building the line from Three Forks to Bear lake, on the Lucky Jim property, had originally been signed between the C. P. R. and the mining company. When, however, Sir William made his first announcement at Nelson to the effect that the line would be constructed through the Kootenay valley, the syndicate seeking timber limits, in which he was interested in this part. Mr. Kipp was accompanied by a party of friends from the East, and was looking over the positions from the syndicate's steamer Tees, which passed there, was telegraphed by wireless, and the body arrived in the city last night.

Mr. Kipp was 64 years of age, and was a native of Pike county, Penn. He was a relative of Towards. The remains have been embalmed at the Hanna chapel, and will be forwarded East today via Seattle.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE Acts like a charm in all cases of DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Destroy Meat Shipments—A consignment of meat comprising some 18,000 pounds shipped from Vancouver to a local firm of butchers, was refused by the latter on account of the fact that it was three days in transit, and yesterday it was taken out to sea and dumped in the waters. The transportation authority is responsible for the delay undertaken to destroy the shipment, and compensate the consignees. Prior to the time the meat was taken from the city inspectors Lansaster and Howes in the discharge of their duty came upon the meat, and enlisted the services of Dr. G. A. B. Hall to make an examination. The meat was condemned by him, but as it had already been refused by the local butchers' arrangements had been made for its removal from the city.

Provincial Appointments—The resignations of Mr. E. M. Yarwood, as police magistrate of the city of Malahat, and of Mr. George J. Walker, as government agent at Barkerville, have been tendered to and accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and also has been the resignation by Mr. W. H. G. Thomson of his commission

as one of his majesty's justices of the peace. The appointment is announced of Mr. H. L. Morley as acting district registrar of titles for the Yale registration district, during the absence from duty of Mr. W. H. Edmonds; of Mr. James Stuart Birnie of Greenwood, as acting government agent at Greenwood, during the absence for one month upon leave of Government Agent V. G. McMinn; of Captain John E. Bland of Arrowhead as a justice of the peace; of Mr. C. H. Grant, as acting government agent at Cumberland, during the absence on one month's leave of Government Agent John Baird; and of Mr. R. T. Evans as acting registrar of the supreme and county courts at Rossland during the absence of District Registrar H. R. Townsend.

The B. C. E. R. Co. has re-opened negotiations with the Vancouver city council for a consolidation of all street railway franchises in Greater Vancouver.

Six months' imprisonment was the very moderate sentence imposed in the case of Archie Morrison, who recently burglarized the Coldwater hotel at Merritt.

PREMIER FISHER IS CRITICIZED

Remarks Aneht Imperial Relations Attributed to Him in London Interview are Unfavorably Received

MELBOURNE, July 25.—Remarks made by the Commonwealth premier, Right Hon. A. Fisher, agent of the subject of the relations between the Mother Country and Overseas Dominions, have caused much resentment in Australia. Mr. W. T. Stead, that indefatigable journalist, interviewed the prime minister when the latter was attending the imperial conference, and in the cable report sent to Australia, Mr. Fisher is stated to have said that the Empire did not exist except in the form of five separate nations who must choose whether and when they assist each other. Throughout all the states of the Commonwealth these words have aroused intense indignation, and politicians for the last few days have been busily denouncing Mr. Fisher. The labor ministers doubt whether Mr. Fisher ever made such a statement, and believe that an error was made in the cabling of the message. The governor of the state of Victoria at a public meeting, said with emphasis: "We are an empire, and could get no further with his speech for several minutes while a wave of enthusiastic loyalty swept over the assembly. The sentiment was cheered to the echo. So much feeling has been aroused by the publication of the interview that the caucus of the federal labor party is anxious as to the probabilities for the matter. It maintains that the vast majority of Australians are convinced imperialists.

Preference to Britain An interesting question arising out of the preference granted by Australia to Great Britain has been settled by the minister of customs, Mr. Cameron. He has declared to the preference granted to the Mother Country has been based on the amount of wages of British workers represented in the goods. Being informed that these wages constituted a small percentage of the value of the imports, the minister directed that in future all goods of which the manufacturing processes are wholly conducted in Britain are to be treated as entitled to the preference of 25 per cent.

Not Consulted Despite a cable announcing that the premier had been consulted prior to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the attorney-general, Mr. Hughes, states that the federal cabinet was not consulted on the matter. He maintains that all of the overseas governments ought to have been consulted before action was taken by the home government.

Irrigation Project Mr. Holman, of the federal cabinet, contemplates founding a gigantic irrigation colony close to Coonambie, where he proposes to utilize the vast stores of artesian water.

Killed by Cannibals The steamer Mallista sent a boat's crew ashore at Malekula, New Hebrides, when calling there recently. Hardly had the men landed than a treacherous party of natives rushed them with shot and hacked their bodies to pieces. Finally the savage cooked the bodies on the beach and ate them.

UNITED STATES STEEL

Quarterly Statement of Big Corporation Is up to Expectations—Shows Improvement. NEW YORK, July 25.—The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months ending June 30 last was issued today. It gives gross earnings for that period of \$28,108,520 and net earnings of \$21,839,840. These figures compare with \$25,549,999 gross and \$20,001,817 net for the previous quarter, and with \$40,170,930 gross and \$33,880,755 net for the corresponding quarter of 1910. The statement as a whole was up to expectations, and was favorably regarded with respect to the surplus net income for the last quarter amounts to \$1,839,417, which compares with \$1,155 for the previous quarter, while that same item at the end of June last year amounted to \$1,910,093. The regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred shares and 1 1/4 per cent on the common were declared.

BROCKVILLE SEAT

Hon. George F. Graham Expected to be Liberal Candidate—Huron Rumors. BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 25.—It was announced today that the Liberal convention for the riding of Brockville, at present represented by Hon. G. F. Graham, minister of railways and canals, would be held Tuesday, August 8. Despite rumors that Mr. Graham will not carry the Liberal standard again, it is generally conceded that he will be the unanimous choice when the time comes. The rumor of Conservatives leaving the field open to Hon. Clifford Sifton to lock horns with the present representative has been revived.

Deserting Midshipman CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 25.—Gaston L. Holmes and Charles L. Clifford, the two midshipmen of the American practice squadron, who deserted there on Thursday last, were found today at the Fish railway station here. They will be returned to their ships in the care of the police.

LONG AIR RACE

Beaumont and Vedrines Beach Artist in Flight for Daily Mail Prize of \$50,000

BRISTOL, Eng., July 25.—The flying race around Great Britain for a prize of \$50,000 offered by the London Daily Mail, developed today into a neck and neck contest between Vedrines and Beaumont, with only Hamel and Volentier keeping anywhere near the leaders. Today's schedule called for a flight from Edinburgh to this city by way of Stirling, Glasgow and Manchester, the total distance of 143 miles. C. T. Weymann, the only American competitor, who had had luck from the start, had further trouble with his engine today and abandoned the contest.

Vedrines and Beaumont made the circuit of Scotland, starting from Edinburgh, stopping at Stirling and Glasgow and proceeding to Carlisle during the forenoon. They left the Scottish capital at 8 o'clock, being delayed later at Stirling by a heavy rain. Valentine, the Englishman, left Edinburgh soon after the Frenchmen had started, and reached Stirling safely, but met with a mishap to his propeller between the place and Glasgow, which compelled him to descend. The other competitors were struggling on the second stage, Hender to Edinburgh.

Had for Fruit. HAMILTON, July 25.—An inspection of the fruit district east of Hamilton today shows that the gale that swept across the country last night practically ruined the peach and apple crop. The trees are almost stripped.

INLAND EMPIRE IN JOYOUS MOOD Victory in Rate Reduction Case Before Interstate Commerce Commission is Celebrated with Ecstasy

SPOKANE, July 25.—Spokane and many towns in Eastern Washington and Oregon, north and central Idaho and Western Montana, joined today in celebrating this city's victory in the famous freight rate controversy of 20 years' litigation with the most spectacular and enthusiastic demonstration in the history of the Pacific northwest. Shops and factories were closed, shortly after 9:30 o'clock this morning, and the people of Spokane gave vent to their joyous feelings by jolting which reached the climax tonight with the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite, the burning of an eighth of a ton of red fire, the blowing of bands, and dancing by several thousand couples on the public thoroughfare overlooking the Spokane Falls. More than 30,000 men and women participated in the night celebration. The places of honor in the parade were assigned to A. W. Dill and W. B. Gordon, the two surviving members of the original public committee. With them in an automobile were Henry M. Stephens, counsel for the petitioners, and J. M. Comstock, ex-facto president of the grand marshal, who had a mounted military escort. Mayor William J. Hindley, Commissioners Fairley, Coates and Hayden, Edwin T. Coman, president of the chamber of commerce, former mayor J. Herbert Moore and R. Lewis Rutter, chairman of the celebration committee, followed.

Nearly every commercial and industrial institution in the city turned out vehicles as well as their employees, and they took possession of the city. Business was suspended and traffic brought to a standstill at 7:30 o'clock, with the heavy booming of dynamite cartridges, suspended from the wires that bear the Monroe street bridge across the Spokane river. President Coman of the chamber of commerce presided at the mass meeting, at which the speakers were Mayor Hindley, A. W. Dolan, J. M. Comstock, Thomas S. Griffith, B. L. Gordon, H. M. Stephens and J. B. Campbell. All felicitated the people on their victory and predicted that greater industrial and commercial development of Spokane and rapid settling of interurban communities is bound to follow.

The result of the celebration tonight will be the organization of an Empire Optimists' Club with this motto: "Permanent Prosperity and Perpetual Progress for the Spokane Country."

OMINOUS ORDER BY ADMIRALTY

Projected Visit of Atlantic Fleet to Norway is Cancelled—Emergency Service is Hinted At

LONDON, July 25.—That the Moroccan difficulty has become acute is indicated in the sudden order issued by the Admiralty today cancelling the projected visit of the Atlantic fleet to Norway. It is also reported that the crews of several ships of the home fleet have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service.

Oliver Investigation. OTTAWA, July 25.—The Commons special committee on the charges against Hon. F. Oliver met this morning for Tuesday next. Several witnesses from Edmonton have been notified to attend, also the editors of the Toronto Telegram and World.

Power Boat Records. PEORIA, Ill., July 25.—All world's records for 20-foot boats, and all western river records for 22-foot boats were reduced at the 195-day racing of the Western Power Boat association in this city today. Sand Bur II, owned by A. K. and C. D. White, of Atlantic City, N. J., won the 20-foot class against six contenders, covering the ten miles in 19:59.45, or just a fraction over 30 miles an hour. Her fastest lay was made at the rate of 21.5 miles an hour, while the previous world's record for this class was held by the Comet of Bellevue, Iowa, at 28.17.

Keeping Watch on Cholera. NEW YORK, July 25.—In today's activities against the invasion of Asiatic cholera the case most keenly watched was that of Edgar Herrman, an orderly at Bellevue hospital, in this city, who was in attendance upon the Spanish sailor, Manuel Bermudez, when the latter's case was diagnosed as cholera. When it was learned today that Bermudez had worked on the Hudson river steamer Kennebec, of the Manhattan line, the boat was detained for a thorough disinfection, and the sixty odd members of the crew were placed under observation.

Represents J. P. Morgan. VANCOUVER, July 25.—That J. Pierpont Morgan is contemplating extensive investments of capital in Alberta, oilfields and in British Columbia timber and mining propositions, is gathered from the Wall street magazine's financial agent, Mr. E. Y. Gibson, who is now here. Mr. Gibson has been sent by his principal to investigate the resources of both provinces prior to his departure for Manchuria where he will report upon Mr. Morgan's financial holdings.

Fire in Mountains. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 25.—A mountain fire is sweeping the San Bernardino range north of this city tonight, endangering summer resorts and camps. Seventy-five men along the summit between Little Bear valley and Skyland are fighting it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber will be destroyed if the fire is not confined to this side of the range.

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UNIONIST RANKS ARE DIVIDED

Mr. F. E. Smith Leaves His Seat and Definitely Ranges Himself with Insurgents—Mr. Balfour Writes

LONDON, July 25.—Another exciting day of political conferences, party caucuses and ministerial visits to the King left the constitutional crisis no nearer solution than yesterday. The session of the House of Commons today was not important, but much heat and bitterness were displayed. Mr. F. E. Smith, one of the leaders in yesterday's turmoil, left his seat, among the adherents of Mr. Balfour, and ranged himself with the insurgent Unionists.

The most important event of the day was the publication of a letter which Mr. Balfour wrote to Lord Newton in reply to a request for his opinion on the situation. He fully supports Lord Lansdowne in his view of the inevitable and avoiding the creation of peers. Thus the rupture in the Unionist party is definite and plain.

The present crisis has been seized upon by militant Unionists to renew the attempt to displace Mr. Balfour from the leadership in favor of Austen Chamberlain. This line of action is more likely to succeed because it has the assistance of a similar movement in the House of Lords to dethrone Lord Lansdowne in favor of the Earl of Selbourn.

Another uproarious scene occurred today in the House of Commons when Mr. Gwynne asked whether or not the government findings regarding Home Rule would be given to the house before the press.

Premier Asquith described the question as insolent, whereupon Lord Hugh Cecil rose to a point of order. Amid a wild demonstration Hon. L. Harcourt demanded to know whether or not the term was as insolent as that of "traitor" which was hurled at the premier Asquith yesterday, when the wild hubbub raged.

The controversy continued for a considerable time until the speaker eventually declared that neither expression was in order under the rules of the house.

Mr. Lugate Wins VANCOUVER, July 25.—A cable was received this morning by Davis, Marshall and MacNeill that the judicial committee of the Privy Council has decided in favor of the appeal of Theodore Lugate, the appeal of Vancouver city being dismissed with costs. As the judicial committee of the Privy Council is the highest tribunal of the empire, the decision means that there can be no more litigation on the matter and that Mr. Lugate keeps the property.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—That through oral agreements steel manufacturers keep up prices, and avoid "destructive competition," just as effectively as they did under the ironclad contract of the American steel plate association, from 1900 to 1904, practically was admitted today by A. F. HUSTON, president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, before the House "steel trust" investigating committee.

The witness said that from time to time, one manufacturer will say to another "my price will be so and so until further notice," but that there is no general agreement. "There is a feeling among the companies," he said, "that nothing should be done to injure a fellow without giving him notice." Mr. Huston described the steel plate association, which he said, was organized to obtain certain prices. The association not only fixed prices, he said, but allotted a certain proportion of production to each of its eleven constituent companies. The witness said the organization was abandoned in 1904 because there were too much "restlessness and uneasiness and talk about its illegality."

Mr. Huston identified a printed copy of the original agreement, all copies of which were supposed to have been burned in 1900 under his direction, because it was "not in proper form," and testified that the association operated from 1900 to 1904 under a similar agreement, typewritten and uncopied.

Reps. Beall of Texas, Littleton of New York and Bartlett of Georgia, all Democrats, plied the witness with questions about the steel companies through "Gary dinners," and other conferences, since 1904 have been accomplishing the purpose formerly carried out by the written agreement.

Mr. Huston insisted at first that prices were not discussed at the "Gary dinners," but upon having part of a record of speeches delivered at one of the dinners read him, he qualified the statement by saying that prices were discussed in a general way.

Manchester Thieves Jailed. MANCHESTER, July 25.—The two men who were held here for stealing the luggage of Robert L. Clarke of Vancouver, from the ship's landing, were sentenced here today to nine months each in jail.

The Pope's Health. ROME, July 25.—The condition of the Pope, who is suffering from a sore throat, was less satisfactory today. The physician found his patient with a temperature higher than yesterday. The general symptoms, however, it is said, are not alarming.

OTTAWA, July 25.—In consequence of communications received by the Boundary Trust company, Hon. C. Mitchell acting premier of Alberta, and Hon. Mr. Calder, acting premier of Saskatchewan, representing the probably grave effects of coal should the dispute in western mines be prolonged, the government is considering the advisability of rescinding duties on all coal imported into western provinces pending a resumption of work in the mines.

Mr. Richard T. Elliott, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Matthews, Misses L. H. Grace and Baby Elliott, Mrs. H. B. Shandley and child of Victoria were at the wedding at the Steathcona Hotel, Shawanigan Lake.

ALASKA COAL LANDS

Petitions in Chronical Asking U. S. Government to Provide Means of Working Them

SEATTLE, July 25.—Petitions were presented to the president and congress, praying that a law be enacted providing for and establishing an Alaska coal mining commission for the purpose of making a thorough study of the coal fields of Alaska, establishing a railroad to deliver coal from the mines to tidewater on the coast, building a dock and establishing coal bunkers on the bay of a shipping point, but also as a coaling station for the navy; providing criteria to deliver coal from this dock to other parts in the United States; establishing government coal bunkers at Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Gray's Harbor, Washington, and for the selling of the coal direct to the people at the cost of production, plus the cost of handling, plus an amount sufficient to provide a margin to pay interest and principal on bonds issued to open the mines and build docks and colliers. United States Senator Miles Poindexter is said to be in favor of the project.

SERIOUS BASEBALL

HONOLULU, July 25.—Because of rioting at the games, the police department has suspended the series, games scheduled to be played here by the Keio University, Japan, and a local team composed of Chinese. Sheriff William F. Jarrett said today that bloodshed would be sure to follow another attempt to play. The Keio won the first game played yesterday, and quit today because of a decision of the umpire, the score standing five to two in favor of the Chinese.

Leading Chinese and Japanese merchants have disapproved the situation, and have agreed that it would be best not to hold any more Chinese-Japanese games here.

HOW STEEL MEN EVADE THE LAW

Have Now Only Oral Agreements for Keeping Up Prices and Avoiding "Destructive Competition"

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HOOD ELECTION IN TWO MONTHS

Probable Result of Caucuses of Conservative and Liberal Members of House of Commons Yesterday

OTTAWA, July 25.—Premier Laurier and the Liberal government of Canada today decided to place their political future in the hands of the electorate of the Dominion. The result is to be decided almost entirely upon the result of a general election to be held within two months, and from the outcome, which will be governed largely by the attitude of the people on reciprocity, will depend the continued political ascendancy of the Liberal party.

If the Liberals are returned to power the Pelling-Knox agreement will be passed and put into effect before Christmas. The Conservatives win, Mr. Borden, present leader of the opposition, will become prime minister and the reciprocity measure will be dead. These lines were drawn at caucuses of both parties tonight. The Conservatives decided that obstruction would be continued until the government dropped the reciprocity measure. The Liberals then met and determined to press the measure until the people thoroughly understood that the minority in parliament was assuming the right of the majority to govern, and that an election must be held to discipline them.

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People of Prairie Provinces in Arrival of Hot Spell Which Promises to Help Crops. WINNIPEG, July 25.—Warm weather has been recorded all through the west during the past twenty-four hours, except for a few northern blizzards. Local grain dealers and "Probs" say it will be hotter. Such conditions are needed during the next week or two to bring the spring wheat crop of the Canadian west to maturity and the early harvesting period. It is estimated that the country will reap a spring wheat crop of 200,000,000 bushels and of an average yield per acre which will keep the statisticians hunting through their records to equal it.

WEATHER FAVORABLE

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LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that George Peter Keorley, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 20, hence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. GEO. PETER KEORLEY, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 17, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Robert Charles James, of Vancouver, B. C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 20, hence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. ROBERT CHARLES JAMES, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 18, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Hugh Leslie Hutchinson, of Victoria, B. C., broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 22, Township 20, hence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less. HUGH LESLIE HUTCHINSON, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 18, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Oscar Scheel, of Victoria, B. C., miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, hence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. OSCAR SCHEEL, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Howard Murray, of Vancouver, B. C., farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, hence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. HOWARD MURRAY, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Samuel Garvin, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, hence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. SAMUEL GARVIN, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Charles Henry Ryder, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, hence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. CHARLES HENRY RYDER, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Charles Wilson, of Vancouver, B. C., miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, hence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. CHARLES WILSON, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 15, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Norman McDonald, of Vancouver, B. C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, hence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less. NORMAN McDONALD, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 16, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that John Beilfield, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Section 2, Township 21, hence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less. JOHN BEILFIELD, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 16, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Frank Lever, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at the S. E. corner of a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 21, hence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. FRANK LEVER, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent, May 16, 1911.

Superior Land District, District of Rupert. Take notice that Charles Beaton, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 25, Township

PREMIER GIVES HIS ULTIMATUM

Says Opposition Must Permit Vote on Reciprocity in House or Question Will Be Sent to People

OTTAWA, July 24.—"Permit a vote to be taken in parliament on reciprocity or we will take a vote of the Canadian people on it without delay," was the ultimatum Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed to the Conservative opposition in parliament today.

The chief obstacle to holding a general election to which the premier referred is that under the census, which is just being taken, western Canada would be entitled to twenty or more additional members.

The census will not be completed until October, and a law giving the west its increased representation cannot be passed for some weeks after that.

Neither the census nor the redistribution is before the house today, and we cannot go on with them. But reciprocity is before the house to be dealt with. We do not want reciprocity to wait. We want it to pass either in this house or before the country."

Opposition Leader Borden replied that as Canada had waited forty years for reciprocity it could afford to wait six months longer, and allow redistribution to give the west its proper representation.

SHAREHOLDERS MEET Dispute Over Diamondvale Affairs Taken up at Gathering in Ottawa—Resolutions Passed

OTTAWA, July 24.—The shareholders of the Diamondvale Coal & Iron Mines, representing eighty per cent., and the bondholders of the Diamondvale Collieries, representing ninety per cent., met here today to consider the position of the two companies, especially in view of the recent circular sent out by a Vancouver legal firm.

John I. McCracken, a leading Ottawa lawyer, president of the shareholders' meeting, is at Ottawa, managing director, who has just returned from England, was present and explained fully the present standing of the companies.

After some discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of George Orne, seconded by P. Atchison, two principal shareholders, stating that having heard Mr. Smith's statement and report on the properties of John Thomson, a mining engineer of New Castle-on-Tyne, the meeting recorded its satisfaction with the explanations that Mr. Smith had been working for the good of the companies and its confidence in his integrity.

YACHTS IN STORM Contest For Mackinac Cup May Have Resulted in Tragedy—One Yacht Is Missing

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 24.—Of the eleven yachts that left Chicago for Mackinac, five are anchored in the harbor here, three have put in for shelter at different points along Lake Michigan, one is wrecked on Beaver Island, one lies on Mission Point, and another has not been heard here since yesterday morning. This is the result of a storm which reached its height between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, after blowing a gale all day yesterday.

The winner of the race, the sloop Mavourneen, shortly after capturing the Mackinac cup, dragged her anchor, and now lies pounding to pieces on the beach.

Fears are felt for the safety of the Illinois, nothing having been heard from her since yesterday morning. When the Mavourneen passed her, the Juanita is at Charlevoix, where she put in for the night. The sloop Vancador is aground on Fisherman's Island in the Beavers. The Capetium is reported at Fox Island. The sloop Prairie arrived here this forenoon and the Iroquois is reported in shelter at South Manitowish. The Amorita and Ti-Bark were the first to arrive last night.

All the boats which arrived here show evidence of a terrific battle with the storm.

Four Killed, Seven Missing MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 24.—As the result of four cave-ins this afternoon on the line of a municipal trunk sewer, four are dead, six are injured and seven are missing. Two hundred workmen witnessed the accidents.

Exhibition Game. CLEVELAND, July 24.—The all-stars made up of well known American League players defeated before a crowd of 16,000 persons today. The game was played for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Adie Jones, Cleveland's pitcher.

The proceeds of the contest were \$12,124. The all-stars were more consistent in their hitting than the locals, and won by 8 to 3. Batteries—Cleveland: Stone, Kaler; Cleveland: Griggs and Smith, Eastern; All Stars: Wood, Johnson, Ford and Street, Livingston.

Among the weekend guests at the Riverside Inn, Cowichan Lake were Mr. D. E. Campbell, Mr. J. E. Davidge, Prof. Wickert, Miss Minter and Master Minter. Miss Gills, of 1117 Catherine street, was a passenger by the Princess on Sunday. She has been absent from the city for four years and during the greater part of this time has been a pupil of Prof. Teichmuller, of Leipzig, Germany.

NEARLY DESTROYED

Town of Sedro Woolley, Wash., Scene of Conflagration—Loss to Estimated at \$200,000

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 24.—Fire which started from an explosion in the hardware and furniture store of Fritz Brothers early tonight swept the town of Sedro Woolley, 26 miles south of here, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000 covered by about \$100,000 insurance.

The devastation was wrought in less than an hour and a half after the first flames were discovered. Sedro Woolley is without electric lights tonight. The water and telephone systems were also badly damaged. Had the fire not been checked on the east by a tuft of maple trees and on the west by a vacant lot, the whole city would have been destroyed. The volunteer department battled against the flames valiantly, but their efforts were hampered by lack of water pressure.

Some of the establishments destroyed were those of Fritz Bros. Hardware and Furniture Company, Star Grocery Store, Vienna Bakery, Union Mercantile Co., Red Front Clothing Store, Balchford's furniture store, Fogarty's Hivery barn, Mott's drug store, Dahl's pool room, Nye's confectionery store, Clark's clothing store, Condi's jewelry house and a number of minor establishments.

Several persons were injured by falling debris, but none seriously. The fire is still burning furiously, but is declared to be under control.

To Operate in Yukon LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Mail learns that the Consolidated Goldfields Company of South Africa, under the advice, it says, of John Hays Hammond, has acquired considerable interest in the Yukon fields and intends to float a new company with a capital of \$8,000,000.

Daily Mail Air Race EDINBURGH, July 25.—Vedrine, Beaumont and Valentine at 6 a. m. resumed their flights in the Daily Mail \$50,000 air race. The first stopping place from Edinburgh is Stirling, a distance of 31 miles. The third section also includes flights to Glasgow, 22 miles from Stirling, and Bristol, a total of 283 miles.

Not Cholera QUEBEC, July 24.—As a result of the bacteriological examination into the cases of illness among the crew of the steamer Beau, which was detained at Gros Ile quarantine station, it is officially announced that the disease is not cholera and the members of the crew have been liberated from further detention.

Around Mount Rainier TACOMA, July 24.—With blistered feet, sunburned faces and eyes badly swollen from a nine-days tramp over snow and ice fields, Professor J. B. Fleet and C. E. Barnes of Tacoma, arrived at Camp of the Clouds, above Longmire Springs, Sunday night, completing a trip in which they entirely circled Mount Rainier. To cross Kautz Glacier they had to climb to an altitude of 9000 feet. The trip is probably the first one ever made completely encircling the mountain.

LABOR TROUBLE IN AUSTRALIA Employment of Clerks in Unloading at Sugar Works Incenses Strikers—Resorts to Violence

MELBOURNE, July 24.—In consequence of the shortage of labor arising from the strike of the sugar works at Cairns, the firms affected have been employing clerks to assist in unloading. This action is strongly resented by the strikers and frequent fracas have occurred as a consequence. The strikers are asserting the right to demand a six-hour day instead of the present eight hours.

The federal imports have increased by \$12,000,000 for the year ending June. The principal increases are in machinery, agricultural implements, apparel and timber. The building trade is showing remarkable expansion in Sydney, and it is said that 70,000,000 feet of timber will probably be imported this year.

Death of Rev. Dr. Falconer HALIFAX, N.S., July 24.—Alexander Falconer, D.D., father of Robert A. Falconer, president of Toronto University, died yesterday at Elmsdale.

Young Ladies' Institute SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The grand institute of the Young Ladies' Institute began its fifteenth biennial session in this city today. Delegates numbering close to 1500 are expected here within the next 24 hours. The delegates present today are from Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California.

Bull Against Wolgast CADILLAC, Mich., July 24.—Sult for \$10,000 was today started against Wolgast, the lightweight pugilistic champion by the father of Florence Bush, a 15-year-old farmer girl. A serious criminal allegation is made against Wolgast. After the summons was served on him Wolgast characterized the charge as unfounded.

Sudden Death of Priest QUEBEC, July 24.—Father F. Lessard, Cure of St. Ambrose Young Ladies' Institute, was taken suddenly ill yesterday in his new church while Bishop Roy was extolling his work in connection with the building of the handsome new church, which was mainly built through his efforts. Father Lessard died shortly afterwards.

TREATY RATIFIED BY U. S. SENATE

Prompt Action Taken by Washington Authorities on Agreement Relating to Fur Seals in North Pacific

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Transmitted to the senate by the president on Saturday, favorably acted upon by the senate on foreign relations this morning and ratified by the senate in executive session this afternoon, the American-British-Russian-Japanese fur seal treaty is in a fair way to become effective by December 15.

The committee was unanimous in its action, and in the senate not even a question was asked relative to the terms of the agreement.

Under the terms of the compact, the killing of seals in the open seas, known as pelagic sealing, is absolutely prohibited for fifteen years north of the thirtieth degree of north latitude, and the various governments are given power to regulate, and even to discontinue, seal killing on the seal islands within their jurisdiction.

To compensate the sealers of Japan and Great Britain (really those of Canada), the United States agrees to transfer each year thirty per cent. of the seal skins taken annually, one-half of which are to go to Japan and the other half to Great Britain, the number in no case to fall below 1,000 to each country, except in the case of total prohibition.

A money compensation of \$200,000 each also is allotted at the United States to Great Britain and Japan for immediate losses, but its refund is provided for. Japan and Russia also are required to turn over to other countries a portion of the skins taken on their islands.

The treaty does not go into effect until ratified by all the signatory powers, but as that set devolves exclusively upon the sovereigns of all the other countries, neither delay nor failure is anticipated.

RIOTERS SHED BLOOD

Conflict Between Miners' Factions Results in Many Wounds—Considerable Looting

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—In a riot today between miners of the Mansfield mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at Glendon, Pa., the looting party of Allegheny county, three constables, two county detectives and a score of miners were injured, several fatally. Fourteen men and one woman have been arrested. All were held in \$1000 on a charge of rioting.

Three of the injured are suffering from bullet wounds. The others were either stabbed, stoned, or beaten with clubs. A factional dispute, an outgrowth of election trouble among the officers of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, has been in progress at Glendon. Today three constables arrested a miner who had all the most beaten another to death. The most beaten arrested spread rapidly. When coming from Englewood, through an isolated country to Heidelberg, the officers were attacked. They fired into the mob, but were soon surrounded and unconscious by bullet or club.

Within a short time the news of the fighting had spread to the mine, and members of the factions rushed to the scene. The battle was furious. The unconscious form of J. J. Chivers, one of the constables, was badly beaten and then thrown over an embankment and shot at.

Chivers will die. In the midst of the uproar Dr. J. Hanna of Carnegie, Pa., came along in an automobile. The physician carried three of the officers to his machine, but before he could rescue the scene. The battle was furious. The unconscious form of J. J. Chivers, one of the constables, was badly beaten and then thrown over an embankment and shot at.

Several hours after the riot started, a large force of police reached the scene. Fourteen of the men said to be "hooligans" and one woman, Katy Franz, were arrested. Late tonight conditions were quiet.

Honor for Private Clifford TORONTO, July 24.—In addition to a civic reception, a military reception was given to Private Clifford, winner of the King's Prize, on his return from Blesley.

Freight Rates TO BE REDUCED Order Made by Interstate Commerce Commission in Cases Brought by Cities of Rocky Mountain Section

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In what are known as the Spokane-Reno-Pacific coast cases, the Interstate Commerce commission today ordered material reductions in freight rates from the east to points between Denver and the western terminals of the transcontinental railroads.

For many years the railroads have exacted rates from Denver and Pacific coast points, but practically wiped the backhaul rate to inter-Rocky Mountain territory. It lays down what it considers would be fair and just rates to vary with the freight zones in the west, and gives the railroads until October 31 to adjust their tariffs accordingly. The commission also lays down the important principle that the railroads are to be permitted to fix arbitrary market limits, and that hereafter commercial conditions rather than the will of railway and traffic managers shall control rates on transcontinental transportation.

The decisions are of far-reaching importance. They affect directly all freight rates between the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific coast. Particularly they affect the rates in the territory between Denver and Pacific coast points. Hereafter the rates paid by shippers will be governed by a strict interpretation of the long and short haul clause.

Another Coasting STEAMER COMING Capt. Polkington, Who Operates the Selma from Vancouver, Goes to England for Vessel

Capt. Polkington, one of the heads of the All-Red Steamship company, operating the Selma from Vancouver, has left for England to negotiate for the purchase of another vessel to put on the route in consequence of the heavy traffic so that part. The vessel was only brought across the Atlantic a few months ago by Capt. Polkington, but already the business of the company has made another vessel necessary, which will increase the tri-weekly service between Powell river and Vancouver to a daily one.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Moore and Mrs. W. H. Whitaker and family, who have been championing this city for three years, have returned to take up their residence at Mt. Toimie.

A lady in Los Angeles had a very skillful Chinese cook, a Christianized Chinaman. He was expert in decorating cakes. On the occasion of a party, he proudly placed before his astonished mistress and her guests a large cake, bearing the motto: "Prepare to meet thy God."

SHOWS METHOD OF STEEL TRUST

Copy of Agreement Made Between Carnegie Company and Ten Others Appears at Investigation

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A purported pooling agreement between the Carnegie Steel company and ten other kindred concerns for a percentage apportionment of the steel output of the country, an admittedly illegal document supposedly long since destroyed, stirred today's meeting of the House "steel trust" investigating committee.

Chairman Stanley produced a copy of the agreement, which was admitted in evidence against the protest of counsel for the corporations that it was not authenticated.

It was admitted that business operations of these companies continued under an understanding similar to the agreement. The original agreement provided for the formation of the steel plate association of the United States, and notwithstanding that the agreement was burned and only came to light because a Pennsylvania printer had saved a copy from the flames, the committee sought corroborative evidence that the steel plate association did exist after the incineration of the tell-tale document.

J. R. Van Orm, of the Lukens Iron and Steel company, one of the parties to the original pool, testified that all copies of the agreement had been burned, because it was thought the provisions were illegal.

The agreement itself, he testified, never was signed by his company, and all sent to other companies were returned for destruction. He admitted that operation of the business of his company proceeded along lines of an understanding similar to the provisions of the burned agreement.

W. S. Mitchell, cashier of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh testified that the steel plate association had an account with the bank from February 2, 1901, to January 30, 1902.

Solicitor-General Lehman testified that the steel plate agreement much resembled the agreement of the wire manufacturers upon which were based indictments recently returned in New York.

Premier Fisher Criticized LONDON, July 24.—The Globe says: "Before and after the Imperial Conference, Premier Fisher of Australia professed himself an Imperialist, and declared his faith in the Empire, and praised the notable advance in calling overseas into the inner councils of Britain. These reasons we find it hard to believe in the very anti-Imperial views ascribed to him in his current review of Reviews. Summarizing that interview, Premier Fisher's doctrine seems to be that we pay all the price of Empire and Australia shall have all the advantage."

A Friend of Girls. There is at present in Vancouver an old lady who has crossed the continent with the purpose of arousing the churches to a sense of their responsibility for the safety of the young girls who are coming in increasing numbers to western cities. The name of this philanthropist is Mrs. James Radford of Montreal. In that large city she has established a bureau where work is done for strangers and where they are trained to do it. In connection with this is a parlor where young women may meet their friends and there are rooms for girls who are recovering from illness.

Mrs. Radford has come to the coast to urge the necessity of erecting a good hotel for working women, in which a kind of women's home employment. Another idea of Mrs. Radford's is that the Sunday school rooms should be thrown open on week days for the convenience of wage-earning girls. This has been done by many of the churches in Montreal with excellent results.

Whether Mrs. Radford's mission is successful or not the zeal and love of this motherly woman of seventy-eight should stir younger women to a sense of their duty to the motherless girls who live among them.

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Morton's Raspberry Vinegar, bottle 40c, or	25c
Morton's Assorted Syrups, small bottle	15c
Dalton's Orangeade or Lemonade, bottle	15c
Thorpe's Fruit Syrups—Strawberry, pineapple, raspberry lemon, etc., large bottle	50c
Thorpe's Assorted Soft Drinks, dozen	60c
Armour's Grape Juice, quart, 50c, pint bottle	30c
E. D. Smith's Grape Juice, pint bottle	25c
Welch's Grape Juice, bottle 80c, or	40c
Morton's English Sherbet, bottle	25c
Eiffel Tower Lemonade, tin	25c
Lemons, per dozen	35c
Oranges (fancy fruit) dozen 60c, 50c, 40c and	30c
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The Forestry Problems of British Columbia

By A. C. Flumerfeld, Member of the British Columbia Forestry Commission.

Let me direct your attention westward to the forest province where half the merchantable timber of Canada now stands. Let me describe to you the work of the Forestry Commission of British Columbia, and the circumstances that gave rise to its appointment. In the early days on the Pacific Coast of the Dominion the forest had little value. It was the farmer's enemy; it hindered the prospector on his hunt for gold; and the few thousand people whose settlements were scattered among the multitude of trees were hampered at every turn by the enormous growth of wood. The commercial activity of the country was oppressed by it; the forest "encumbered the land." It is true that small sawmills had begun their work, but the local need for lumber was easily satisfied, the export trade was in its infancy, and insignificant cuttings along the waterfront, on the very fringe of the ceaseless forest, supplied the logger with all the timber he could sell.

It was inevitable therefore that the Legislature of this small isolated population should have put no value upon the standing timber that it owned, and that the timber should have been given away to every purchaser of land—thrown into the bargain along with the deer and the berry bushes and the scenery. In fact, even upon these attractive terms, it was by no means easy to dispose of timber land; for capital was scarce in those early days, and in any case, it was not often available for a stumpage investment that, according to appearances, might possibly require half a century to mature.

Then came the great impetus caused by the completion of the C. P. R. by which the Pacific Coast country was linked up with the rest of Canada. Population flowed in, trade improved, and the choicest tracts of the most accessible timber of British Columbia began to have a slight market value. Prompted by this, the Legislature of 1888 made the first attempt to grapple with the problem of selling forest property. It placed a price of fifty cents upon every thousand feet of lumber cut, a price that has remained unaltered ever since.

Capital, as I have said before, was very scarce in the West, and the struggling saw mill owner needed all that he possessed for the active development of his business. He could not easily afford to sink money in the purchase of timber lands. Hence that same Legislature of 1888 organized the system of leasing Crown timber, a system that gave the lumberman all the stumpage that he needed without obliging him to pay cash for it. Moreover, by granting these leases at the cheap rental of ten cents per acre to bona fide operators only, the establishment of new saw mills in the Province was given direct encouragement.

For seventeen years this leasing system continued to exist as the standard method of disposing of the provincial forests, but long before its abolition a most important change had been made in the idea behind it, which had been originally—as I have said—the encouragement of immediate sawmilling operations in the Province by grants of cheap Crown stumpage. In reality, the first step toward the construction of the modern forest policy of the Provincial Government had been made. That step was simply the granting of leases at higher rates to non-operators; the throwing open of timber lands to the investor.

And now let me summarize the situation as it existed in 1905, the year in which the leasing of timber was brought to an end; the year that saw the adoption of a new and truly remarkable policy by the Province of British Columbia. By that year, about one and a half million acres of the Crown timber lands had passed by sale or by railway grant into private ownership and out of Government control; another million acres had been transferred to lessees. Probably thirty billion feet of standing timber had been alienated. Neither of the two forms of tenure secured to the people of the Province any satisfactory share in the future value of the stumpage they parted with for any future increase in the value of these two and a half million acres would benefit the private lessee or purchaser and not the Government. As it was very evident that the value of British Columbian timber would rise greatly in the years to come, it was most desirable that some better method than lease or sale should be discovered for disposing of the Crown forests.

To quote the words of our report, "the legislative problem was solved in a most ingenious manner." In this year, 1905, the Government threw open the timber lands of the whole Province. It invited private individuals to join it in a partnership in each and every square mile of the Crown forests. There was no sale, no auction, even no lease. The incoming partners were asked to sink no capital. The investor was merely asked to register a formal application to become a partner with the Government in the timber on such-and-such a square mile of the Province—and the partnership was his. Stated in these attractive terms, the procedure sounds like some wild story of a commercial fairyland, where timber lands and wealth are given for the asking; but the truth is that a number of sound and useful "strings" were attached to these British Columbian gifts. In fact, the idea of a gift was entirely absent from the mind of the Provincial Government. The Government freely admitted investors to partnership in Crown timber, it is true, but it did so absolutely on its own terms, and it frankly admitted that only the future rise in stumpage and lumber values

would enable it to say what these terms should be.

In fact, the partnership arrangement could have been stated thus: "Here"—might have said the Government—"are immense forests that will be put to no use for many years to come. They produce no revenue; they are in constant danger of destruction by fire; and it is beyond our power, financially, to give them any efficient protection. Moreover, the Province needs revenue now, in its growing time and youth. Therefore, we will place these forests in private management under our supreme control, and we shall frame regulations from time to time, in order to make sure that the timber is properly looked after. The revenue needed by the Province and that needed for the conservation of the forest, we shall obtain by requiring investors to pay for their partnership rights—so much a year for their partnership rights and so much as royalty on any timber they may cut. As the market, or 'prospective,' or 'speculative,' value of stumpage rises, we will take our fair share of the 'unearned increment' by requiring a larger annual payment to be made to us. As the profits of lumbering operations increase, we will take our fair share of these by requiring a larger royalty. To begin with, we shall require the same royalty that we have been obtaining for the last seventeen years, viz., fifty cents a thousand feet; and we shall require an annual payment of about one and three-fifths cents per thousand."

This, then, was the logic of the policy of 1905, and the result is a matter of common knowledge. Upon these extremely moderate and equitable terms nine million acres of timber land were taken up by investors within three years.

Now it is evident that no ordinary situation had been created. Nine million acres of some of the choicest timber in the world represents a property of enormous magnitude, and the transfer of this from the Government to a partnership in which a very large number of private individuals were placed in active management, gave rise inevitably to a host of most complex problems. For example, think for a moment of the difficulty of adjusting the claims of the Government, the operator and the investor upon any point where they should happen to conflict. The Government, in fact, had practically gone into the timber business on a vast scale and it was faced by the triple duty of securing to the people of the province fair treatment for their forests and fair prices for the timber sold; of giving

equitable treatment to the investor in crown stumpage, and of building up by wise assistance the active operations of the lumbering industry. Since 1905, this duty had become (as Stevenson has said of honesty in modern life, "as difficult as any art.")

In these remarkable circumstances, the government felt that the most careful and deliberate study of the situation was imperative. It placed a reserve upon all the remaining timber lands of the crown (that are variously estimated at one-quarter or one-third of the timber areas under provincial control, in the neighborhood, let us say, of four million acres) and it proceeded to appoint a royal commission of inquiry, composed of Mr. Fulton, who then held the portfolio of lands, Mr. Goodeve and myself.

I.

From the beginning, our work as commissioners fell naturally into two divisions, study of forest conditions in the Province; study of forest conditions elsewhere. By contrasting the impressions we obtained from these two sources we endeavored to arrive at a sound judgment concerning the improvements we should recommend in the forest policy and forest administration of British Columbia. We found at once, that in practical matters of forestry there was much for the province to learn. The older parts of Canada and many of the States of the Union had passed through the crude and early stage of forest exploitation at which we ourselves had just arrived; ideas and methods new to us had been well tried and proven by other governments. Ontario, Quebec, the United States Forest Service, the voluntary fire associations of the western States, each of these could show us how to do something that we ought to do.

I should be afraid to venture an opinion concerning the number of books, pamphlets and reports on forest subjects we received and digested. There was available material here and there. But on the whole, we read the voluminous literature of the beginnings of forestry upon the continent of America with a feeling akin to disappointment. We were depressed by the smallness of the work that had been accomplished and by the greatness of what ought to have been done; by the absence of experiment and investigation; and by the meagre amount of information concerning forest resources. There seemed to be so much academic discussion, so much good sentiment about conservation, and so little

practical support given to aggressive work, so little expenditure of hard cash. It was like the Scotchman's breakfast in the fishing story—a bottle and a half of the best alcohol with a half-penny bum. We grew accustomed to State Boards of Forestry that were all title and annual report, and no treasury.

The upshot of the matter was that we became convinced that conservation in British Columbia ought to be a very different and a very business-like affair. That is what conservation means, at bottom; the application of ordinary business principles to natural resources. It must be action and not mere talk; immediate action and expenditure of large sums of money. Hence our recommendations to the government that "large appropriations must be made and a well-manned specialized forest service brought into being, thoroughly equipped."

In the matter of conservation, gentlemen, the Province occupies a position that, looking at the history and the sad experience of forest countries, may be described as unique. Fire has ravaged certain districts; man has wasted timber freely; but British Columbia is in the extraordinary position of being able to undertake the conservation of the public forests before and not after fire and waste have squandered the bulk of them.

We came to the broad conclusion that upon two conditions natural re-afforestation would take place in British Columbia. "Firstly," we said, "both the young growth and the old must be protected from fire; secondly, there must be exercised a firm control over the methods under which the present forest crop is being removed. In short, effective re-afforestation depends largely upon effective discouragement of waste." "And," we continued, "by protection from fire we do not mean the mere temporary employment here and there of men to fight conflagrations that have been allowed to spread. We have in mind the active prevention of fire by the systematic work of a well-knit organization such as that described in our report. This work would include, as a matter of urgency, the task of evolving for each locality a sound method of dealing with the reckless style of lumbering that leaves in every cut-over area a fire-trap of debris. That the young timber upon which our whole future as a lumber-producing country depends should be left, at the pleasure of any thoughtless workman, to grow up under the imminent menace of fire,

is so absurd commercially that an attempt at regulation is imperative."

A vexed question—this one of the disposal of debris; but one for experiment and not for discussion. The expenditure of a little public money on experiments will soon decide whether or not it will be commercially feasible in British Columbia, as it has been in other forest regions, to put an end to the liberty of careless workmen "to leave debris in any manner that may suit their own convenience, and without the least regard for the safety of the cut-over area or of the adjoining forests."

As for logging regulations, we felt that the time was opportune for the restriction of waste. The levying of royalty upon all waste should prove an effectual remedy.

Taking a comprehensive view of the whole subject, we felt that this great timber business of the Government of British Columbia should be placed upon the soundest financial footing. Hence our recommendation that capital should be kept intact, that it should not be dissipated by treating it as current revenue. Royalties, we felt, were true forest capital, and we urged most strongly that they should be returned to the source from which they were produced in the form of protection for the growing crop. "No special circumstances," we continued, "that would justify departure from ordinary business principles have yet been proved to exist. General natural re-afforestation, though probable, is not an established fact in the Province, and our uncertainty regarding it will not be removed until a thorough investigation has been made by the forest service. Until definite information has been obtained, we consider it essential that no surplus of royalty-capital should pass into general revenue." We recommended the establishment of a forest sinking fund.

The rest of our conclusions, gentlemen, you will find in our official report. In many a practical matter of forest protection, as I have already said, our young Province has much to learn from older communities, though it is learning fast. But in the matter of forest policy we have no doubts and no humility. We challenge the governments of the continent to produce a method of administering a tremendous forest estate that in breadth of statesmanship is comparable to the policy conceived and elaborated by the Hon. Richard McBride and his government. To have put a stop to alienation of the public forests and yet, without alienation, to have raised the annual forest revenue to two and a half million dollars is an extraordinary achievement. Further than this, so well thought out has been this provincial policy, that without the least danger to the public interest the provincial Government was able, only last year, to give increased stability to the lumbering industry by granting a perpetual title to those who had made investments in the nine million acres of licensed timber lands. It was possible, at one and the same stroke, to advance the public interest by, for the direct effect of security of tenure was to enlist the hearty cooperation of investors in the conservation of the timber they owned jointly with the Government.

The provincial policy, is based upon matterly principles:

- (1) No alienation of the people's forests.
- (2) Absolute reservation of a fair share of the "unearned increment" on Crown timber.
- (3) Partnership between the government and the lumbermen in the profits of the lumbering industry.
- (4) The judicious holding in reserve of forest areas that can be thrown into the market should any stumpage-holding monopoly threaten the Province.

Let me ask whether you think well of a government that in three short years has changed its annual expenditure in the war against forest fires from sixteen thousand to one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars? Is there not a touch of the magnificent in this swift recognition of a duty?

And now, gentlemen, let me enlist your interest in the progress of conservation in the part of Canada from which I come. The protection and the wise control of the cutting of the two hundred and forty billion feet of timber in British Columbia forests is of importance to the entire West; for this timber builds the prairie farms. Nay, further, the conservation of half the merchantable timber of Canada is a matter that affects you. Canada will not become the great wheat-producing country that we hope to see, her, the growth of a farming population of millions in the vast region of the timbered prairie will be hampered and discouraged if less lumber can be obtained freely and cheaply for the building of the homes. Over-cutting in the United States will at no distant date exhaust that source of cheap supply; the eye of Canada will need its lumber for itself. The proximity of coal was the vital factor that built up the iron industry, that backbone of Great Britain's commercial supremacy. The proximity of timber—British Columbia timber—will be the vital factor that shall enable the granary of Canada to produce its wheat. The cheap lumber that will build the farms will be the British Columbian. In this respect, I claim our provincial forest policy is one of the national questions of Canada.

H. M. Ships That Were in B. C. Waters

Capt. Parry, R.N., has favored the Colonist with the following interesting contribution, which is most timely. It is hoped that his request for further information in respect to the ships in these waters since 1845 will be complied with. He writes:

Sir—In connection with the list of commanders-in-chief of the Pacific station from its formation in 1837 until its abolition, that I recently sent you, I think the inclosed list of H. M. ships which are believed to have been in British Columbia waters between the years 1845 and 1905 may also be of interest to your readers.

As in the case of the list referred to above, I must preface this by stating that I am only too well aware of its probable inaccuracies, and shall be most grateful to anyone who can give me authentic information to enable additions or corrections to be made to it.

My sources of information have been so many and varied that I cannot quote them in extenso, but they include the well-known histories of British Columbia, official records of various kinds, and navy lists when available. The commencing date of 1845 in this list will strike the reader at once in comparison with that of the first year of the commanders-in-chief, viz., 1837; this is accounted for in the following manner:

The "Pacific" station as now known, was first so called in 1837, prior to them being termed, I believe, the "South Coast of America" station; but although in 1837, B.C. waters were formally included in the new command, no attention was paid to this part of the station until 1845, when H. M. S. America, commanded by Captain the Hon. John Gordon, was despatched to Vancouver Island to make a report on the coast to assist the home government in settling the boundary question then pending. The officer in command was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, then prime minister of England, and is currently reported to have condemned the whole country wholesale, for the primary reason that the salmon here would not take a fly!

It is a curious coincidence that the ship sent to report in connection with the great boundary question then under discussion between the British and United States governments should have been called the "America."

The Cormorant, Fisgard, Constance and Inconstant quickly followed the America into B. C. waters, as also H. M. surveying vessels Herald and Pandora, and since those days the supply has been continuous.

Such a list as this must recall much of interest to almost all residents of the coast of British Columbia, and it is to fulfil this object,

combined with the wish that a record of this kind should be preserved that I venture to forward it.

J. D. PARRY,
Captain, R.N.

- British men-of-war in British Columbia waters between the years 1845 and 1905:
- Albatross, 1875-8.
 - Alert, 1858-60, 1867.
 - America, 1845.
 - Amethyst, 1859.
 - Amethyst, 1875-78.
 - Amphitrite, 1859-55.
 - Amphion, 1899-90 and 1897-9 and 1901-4.
 - Arethusa, 1900.
 - Asia, 1847-50.
 - Bacchante, 1880-2.
 - Bonaventure, 1904-5.
 - Boxer, 1869-73.
 - Brisk, 1853-6.
 - Calypso, 1848 and 1858-9.
 - Cameleon, 1863 and 1870-3.
 - Caroline, 1886-9.
 - Champion, 1881-2 and 1889-95.
 - Chanticleer, 1861-71.
 - Charybdis, 1864 and 1869-71.
 - Clio, 1859-65.
 - Collingwood, 1847.
 - Comus, 1882-3 and 1866-7.
 - Condor, 1901-2.
 - Conquest, 1886-9.
 - Constance, 1846-9.
 - Constance, 1883-5.
 - Cormorant, 1846.
 - Cormorant, 1886-9.
 - Daedalus, 1850-3.
 - Daphne, 1849-55.
 - Daphne, 1889-92.
 - Daring, 1875-8.
 - Devastation, 1861-4.
 - Dido, 1853-6.
 - Driver, 8150.
 - Egeria, 1889-05.
 - Espiegle, 1889-91.
 - Fantome, 1875-8.
 - Fawn, 1871-3.
 - Fisgard, 1846.
 - Flora, 1903-5.
 - Forward, 1860-69.
 - Ganges, 1857-60.
 - Gannet, 1879-83.
 - Garnet, 1891-4.
 - Gorgon, 1848.
 - Grafton, 1902-4.
 - Melpomene, 1890-3.
 - Modeste, 1846.
 - Monarch, 1854-7.
 - Mutine, 1862.
 - Mutine, 1882-5.
 - Myrindom, 1873-6.
 - Nymph.
 - Ocean, 1889-90.
 - Opal, 1876-8.
 - Osprey, 1877-80.
 - Pandora, 1846-7.
 - Pelican, 1879-81 and 1884-7.
 - Penguin, 1877-80.
 - Petrel, 1872-6.
 - Phaeton, 1897-1903.
 - Pheasant, 1890-1901.
 - Plumper, 1859-61.
 - Portland, 1860-53.
 - President, 1853-5.
 - Plyades, 1858-60 and 1871.
 - Reindeer, 1871-5.
 - Repulse, 1872-6.
 - Rocket, 1875-82.
 - Royal Arthur, 1893-6.
 - Ringdove, 1879.
 - Sappho, 1882-5.
 - Satellite, 1857-60 and 1869.
 - Satellite, 1884-5 and 1894-7.
 - Scout, 1866-67 and 1871-3.
 - Scylla, 1871-3.
 - Shah, 1876-9.
 - Shannon, 1879-80.
 - Shearwater, 1867.
 - Shearwater, 1902-5.
 - Sparrowhawk, 1866-72.
 - Sparrowhawk, 1897-1903.
 - Sutlej, 1862-66.
 - Swift, 1852.
 - Swiftsure, 1882-5 and 1888-9.
 - Tartar, 1860-2.
 - Tenedos, 1872-6.
 - Termagant, 1860.
 - Thetis, 1879-82.
 - Thetis, 1879-82.
 - Topaz, 1869-62 and 1867-8.
 - Tribune, 1869-60 and 1862-3.
 - Trincomalee, 1853-6.
 - Triumph, 1879-82 and 1885-8.
 - Turquoise, 1878-80.
 - Virago, 1853-5.
 - Virago, 1897-1903.
 - Vixen, 1857-60.
 - Warspite, 1890-3 and 1899-1902.
 - Wild Swan, 1885-8 and 1895-7.
 - Zealous, 1866-72.

- Grappler, 1860.
- Havannah, 1855-9.
- Hecate, 1861-3.
- Herald, 1846-7.
- Heroine, 1883-5.
- Hyacinth, 1886-8 and 1893-5.
- Icarus, 1889 and 1896-1902.
- Imperieuse, 1896-9.
- Inconstant, 1846.
- Kingfisher, 1881-4.
- Leander, 1897-1900.
- Malacca, 1866-7.
- Magicienne, 1857.

Note.—The repetition of a ship's name in this list indicates that the later was a new vessel.

H. M. S. Egeria, Ganges Harbor, B. C., 1905.

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

"What was that?" asked the interested individual.

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

"And now?"

"And now Black and White are blue."

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

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

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

"Yes," said Tom Poorman, "I've been invited to her wedding, but I'm not going."

"But," urged his friend, "do you think you can afford to have your absence noticed?"

"Better than I can afford to have my presents noticed. That's the trouble."

"Why do you say so positively that a man can't do wrong by marrying a widow?"

"Why, it's plain enough that if a man marries a widow he don't marry a miss."

Sir Hiram Maxim was born in Salem, Mass., in 1840. He was educated at the age of 15, working in the school in the winter. Here he made a trial of the present typewriter. He has been the first in America in which the spokes in tension.

During the civil war he left Fitchburg, Mass., where he was a draughtsman. He war he left Fitchburg, Mass., where he was a draughtsman. He war he left Fitchburg, Mass., where he was a draughtsman.

While at Boston he went to New York as a draughtsman. Works at the foot of the Pacific Mail.

It had been said to know that she was making a machine for luminous purposes. mixture of a unified discovered no less of accomplishing a regulating device. tion of the air during it was carburated produced a pressure allowed air to pass into the pipe leading offier system, the ated by the specific this purpose a cylinder beam in the rich, the cylinder movement a valve the air around the machine of this type.

Iron Works for the ticut, of which Bill was followed by a gasoline was first heat under a pressure square inch. The to force the need. This machine made form density and came into general New York post office. Home, New York mills were equipped and one with a call installed at Saratoga the "Grand Union" and the Windsor.

Later on, Sir Hiram made out many patents, and put up the first Saratoga Springs, inventor of the system incandescent light covering a process. ized the filament, them electrically. phere of hydro-carbon a new process of drive, reducing the fty cents per population for keeping electric lighting of the number of apparatus was ex-

Sir Hiram was Legion of Honor. In 1883, he was won and came gun. Up to that time, he was made a movement of the instant of firing, used in automatic. But this system a bottle-neck milita made worked by breech block, that it was allowed to energy thus developments of bringing transferring them, rel, firing them, expelling them, bringing the new.

When it was that an American workshop in F made a machine, and fire itself, a minute, from the powder, from the altogether too gun was very much came to see it, fr Over 200,000 cartridges were visitors. This the first rank of that as he had lem that he might about to pay a the secret of the powder. Many

Sir Hiram Maxim

Sir Hiram Maxim is of Puritan parentage, and was born in Sangerville, Me., February 5, 1840. He was educated at the common schools and at the age of 16 commenced to serve an apprenticeship as a carriage maker at Abbott, Me., working in the summer time and going to school in the winter, up to the age of 20. Here he made a tricycle with bicycle wheels of the present type. These are believed to have been the first wheels ever made in America in which the hub was suspended by spokes in tension.

During the civil war he was employed at the engineering works of his uncle at Fitchburg, Mass., where he worked first as a machinist, then as a brass finisher, and finally as a draughtsman. During the last year of the war he left Fitchburg and went to Boston, where he entered the employ of Oliver P. Drake as a draughtsman. Drake was a very clever philosophical instrument maker, and also a builder of automatic gas machines.

While at Boston, Maxim invented many different forms of gas machines. From Boston he went to New York, where he was employed as a draughtsman at the Novelty Iron Works at the foot of East Twelfth street. At that time this firm had in hand the building of the Pacific Mail steamers.

It had been said by those who pretended to know that there was no possible way of making a machine for carbureting air for illuminating purposes, which would produce a mixture of a uniform density, but Sir Hiram discovered no less than three separate systems of accomplishing this. In one system, the regulating device was operated by the expansion of the air during the carbureting step. If it was carbureted too much, the expansion produced a pressure that opened a valve and allowed air to pass directly from the air pump into the pipe leading to the burners. In another system, the regulating device was operated by the specific gravity of the gas. For this purpose a cylinder was suspended on a scale beam in the gas. If the gas was too rich, the cylinder was buoyed up and by this movement a valve was opened which shunted the air around the carburetor. A very large machine of this type was made at the Novelty Iron Works for the American club in Connecticut, of which Bill Tweed was a member. This was followed by another system in which the gasoline was first converted into a vapor by heat under a pressure of 35 pounds to the square inch. The vapor in escaping was made to force the necessary air into a gas holder.

This machine made gas of an absolutely uniform density and of any density required, and came into general use. One was placed in the New York post office, another in the Woman's Home, New York. All of A. T. Stewart's mills were equipped with such machines, and one with a capacity of 10,000 burners was installed at Saratoga Springs, where it lighted the Grand Union hotel, the St. James hotel, and the Windsor hotel.

Later on, Sir Hiram took up the subject of electricity, made many inventions, and took out many patents. He made all the apparatus and put up the first illuminated fountains at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He was the true inventor of the system of flashing which made incandescent lighting possible, that is, he discovered a process of building up and standardizing the filaments of electric light by heating them electrically in a highly attenuated atmosphere of hydro-carbon gases. He discovered a new process of making phosphoric anhydride, reducing the cost from five dollars to fifty cents per pound. He made the first regulator for keeping the pressure constant in an electric lighting system quite independently of the number of lights on the circuit. This apparatus was exhibited in Paris in 1881, and Sir Hiram was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

In 1883 he left France and went to London and commenced work on an automatic gun. Up to that time no one had ever attempted to make an automatic gun. The first gun made was operated by the backward movement of the cartridge in the barrel at the instant of firing, a system which is largely used in automatic pistols at the present day. But this system would not work with the long bottle-neck military cartridge, so the next gun made worked by the recoil of the barrel and breech block, that is, when the gun was fired it was allowed to recoil one inch, and the energy thus developed performed all the functions of bringing the cartridges into position, transferring them from the belt into the barrel, firing them, extracting the empty cases, expelling them, cocking the hammer and bringing the new cartridge into position.

When it was announced in the newspapers that an American engineer having a little workshop in Hatton Garden, London, had made a machine gun that would actually load and fire itself, at the rate of 600 rounds in a minute, from energy derived from the burning powder, the public were incredulous; it was altogether too good to be true. But the little gun was very much in evidence and everyone came to see it, from the Prince of Wales down. Over 200,000 rounds of fully loaded military cartridges were used in showing the gun to visitors. This invention put Sir Hiram in the first rank of scientific men. It was thought that as he had solved such a difficult problem that he might solve others.

At that time the British government was about to pay a very large sum of money for the secret of the German slow burning brown powder. Many of the scientific men of Lon-

don had analyzed the German powder and found that it contained no new element; they could make an exact imitation of it, but the German powder produced low pressures and high velocities and the English imitation produced high pressures and low velocities. Everyone had attempted to find out the secret by chemical means, but Sir Hiram attacked it with his microscope, and found that the German powder was slow burning because the crystals of niter, although small, were many hundreds of times greater than in the English powder. The mystery was solved and the money saved.

Sir Hiram followed this up by making a hundred different kinds of powder in a single day, all of different degrees of slow burning. The sulphur and charcoal were put in the mill and thoroughly ground and incorporated; the niter was then added and specimens taken out as the process advanced. The first specimens were very slow and the last extremely violent.

This led to a great number of other experiments with powder.

At the beginning of 1885 many officials expressed their opinion that the Whitehead torpedo could not be relied upon in a heavy sea, and Sir Hiram was requested to design a very large gun for throwing aerial torpedoes through the air instead of propelling them through the water. On May 30, 1885, he patented the gun desired and proceeded to make one. The projectile was provided with a delayed action fuse working on the same plan as the best fuses of today. The experiments with this large gun led to the manufacture of the first cordite, and curiously enough this cordite had the exact diameter and appearance of the British cordite that was made some years later. Chemically, it differed but slightly from the ballistite of Nobel.

In the early spring of 1888 Sir Hiram was requested by some high British officials to turn his attention to the manufacture of a smokeless powder, and experiments were conducted through the summer which led to patents being taken November 8, 1888. This was followed by many other patents on various kinds of smokeless powder. (See Engineering, Jan. 27, 1911.) Among these patents is one for a mixture of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton and oil. The application for a patent covering this was filed fourteen days ahead of another application for practically the same thing handed in by Prof. Abel and Prof. Dewar. In the end, however, it was found that the original cordite made by Sir Hiram in the apparatus patented in 1887 was a practical smokeless powder. It was a powder made by this process that was exhibited at Springfield, Mass., the first smokeless powder ever known in the United States.

When the French were boasting of a very remarkable explosive that they had discovered and which could be shot through armor plate without exploding from the shock, Sir Hiram set to work and very soon discovered that this much boasted explosive was a modified form of picric acid. He made it in England and it is practically the same as what is known as dunnite in the States at the present time.

When a gun was required for firing on torpedo boats Messrs. Armstrong made a gun that could be fired by four men about ten rounds in a minute. It was a very clumsy affair. Hotchkiss made a much better gun which four men were able to fire nearly twenty rounds in a minute, and this was followed up by Nordenföldt, who produced an extremely light and handy gun that four men succeeded in firing twenty-five rounds in a minute. All of these guns gave a very severe shock to the gunner, and an attempt was made to prevent them from recoiling at all. The next gun to make an appearance was Sir Hiram Maxim's. This gun was provided with a much improved system of mounting which did not give the gunner any shock at all and at the French trials, Sir Hiram, with no assistants, fired forty rounds in fifty seconds, making a record that has never been broken. The mounting of this gun was so much superior to all others that it has gone into use throughout the world on practically every form of gun. The novelty consists in placing the trunnions on a stationary sleeve and allowing the gun to recoil inside of the sleeve with a hydraulic buffer interposed between the buffer and the sleeve. All the apparatus for training the gun is attached to the sleeve instead of the barrel of the gun, thus completely eliminating the shock.

In 1889 Sir Hiram took up the subject of aerial navigation and after conducting a great number of experiments and considering the problem from every possible standpoint, it appeared to him that the best form of a flying machine would be what is known today as an aeroplane. The machine that he developed and made was practically the same as the best machines of today except that it was much larger and was driven by a steam engine instead of a petrol engine. It had the fore and after horizontal rudders the same as the Farman machine of today, and the two screw propellers rotating in opposite directions the same as the Wright machine. This machine was 17 feet wide from tip to tip, and with 600 pounds of water and three men on board, it weighed 8,000 pounds. The engine power was 360 horse-power. The screws were of wood, 17 feet 11 inches in diameter, and collectively gave a screw thrust of 2,200 pounds, which propelled the machine along a railway track at the rate of forty miles an hour, giving a lifting effect of over 10,000 pounds. But the machine was altogether too large to be easily

managed, and there was no room available in the neighborhood. It was, however, the first machine in the world that succeeded in lifting itself from the ground with a man on board.

At the last Paris Exhibition Sir Hiram was given the Personal Grand Prix in Artillery. He has also received high decorations from many governments. He was a director first in the Maxim Gun Company, then in the Maxim Nordenfeldt Company, and afterwards for twenty-seven years in Vickers Sons & Maxim, Ltd., from which he resigned at the age of seventy-one.—Hiram S. Maxim in the Scientific American.

WILL THE MANCHU SURVIVE?

Among those subjects concerning which the popular conception is erroneous must be included the Manchus. Manchuria, their original home, has been of late years so often on men's lips; the long and successful reign of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, with its many and remarkable developments, has kept in view evidences of such masterful statecraft that the average man is wont to assume that the Ta Ching dynasty will continue, like other threatened empires, to survive somehow. To those who are conversant with the facts, however, it is known that the relatively few Manchus remaining in Manchuria are extremely rude and ignorant. Writing in the National Review (London), Mr. J. O. P. Bland says: "Today the purebred Manchu stock of Manchuria amounts to less than 10 per cent of the inhabitants, and preserves little or nothing of the attributes of a dominant race. The Manchu language has also died out, so that the race has neither literature nor enduring traditions capable of arousing it from its lethargic decay."

Tzu Hsi realized the rottenness of the Manchu state. She ruled China for half a century not because of any help from her ignorant and effete kinsmen, but by the sheer force of her own courage and intelligence, "instinctively solving the problems of government by a mastery policy of divide et impera, preserving its equilibrium by the shrewdest use of all available resources, and by the constant diversion of hostile elements." Toward the close of her day, the Empress Dowager realized that the future of China must depend upon the immediate adoption of a policy of radical reform. She realized that Manchu rule in its present form was surely doomed. She realized that if China was to be preserved as a sovereign state, it must be by means of Chinese energy and intelligence grafted on to the Manchu stock. In 1905 she sent out a high commission to study the institutions of civilized countries east and west, and to report on the adoption of such as they deemed desirable. She also appreciated the fact that, as compared with that of European powers, the military capacity of China was significant. She therefore set about putting the house in order, equipping its defences on Western lines. But education and administrative reform were in her opinion the surest foundation on which to build up a regenerated empire. She therefore brought to her aid the Chinese viceroys Yuan Shih-kai, the ablest and strongest man about her, and on his advice authorized a programme of constitutional government. But Tzu Hsi is dead, Yuan Shih-kai is living in forced retirement, and chaotic intrigue reigns.

The Empress Dowager's death has in fact completely changed the whole situation. The South has viewed with increasing resentment and alarm the evidence and results of Manchu inefficiency and disorganization. The proceedings of the National Assembly have revealed the hopeless rottenness of the metropolitan administration; and only the certain fear of Japanese intervention has prevented the anti-Manchu movement from reasserting itself with renewed force.

According to Mr. Bland, some of the natives themselves are becoming aroused over these conditions: "For some time past it has been apparent that the elite of Chinese patriotism and political energy is profoundly disgusted with the middle-and-drift methods of their so-called rulers and with the notorious corruption and women-led factions of the court. Two years ago, before the real object of Prince Ito's mission to Manchuria was suspected, before it had been realized that America's loudly trumpeted role in Manchuria was Knox et præterea nihil, and that England had tacitly abandoned her part in the long-drawn farce of the 'open door,' there still appeared to be some hope of keeping the Chinese empire together, pending the necessary work of reform. That hope is now finally extinct. Manchuria, Mongolia, and the New Dominion are irretrievably doomed to that 'amalgamation' which overtook Korea, to division at the hands of the Russian and Japanese 'guarantors' of the status quo in those regions."

It is evident that as Manchuria ceases to be a part of China the Manchus also must abdicate as rulers of the dismembered empire. In the tea-houses of the capital, men today talk openly of an ancient prophecy to the effect that the Ta Ching dynasty will come to its end in the "Keng Shen" year (1920); and an extraordinary number of anti-Manchu books have lately appeared and been freely circulated, even in the North. Press and politicians, however, alike recognize the fact that it is to the interests of Russia and Japan to keep the Manchu government in its place; and the commercial powers of Europe naturally prefer the status quo, however rotten, to the tremendous possibilities of a Chinese revolution; and this knowledge imposes caution on Young China. It cannot be doubted, however, that the "hand-writing is on the wall" as regards the passing of the Manchu.

"I like to go to church."
"Why?"
"Well, it's comforting to see one man keep so many women quiet for an hour."

Rival Fleets in Solent

First and foremost among the impressions which appear to be common to all our foreign visitors is the immensity of the fleet collected in the Solent. All other impressions seem dwarfed in this. The formal review itself is merely an exercise with which all are familiar. To the active participants it means little save a good deal of standing about, a strong curiosity to see the King, and a particular hope that their own particular ship will shine a little better than its neighbors.

The next general or semi-general impression is one of less awe for us than formerly. It is somewhat difficult to touch on this subject without seeming to strike a jarring note. Time was when all foreign naval officers held their British counterparts in somewhat the same kind of esteem as the small boy in the third form has for his schoolfellow in the sixth. Today, if Germany and the United States are not in the sixth, they are near enough to it no longer to feel any particular inferiority.

This is most noticeable with the Americans years ago when the United States navy was of small account, and mainly remarkable for the absurd appearance of some of its ships, you could not be with an American naval officer very long before you heard something about how the American fleet could whip creation! "Yankee bluster" this was always put down as; but there are indications today that it was the American way when in the presence of British ships. Today the men from the biggest ship at the review no more think of talking about whipping creation or bragging in any way than they do of trying to use the Delaware as an aeroplane. They are quiet and self-contained, associating with British naval officers on terms of complete professional equality.

The Germans keep more to themselves. They have always the air of being somewhat surprised at not finding themselves objects of personal dislike and hostility. They are generally reserved, especially on Service topics. Back in the old days the Germans never had quite that respect for the British navy that other navies had; today, either in imagination or in fact, one seems to see a touch of sense of superiority. They are, of course, trained to believe that the "invincibility" of the British navy is a myth. They are far too polite to do or say anything to hint at this, but one feels that it is there. Certainly, of all the nations gathered, it is the Germans who have what a Frenchman described to me as "the air to be cockshure." Well, it is a useful feeling to have, provided the foundations for it are assured. In conclusion, they take the deepest interest in our ships, and are obviously proud that the Von der Tann makes an excellent showing against any of our Dreadnought cruisers.

The Austrians, considering their nationality, are wonderfully different from the Germans. It is difficult to put one's finger on the difference, but there it is. They are smart and well set up; they have the military air of Germans, in contrast to the peculiar nautical type of British, Americans, and French. It is, or was, a tradition of the British navy that Austrians are the jolliest and nicest of all foreign naval officers; they have not lost their popularity.

The Japanese we all know. They wander round, keenly interested in everything. Dreadnoughts and clockwork aeroplane models, forts and photographs, all are objects of delight to Japanese bluejackets. There are not the remotest signs of hostility between them and the Russians. Weird folk are these Russian sailors; they go about with broad smiles and none of the inquiring spirit so characteristic of their late enemies.

The Russians, as owners of the only ship present that has ever been in action (for both the Japanese ships are later than the war) are objects of peculiar interest. The ship shows no signs worth mentioning of what she has been through. Her officers are mainly typical of the happy-go-lucky souls who have no overwhelming love for the sea and do not pretend to it. They believe in making the best of life, and Tsushima has left no mark upon them.

The French are the ultra nautical looking folk. By no stretch of imagination could one take the average French officer for anything but what he is. Beside him even a British naval officer loses something of the sea air. It is a quaint thing, but a true one, that the French are generally more interested in the Victory than in the Neptune. This is not due to professional slackness. But in these days of photographs and naval annuals people get so familiar with modern ships that the actual seeing of them is more spectacular than anything else. As a spectacle the Victory means more to a Frenchman. The French were handsomely beaten at Trafalgar, but they have nothing to be ashamed of for their share in that. The glory of the Redoubtable is not dimmed by the fact that the French fleet was defeated, and there are plenty of Frenchmen who believe that the death of Nelson was a heavier blow to England than all she gained by the destruction of Villeneuve's ships. What Napoleon is to us, Nelson is to the French—the figure of central interest in past history. I should put the French as the "dark horse" of the review squadron of foreign ships. As "possible enemies" to any one they are either the least dangerous or the most. It just depends on circumstances. It is the navy of "possibilities," which may never

come off, but the material for something otherwise is there.

Something akin to the French are the Italians—another naval power unduly discounted in this country. On board an Italian ship they talk nineteen to the dozen, and the talk is of everything except "shop." You hear the buzz of conversation, and contrast it badly with the comparative silence of Northern wardrooms, and without further ado jump at conclusions with the Northern mind. But when you wander round the ship you find the latest British or American detail, improvement, idea installed as an everyday object, and you begin to think. How much of it is Charles de Grave Sells, the English engineer resident in Italy, and how much pure Italian, you cannot determine. You remember a little later that it was the Italian Cuniberti who invented Dreadnoughts, and Sells who, as it were, put them on the market. Ultimately you come away with the idea that Lord Charles Beresford saw further through the milestones than most men when he implied that our future depends upon the attitude of Italy.

The surprise packet of the review goes to China. Ten years ago on board a Chinese ship you met pigtail and a uniform on dressing-gown lines. Today you find a mighty, clean ship, European uniforms, perfect cleanliness, and perfect discipline. The ship is nowhere with the principal Japanese representative, but the personnel are in no way behind the premier Asiatic competitor. The fact is well worth noting.

Reviewing the whole in a general way, I give first place in what may be called "the field" to China, the second to Sweden, and the third to the South American Republics. These minor navies have been hopelessly underestimated in the past as regards personnel. Their ships, which are easily assessed, go for nothing—but I am here merely considering the human element. Whether or not fate be working for Armageddon on the water, no conscientious observer can avoid one main conclusion, and that is, that since "specimens" were sent to the last Coronation review, every navy has got nearer into our form, and that things are more and more reverting to the dictum of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, two hundred odd years ago, "Where ships and men are equal, 'tis, without a miracle, numbers that gain the victory," or Nelson's "Only numbers can annihilate." It may serve political purposes of the moment to claim for our own navy special qualifications which will be a set off against superior numbers. But "despising the enemy" has ever been a risky game, and never more risky than now. To the impartial observer nothing is plainer than the great advances made in efficiency by practically all the foreigners present.—Fred J. Lane in London Standard.

PLENTY OF DUCKS IN CHINA

Those traveling in foreign lands are apt to note with interest many peculiarities of the people of different nations, and of course are apt to notice the different kinds of fowls and animals found in different countries.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. Their voices are a familiar sound in every town and country spot of the seacoast and the interior of the vast empire. Even in the large cities ducks abound. They dodge between the coolies' legs; they fit squawking out of the way of the horses. Their indignant quack will not unsend down the roar of urban commerce. Children herd ducks on every road, on every pond, on every farm, on every lake, on every river. There is no back yard without its duckhouse. There is no boat, little or great, without its duck quarters.

All over the land there are great duck-hatching establishments, many of them of a capacity huge enough to produce 50,000 young ducks every year.

Duck among the Chinese is a staple delicacy. It is salted and smoked like ham or beef. It is served as a delicacy prepared in many ways, and a number of travelers declare only the Chinese know how to cook and serve a nice fat duck.

In royal households and among the very wealthy the duck is served in a particular style in honor of any distinguished guest, and those fortunate enough to have eaten it say it is far beyond anything they get elsewhere in the way of prepared fowl.

Many ducks are exported from China, and it promises to be a growing industry.

REALISTIC

Tommy came home the other evening with his clothes full of holes.
"What have you been doing to yourself?" asked his mamma, quite alarmed.
"We were playing 'shop,'" replied Tommy, "and I was the cheese."

COULDN'T DO IT

"No use," growled Mr. Smith to his wife from the bathroom, "I can't do it."
"What is it dear?" his wife asked.
"Oh, the doctor told me to drink hot water an hour before dinner. Here I have been drinking about fifteen minutes and haven't got a quart down yet."

The Last Friday in July is the Reason for the Following Extraordinary Bargains

All Children's Summer and Early Fall Coats, Regular from \$5 to \$12.50, On Sale Friday at Each, \$2.50

This is a most extraordinary bargain. The carpenters are tearing down our stock rooms on the fourth floor, and we are compelled to dispose of all our reserve stock regardless of the cost. We don't intend these fine Coats to become stock soiled, and—judging by the reductions we have made—every coat will be disposed of by Friday evening. There is now a splendid variety of Lined and Unlined Coats made from box cloths, tweeds and serges, in colors red, navy, cream, brown and fawn, to fit girls from 6 to 14 years old, and many styles to choose from. Regular values from \$5 to \$12.50. On sale Friday, each **\$2.50**

Friday in the Mantle Department—\$15 \$20 and \$25 Summer Dresses to be Sold at \$6.90

This lot includes a great variety of very choice models, in white and pale colors, made of high-grade muslins and mulls. Some of these are handsomely embroidered, others are beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery insertions, shaded embroideries or all-over eyelet embroideries. Have long, three-quarter and peasant sleeves, Dutch or round yokes, and high necks. All one-piece dresses. Not one of these dresses are worth less than \$15, and many are worth \$25. But all must be sold before we take stock at, each **\$6.90**

Remarkable Bargains in Cloth and Silk Dresses on Friday—Sale Price \$5

There are too many styles to describe. Every dress is a remarkable bargain, and not one is worth less than \$15. The line includes dresses in marquisettes, silks, Panamas and poplins, some with richly embroidered net yokes and necks, embroidered sailor collars and Dutch necks, peasant or three-quarter sleeves, and plain gored skirts, some with deep knee bands, others with panels back and front. Every dress represents excellent value, and a great saving to the purchaser. Special for Friday's selling, each **\$5.00**
See View Street Window Display

Taffeta Silk Waists at \$1, Friday

Here is a splendid bargain in Tailored Taffeta Waists. They come in colors dark and light brown, myrtle and moss green, navy blue and black, have high necks, long sleeves, link cuffs and fastening down the front under box pleat. Some are strictly tailored, while others are trimmed with bands of material and pipings of Paisley silk. Special For Friday's selling, each **\$1.00**
See Window Display on Broad Street

Tremendous Reductions on Various Useful Articles on the Main Floor

Friday

- 250 Yards Embroidery and Insertion, in various widths and in many very neat designs. Regular 10c per yard. Special for Friday's selling, per yard **2 1/2c**
- 500 Yards Embroidery and Lace Insertion, in many very handsome styles and various widths. Regular value per yard 20c, on Friday, per yard **5c**
- 24 Motor Scarfs, in assorted colors, the last of our stock of \$1 values, to be cleared out at each, on Friday **25c**
- 300 Yards Colored Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors and regularly sold at, per yard, 20c, on sale Friday, per yard **5c**
- Beautiful Sunshades. There are 9 only left, they are in a variety of colors and styles, not one of them is worth less than \$6.50, while some are worth \$9.50. All to be sold on Friday, at each **\$1.50**
- Motor Scarves. This is a very superior lot in plain, pale colors, short and Paisley designs, 3 yards long by 1 yard wide. Regular value to \$6.50. Special Friday **\$2.50**
- Children's and Misses' Hose, in 1 and 1 rib, colors black and brown only, stainless dyes, full fashioned and very durable quality. Regular 35c a pair, Sale price Friday, 3 pairs for **50c**
- Embroidered Lisle Hose, in colors grey, mauve, white, tan, pink and black, embroidered in colored silk. Special Friday, 2 pairs for **25c**
- Fancy Cotton Hose, including stripe, check, spot and spray designs, colors mauve, green, black, navy, grey, champagne, pink, etc., full fashioned, stainless dyes. Regular 50c a pair, Friday **25c**
- Collars and Jabots. This is a large lot of assorted odds and ends, including Dutch Eaton and stand-up-turn-over collars, military collars, heavy Paisley collars, and a large selection of lace and embroidery collars. Values up to 50c each, to clear at, each **10c**

Today in the Candy Department

- Marrow Bone, per lb. **15c**
- Taffy Wafers, per lb. **25c**
- Cocoonut Chocolates, per lb. **25c**

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY'S SELLING

Several Pails of Mixed Candies, regularly sold at 25c a pound, will go on sale at, per pound **10c**

Preserving Kettles at 25c, Friday

These should prove to be a great attraction to the hardware department on Friday morning. They are all the best pressed steel grey enamel goods, fitted with strong wire handles, tip-up handles on the side and pouring lip, capacity 8 quarts. Regular 50c each. Friday's special bargain, each **25c**

Your Opportunity—75c Silks at 15c

Friday

This is our way of cleaning out the balance of our 75c Silks, including Ninons, Taffeta, Tamaline and Foulards, in a great variety of colors. Don't judge the quality of the goods by the low price. We intend to clean out the whole stock, and have cut the price to accomplish our object. Special for Friday's selling, per yard **15c**

Extraordinary Sale of Men's Suits, Friday—Two Prices Only, \$7.75 and \$14.50, Reg. Values to \$30

This is, without doubt, the best Clothing value that we have offered for over two years. We have decided to clear out every Man's Spring and Summer Suit regardless of cost. Fine imported worsteds and tweeds, in all the latest styles, shades and patterns. These suits are all tailored and trimmed in the best styles possible. In two and three-button, long lapel effects.
See View Street windows next Main Entrance for Friday. Regular \$22.50 to \$32.50. Friday **\$14.75**
All Our Men's Suits, in tweeds and fancy worsteds, in values from \$12.50 to \$15, go on sale Friday at **\$7.75**
Great Reductions in All Lines of Boys' Wash Suits, in Buster and Russian Styles

Summer Weight Cloth Skirts at \$2.50, Friday

These come in white and navy blue poplins, with panel back and front and pleated at the sides and trimmed with bands of material and self-covered buttons. All sizes now in stock, and represent a very rare bargain at, each **\$2.50**

Millinery Department—Children's Hats and Bonnets Regular to \$3.75, Friday at \$1 and 50c Each

Children's Hats and Bonnets, in many very dainty shapes, made of fine white straw and white muslins, trimmed with very neat ribbons and sprays of foliage and flowers. Every hat in this lot is a bargain at \$3.75—the regular price—but at Friday's special clearance price they are a wonderful bargain. Price, each **\$1.00**
Beautiful Hats and Bonnets, in white and Tuscan straw shapes, trimmed with dainty ribbons and flowers, not one worth less than \$1.75, will go on sale Friday in order to clean up the line before stocktaking, at, each **50c**
Sailor Hats, in a variety of styles, all reduced for Friday's selling, to, each **50c**

Men's Shirts and Sox, Specially Low Priced for Friday's Selling

Men's Shirts—About 30 dozen Men's Print, Negligee Shirts, in fancy colors and white. Some with pleated bosoms, others plain. All sizes. Regular value \$1 per garment. Sale Price **65c**
Print Negligee Shirts, with jin. laundered cuff and laundered collar band. Have pleated fronts and are cut coat style, full size body. Colors black and white, blue and white, mauve and white, also in fancy stripes and sprays. Regular value \$1.50 and \$1.25. To clear, each **95c**
Men's Sox, very fine silk finished lisle, in plain colors and black. Full fashioned and very comfortable. Regular values 35c a pair. Sale Price **25c**
About 20 Dozen Men's Shirts, negligee style, with starched collar band and short starched band cuff, in fancy stripes, spots and checks. Sizes 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2 and 16, mostly 14, 14 1/2 and 16. This will be the last sale of this class of shirts at 35c this season. Shop early if you want them—they are our regular 75c values. Special for Friday's selling **25c**

Friday in the Shoe Department—Men's Oxford Shoes Worth \$4 a Pair, Reduced to \$1.95

This is a record cut on Shoes. It is rare that we make such a reduction, but in this case we cannot help ourselves. The carpenters are busy tearing down our stock rooms on the third and fourth floors in order to make new and commodious show rooms, and until the alterations are complete we must keep the stock down as much as possible. Hence these Big Reductions on Summer Footwear. We are determined to clean out every pair of these fine shoes—and if price reductions are any inducement, we shall soon accomplish our object.
Men's Oxfords, in tan Russia calf, button models of the very latest and most popular lasts. Goodyear welts, most comfortable and stylish. Worth not less than \$4 a pair. On Sale Friday at **\$1.95**

August Furniture Sale Commences Tuesday Next

David Spencer Limited

August Furniture Sale Commences Tuesday Next

A Clearance Sale of Women's Washable Shirts at 35c each, Friday

To close out this line before taking stock, we have made a further reduction, and now offer the balance of our stock at 35c each. They are well made undershirts, will launder well, and may be had in a variety of colors, including stripes and ring designs, in colors green, pink, mauve, grey and blue, on white ground, have drawstring at waist and are finished with deep flounce of biased material. To clear at, each **35c**

Stationery Department—Writing Pads at 5c each

Spencer's Special Writing Pads, of 100 sheets of good writing paper, full letter size, ruled with faint lines and provided with a blotter, Regular 15c. Special for Friday's selling **5c**

Remnant Sale of Staples Today—Big Reductions

You can get practically anything that we carry in the Staple Department, such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Muslins, Sheetings, etc., at prices that will delight you.
This is a great opportunity to save money. Many of these lines are to be sold at less than half the regular prices, every remnant offered for sale represents marvelous values, they come in a variety of useful lengths, and should prove to be of interest to every woman in the city. Prices to please the most expectant.

Semi-Made Robes at Half Price Today

These come in a variety of very high-grade styles and colorings, including beautifully beaded nets, silk embroidered nets, tinselled robes and many other very attractive styles. This is an exceptional opportunity to buy one of these patterns—it is seldom that we reduce such fashionable goods, but owing to the extensive alterations now in progress in the store, we prefer to make a quick sale of these goods at half their regular value.

Exclusive Dress Patterns at Half Price

This line includes many very handsome patterns in such popular materials as handsomely embroidered nets, Ninons, "Cherney's Waterproof", Foulards, double width foulards and marquisettes, in a variety of handsome patterns, all to be sold at half price to clear.

Bargains in Corset Covers, Skirts and Night Gowns

Women's Drawers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with wide frill of embroidery and finished with embroidery insertion. Special **65c**
Women's Night Gowns of extra good quality cambric, high neck and long sleeves, tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with dainty embroidery. Special **65c**
Corset Covers, made of fine nainsook, made with deep yoke of dainty lace and finished with beading and ribbons. All sizes. Special **65c**
Women's Skirts, of good quality cambric, made with 18-inch flounce of fine tucked lawn and embroidery. Special **90c**
Slightly Soiled Night Gowns, made of the finest nainsook, in various styles, some very daintily trimmed with Swiss embroidery, also French and German Valenciennes lace. Regular values up to \$6.50. All to be cleaned out at, per garment **\$3.90**

3 Dozen Boys' Buster Wash Suits Regular 75c, On Sale Friday at 25c

These Suits are so ridiculously low in price that we can scarcely expect you to believe it. Yet it is a fact that three dozen suits made of strong, washable gingham, will be sold on Friday at 25c each. Our buyer says that they are the best bargains in Boys' Clothing that he has handled for a long time, and should prove to be an interesting factor in Friday's Sale. In the regular way you can't buy the material to make a suit for less than 25c, but being the last few in stock we will clean them out and give you a rare bargain at, each **25c**

VOL. L. 479.

DISSOLUTION OF PAR

Proclamation Issued Yesterday Put End to Existence of Parliament Elected in 190

ELECTION FIXED FOR SE

Abrupt Decision of Takes Member by Surprise for Country.

OTTAWA, July 27.—Parliament of Canada came into existence today, and the dissolution of a parliament elected on September 17, 1908, was the result of the decision of the House of Commons, taken on September 17, 1911, to elect a new parliament. The House of Commons, after a long and bitter struggle, has decided to elect a new parliament on September 17, 1911. The House of Commons, after a long and bitter struggle, has decided to elect a new parliament on September 17, 1911. The House of Commons, after a long and bitter struggle, has decided to elect a new parliament on September 17, 1911.

CLOSING GAME

Joe Tyler Captures Championship

VANCOUVER, July 27.—The final game of the Vancouver tennis tournament was played today at the Vancouver Tennis Club. The winner was Joe Tyler, who defeated his opponent in a hard-fought match.

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British cricket team report that they have defeated the players from Pa. Cricket in a tour of England.

SEATTLE, July 27.—The Seattle Daily Times, of the city, today appointed E. J. ... as the general secretary. The new secretary took office today and will look after the affairs of the city in private.