

WOUNDED DIE ON BATTLEFIELD

Mexican Federal Soldiers Shot Down in Fight Suffer for Want of Doctors' Attention to Wounds

MORE DESTRUCTION ON RAILWAY LINE

Two Winnipeg Men Arrested at Juarez and Later Released—Fight Expected at Mexicali

EL PASO, April 1.—

Dispatches received here today report continued destruction of railroad property between Durango and Torreon, the sacking of Mezquital Del Oro mining camp in Zacatecas and the invasion of Jalisco by an insurrecto band under Luis Moysa.

Customs Collector Sharpe announced that a quantity of ammunition en route to Mexico, supposedly for the rebels, had been seized by American troops at Columbus, N. M. Advice is given that the insurgents had established a chain of guards from Columbus to Casas Rastros, and as they control the customs house at Palomas, opposite Columbus, they were receiving arms and ammunition direct from shippers.

From Parra come advices of the arrest of Jesus Miguel Ponce, alleged to have been a bandit prior to the insurrection. Recently he has been operating with Panchovill, also a noted chief of bandits in time of peace.

B. W. and B. S. Langley of Winnipeg, Canada, arrested last night in Juarez, were released today. Both assigned statements that they had set out to join the insurrectos, but were turning back to the United States when arrested.

MEXICALI, April 1.—General Stanhope Williams, the new generalissimo, signified his accession to authority today by making a really military disposition of his forces here. His first line of battle has been established at Packard, four miles southeast of this place, where it is expected that Colonel Mayol, the federal commander, will center his attack.

Here the men of his individual command, who are nearly all Americans, are digging rifle pits and stringing barbed wire entanglements, with feverish haste.

The federals are expected to arrive on Wednesday. Although Commander-in-Chief, Williams remains at the front (Continued on Page Two, Col. Four).

Charged with Perjury. SEATTLE, April 1.—Ludovico Dallagiovanna, proprietor of the Hotel Third Avenue was indicted by the grand jury today on a charge of perjury committed when he testified relative to the proprietorship of the Sixth Avenue hotel before the city council committee that investigated charges against the police. The Sixth Avenue hotel, a large building owned by former U. S. Senator Hanson C. Squier, and alleged to have been used for immoral purposes in violation of the lease from him, his alleged accomplices in the police investigation, prominently in the police investigation, Dallagiovanna swore that he had no interest in the place, and evidence that he was a part owner was afterwards brought to light. He was released on \$5,000 bail.

Socialist for Mayor. BERKELEY, Calif., April 1.—For the first time in the history of California, a Socialist was elected mayor of a city in this state when J. Pitt Wilson, one of the most prominent Socialists on the Pacific coast, today defeated Beverly Hodgdon, the Republican incumbent, by a plurality of 244, for mayor of Berkeley. Wilson received 2,719 votes and Hodgdon 2,469. Wilson was the Socialist candidate for governor last November. He was formerly a minister of the gospel.

PARIS, April 1.—An unpublished novel by Balzac, the manuscript of which had lain hidden for over 50 years, is published here. Balzac's books are, of course, no longer protected by copyright, and the price of the book is 30 cents. The story is a curious Balzacian one.

NANAIMO FLOURISHES

Coal Output for Past Month Shows Large Increase—Other Statistics Satisfactory

NANAIMO, April 1.—The output of Nanaimo collieries of the Western Fuel Co. for the month of March totalled 85,000 tons, the largest in the history of the coal mining industry in this district.

Statistics as recorded at the government office for the month of March were 21 births, 14 deaths, and 7 marriages. During the same period 14 mineral claims were recorded and 30 certificates of work issued.

Customs returns for Nanaimo and district for March show an increase of over thirty per cent. over those of the preceding month, the collections being \$10,213.43 for February, and \$13,265.17 for March. The collections for last month were as follows: Nanaimo, \$7,116.61; Ladysmith, \$1,883.52; Chemainus, \$702.44; Clifton Bay, \$3,792.93; Port Alberni, \$1,934.00; Cumberland, \$1,968.00; Alberni, \$73.61; Courtenay, \$18.78; Total, \$13,625.17.

Earthquake Recorded.

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 1.—The seismograph at Santa Clara college tonight recorded earthquake shocks between 6.13 and 6.26 p. m. The origin has been estimated at 168.88 kilometers northwest of Santa Clara, north 26 degrees, west 34 minutes.

CAUSES DEFEAT OF CANALEJAS

Spanish Ministry Victim of Peculiar Combination of Circumstances—Ferrer's Execution Under Discussion

MADRID, April 1.—The cabinet of Premier Canalejas resigned today. The resignation was due to a dilemma in which the cabinet was placed by the debate on the Republican motion in favor of the revision of the court martial sentence pronounced on the execution of Francisco Ferrer, founder of the Modern Era.

The ministers endeavored merely to be onlookers in the duel between the Conservatives, who were in office at the time of the execution of Ferrer, and the Republicans, but finally were forced to intervene in order to defend the principles of the government procedure in the court martial. Their half-hearted defense against the violent Socialist and Republican attacks on the military authorities, however, only provoked the resentment of the latter.

It was even suggested this morning that a military cabinet should be chosen, but it is probable such a coalition would be short-lived. The Conservatives do not wish a military government, and, regretting their attitude in the Ferrer debate, are disposed to support Canalejas in order that the Cortes shall remain open and the Ferrer question be settled.

Canalejas is expected to resign today. It is likely that Canalejas will remain Prime Minister, although he will probably alter the make-up of his cabinet.

COAL LAND CASE

Judge Hanford Indicted to Suit Against Government in Matter of Alaska Land Arguments

SEATTLE, April 1.—Arguments in the St. Edward Stracey Alaska coal land case, on the motion to instruct the jury to acquit, were concluded today, and counsel for both sides submitted briefs to United States District Judge Hanford. The chief point at issue is construction of the law of 1904, extending the coal land laws to Alaska. The defendant contends that the law of 1904 differs from that of 1873 in that it does not forbid plural entries. An adverse ruling by Judge Hanford, land office officials say, would not free the defendants; the government being determined to use every resource to punish frauds. The prosecution is preparing to begin its case Monday morning.

At the close of the arguments Judge Hanford said that he was inclined to rule against the defendant's action to acquit, for the reason that the indictment might be construed to charge a conspiracy to defraud the United States by using the rights of qualified locators to acquire the property for a foreign corporation. Judge Hanford in his statement said that he was inclined to read the law of 1904 just as it stands, permitting assignment of coal claims, and not read into it the act of 1873, which the government contends should be done. Government counsel intimates that they will not try the case on the one point which Judge Hanford indicates that he will leave. Instead they will appeal or try a case in another court.

There are indictments against locators in Detroit, Chicago and Spokane.

Death of James E. Tillman.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 1.—Former Lieutenant Governor James E. Tillman, of South Carolina, died here tonight.

HISTORIC PILE ON JAMES BAY

Magnificent Additions to Parliament Buildings will Ultimately Cost in Neighborhood of Million Dollars

IMPOSING FRONT ON SUPERIOR STREET

Present Accommodation will be More than Doubled—Fitting Memorial to Growth of British Columbia

The determination of the government and Premier McBride to meet the admitted urgent necessity for more adequate accommodations here for all departments of the public service, a necessity created by the country's substantial growth, and to meet that necessity upon a scale worthy of the province and its assured future, is indicated by the announcement that Mr. F. M. Rattenbury has been instructed to prepare, and is now busily at work upon detail plans, for the completion of the various groups of buildings necessary to complete Parliament square.

Mr. Rattenbury was the architect-author of the present parliamentary pile, and which, as it has been described, is a comprehensive ideal of the new familiar and stately edifice overlooking James Bay in the confident expectation that the near future would demand a doubling or tripling of the accommodations provided, when his complete and comprehensive ideal would be developed. Having thus laid his foundations with a prophetic glimpse of the future, he now is able to carry to finality his masterpiece and (Continued on Page Two, Col. Three).

MINERS PREPARE FOR LONG STRIKE

Men in Crow's Nest Pass District Say They will Get Assistance from International Organization

STEPS TO SECURE PROVISIONS FOR IDLE

FERNIE, B. C., April 1.—The telegram from the minister of labor to the district organization officer, which was handed out to the press at Ottawa last week, did not create a favorable impression among the miners, who state that, to be fair, the minister should not confine public correspondence to officers' minutes, but should have extended his advice to the operators as well.

The same feeling prevails regarding the published despatch of J. Heron, M. P., who spoke flatteringly of the ability of President Powell, and reminded that official that he would make himself a public benefactor, bringing about the resumption of operations, which meant so much to the district. A prominent official was heard to say that it would be unfair for Mr. Powell to monopolize the benefactor business, and suggested that Mr. Heron extend his offices in the direction of benefaction to the operators, who should be allowed to share in this noble work.

The miners state that they will be supported by the international organization in their fight, which, if true, means much to the continuance of the struggle. The international treasury had a balance last year of \$160,000, and a membership of a little more than 300,000, paying the regular assessments. Assessment of fifty cents per month are now being paid to aid the strikers in the Evansfield strike in the Pittsburgh district, and another in the Colorado district. In the two places there are about 20,000 men drawing from this fund, which is kept up by the assessment mentioned.

Steps already have been taken to set machinery in motion to furnish the necessary provisions for the men in the Alberta and British Columbia districts, and this would indicate what the action of the world would be wrought.

There is to be a meeting of the executive board of the district here on Monday, at which it is supposed these matters will be discussed and arranged for. Manager Ashworth has nothing to say upon the situation, further than that since the adjournment at Calgary no communication of any kind has passed between the operators and the union officials.

KILLED BY BLAST

Superintendent of Denny Benton Mines Killed—Death—Three Men of District Daily Injured

SEATTLE, April 1.—An explosion of a blast tonight in mine No. 1 of the Denny Benton Clay and Coal company at Taylor, 32 miles south of Seattle, killed Samuel A. Tomes, aged 38, superintendent of the mine, and seriously injured James K. Miller, vice-president and general superintendent of the company. John Keenan, local manager of the company at Taylor, and Wm. Lawton, foreman of the mine, the four officials were walking through a tunnel of the mine on an inspection tour. As they entered the tunnel the day shift was leaving it by another passage, after igniting the fuse of a blast, which exploded just as the four men reached it.

Troops in Training

GALVESTON, Tex., April 1.—The first of the three principal regiments of United States troops earmarked here started on a march of about fifteen miles down Galveston Island, where they will camp tonight and march back tomorrow morning. The three transports, Sumner, Kilpatrick and McClellan, are conveying to their full capacity from the coiffier, and leaving it by a full stock of commissary and medical supplies aboard are in shape to sail on short notice, even on a long voyage.

RECORD GROWTH IN BANK CLEARINGS

Returns for First Quarter of the Year Indicate Great Improvement in Local Business Conditions

Local bank clearings for the first three months of the year showed a gain of no less than forty per cent. over those for the corresponding period last year, while the figures have more than doubled in the past two years. This year's returns over 1909 aggregating the remarkable increase of 125 per cent. This growth is the clearest possible testimony to the rapid increase in population and the consequent quickening in the commercial and industrial life of the community.

The March clearings shows an increase of over \$3,000,000 over February figures whereas a year ago March was less than a million in excess of the previous month and in fact less than the total for January of that year. The monthly totals for the year, to date compared with the same months in 1910 and 1909 were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar. and corresponding dollar amounts.

Total, \$80,480,810; 1910, \$26,965,425; 1909, \$13,497,142

Britain's Big Income

LONDON, April 1.—For the first time in the history of the kingdom, the revenues of Great Britain passed the mark of \$1,000,000,000, during the year ending March 31. The figures made public today give \$1,018,252,920 as the total, which is \$28,933,880 in excess of the expenditure.

SEARCH IN VAIN FOR KIDNAPPERS

Gang Who Stole Away Little Waldo Rogers Still Elude Their Pursuers—Citizens in Lynching Humor

LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 1.—The ability of the abductors of little Waldo Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rogers, to elude numerous volunteer posses and law officers for thirty-six hours after the \$12,000 ransom was paid, has only accentuated public indignation against them. Las Vegas citizens were so incensed tonight that they feared an aversion of any suspect would mean summary action.

All day the posses have been scouring the country around Las Vegas. Mounted police, private detectives and local officers have been running down clues. Late today, officers directing the chase became convinced that the abductors are still in Las Vegas or in the immediate vicinity. Constables were sent out at once to call the most distant posses and establish a cordon around this city and nearby localities which might serve as a rendezvous.

Those in charge of the search are guarding the movements closely. The inability of Mr. Rogers to furnish a detailed description of any of the abductors has given the officers very little definite information on which to locate Tom Hatch.

(Continued on Page Two, Col. Five)

WOULD CONCEDE MANY REFORMS

President Diaz in His Message to Congress Advocates Changes which are Demanded by Rebels

EAGER LISTENERS CROWD GALLERIES

First Occasion on Which President Has Offered Suggestions—Report of Peace Conference at El Paso

MEXICO CITY, April 1.—Committing himself to the advocacy of many of the reforms demanded by the revolutionists, although professing to bow only to the influence of public opinion, President Diaz answered his critics through his semi-annual message at the opening of the national congress today. The principle of no re-election of the chief executive and incumbents of the executive offices and the reform of the electoral laws so that the privilege of the ballot may be enjoyed by those citizens "who are considered capable of voting" were advocated.

The message refers specifically to the application of the no re-election principle, and as to the naming of governors, one of the chief contentions of the discontented elements throughout the republic. The president declared that if a bill providing for the "perilous renovation" of the officials in question should come before congress it would have his earnest support.

Abuses of power by jefes politicos, another of the crying evils complained (Continued on Page Two, Col. Four)

ROBBERS SEEK LARGE TREASURE

Dynamite Used to Break Open Vault in Office of County Treasurer at Des Moines, Iowa

OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY

DESMOINES, Ia., April 1.—Seven arrests were made today in an effort to apprehend the four men who shortly before midnight bound and gagged Deputy County Treasurer G. W. Keller and tried to dynamite the vault in the county treasurer's office, which contained \$100,000.

On what is said by the police to be a confession from Al Rhodes, the first of the men arrested, Deputy County Treasurer James O'Callaghan has been arrested. O'Callaghan is a brother of Robert O'Callaghan, a Western League baseball manager. With Rhodes and O'Callaghan the police are holding Bark Lynch and his wife, Mrs. Rhodes, Clayton Bayles and an unknown man.

Rhodes was arrested after a running fight with three officers shortly after midnight. The officers en route to the house in which the suspected parties live, suddenly encountered the four men, one of them firing at the officers. Then all ran. Rhodes was the only one placed under arrest at that time. Later the others were seized pending investigation.

The attempt at robbery of the vault proved a failure. One more charge of nitro-glycerine would have given the men an entrance, but they were frightened away after the first explosion, which practically wrecked the door.

Chief of Detectives E. R. Johnston asserted today his belief that Tom Hatch, a convict who escaped from the Minnesota penitentiary two months ago, was the leader in the dynamite plot. Hatch had been seen in the vicinity recently, he said.

Hatch once escaped from the Montana penitentiary, and two years ago escaped from the Iowa penitentiary at Fort Madison, to which he had been sent for seventeen years for robbery. His latest sentence in Minnesota was ten years for the shooting of a policeman.

Al Rhodes denies that he has made a confession. Chief of Detectives Johnston this afternoon filed charges of burglary against James O'Callaghan, Al Rhodes and James Anderson, who were arrested at the home of Rhodes. They are held in connection with the attempt to dynamite the vault in the office of the county treasurer. The police have been unable to locate Tom Hatch.

LARGE PLANT BURNED

Saw and Shingle Mills Near Tacoma, Wash. \$100,000 Destroyed, with Much Stock

TACOMA, April 1.—The saw and shingle mill plant of the Elbe Lumber and Shingle Co. at Elbe, on the Tacoma Eastern Branch of the Milwaukee railroad, was practically destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated by the owners of the plant at about \$100,000 on which they say they have \$25,000 to \$30,000 insurance. The sawmill had a capacity of 100,000 feet per day and the shingle mill of about 150,000 shingles. About 125 men are thrown out of work because of the fire. The mill was built about five years ago and was owned by Robert G. Easton, J. H. Campbell, W. C. Fletcher, Robert Williamson and Carl Williamson. The company had been operating the mill and its logging camps steadily. In the fire were stored about 1,500,000 feet of lumber which will be largely a loss, most of it having been burned.

Wealthy English Immigrants.

TORONTO, April 1.—A party of forty Englishmen, passed through Toronto en route to Baynes, B. C. It is understood that the party has \$100,000 to invest in northwest land. This is the second party to pass through Toronto in a month for the same purpose and carrying nearly the same amount of capital.

TRADE INDEX OF PROSPERITY

Custom House Returns for Departmental Year Show a Large Increase over Previous Twelve Months

The progress of business in Victoria during the past year is well indicated in the customs returns for the departmental year just closed, which comes on Friday. The receipts at the Victoria customs house totalled \$2,955,368.88, as compared with \$1,724,922.62 during the previous twelve months, showing an increase of about a million and a quarter of dollars, to be exact, \$1,230,446.26.

In every month of the year, with the exception of June, a steady increase was shown in the customs receipts, the total amount received during the past year in import duties being \$1,544,203.83 as compared with \$1,240,612.14 during the previous year. In the previous year the receipts of the year just closed were approximately the total amount of duty collected during the previous year.

The month of March just closed broke all records in the amount of duty collected, the amount taken in during the past thirty-one days increasing in the receipts of the year just closed by \$116,712.77, an increase of \$75,583.13 over the duty taken in the same month of the previous year.

The growth of trade is shown clearly by these customs returns, and the improving conditions are an index of the city's prosperity.

There was a great increase in the amount of Chinese immigration during the past year. The number of new arrivals was over three times the total of the previous year, over 2,800 new immigrants who paid the head tax of \$500 being landed here during the year just closed.

The total collections during the past year were: Duty, \$1,544,203.83; Chinese, \$1,413,111; sale of unclaimed goods, \$45.92; seizures, \$1,556; examining warehouse fees, \$28,775; a grand total of \$2,955,368.88. For the previous year the collections were: Duty, \$1,240,612.14; Chinese, \$483,912; sale of unclaimed goods \$45.65; casual, \$10.65; seizures, \$46.75; fines and forfeitures, \$10; examining warehouse fees \$208.41; a grand total of \$1,724,922.62.

The collections month by month during the past year for duty and Chinese and their totals follow:

Table with 3 columns: Month, Duty, Chinese, Total and corresponding dollar amounts.

El Paso Desperado

EL PASO, Tex., April 1.—John Walker Olson, of Chicago, was indicted by the grand jury today charged with robbery by the use of firearms. The indictment grew out of the holdup of a Southern Pacific passenger train in this city on the night of December 23 last, when passengers in the observation car were robbed. Olson was already under indictment on the charge of having murdered Charles Graham, a policeman, who was killed and robbed as he alighted from a street car on the night of March 19 in this city.

SESSION'S WORK FOR DEMOCRATS

Caucus of Members of New House of Representatives Adopts all Recommendations Offered by Committees

SEVERAL CHANGES IN RULES INTENDED

Somewhat Ambitious Programme of Legislation for an Extra Session is Outlined by Leaders

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In a party caucus, noteworthy for its harmony and the smoothness of its progress, the Democratic members of the new House of Representatives adopted, without change, the committee assignments, the economy programme and the new rules prepared for the coming session by the committees that have been working in the last month.

The important changes in the rules under which the new congress will operate are: The selection of committees by the house; a provision to prevent filibustering; under the rules giving authority to discharge committees from consideration of bills; a provision permitting amendments to appropriation bills whenever these amendments will result in retrenchment of national expenditures; authority for bills to come up twice for passage under the unanimous consent privilege.

In its economy the Democratic administration decided that 42 of the special policemen employed about the capitol should be dispensed with, and that 32 clerks and minor positions under the clerk of the house could be abolished. One chief bill clerk, six stenographers and a stenographer are to take the place of the many clerks removed.

The six committees abolished are those on military, Pacific railroads, manufacturers, private land claims, levees and improvements of the Mississippi river and ventilation and acoustics.

The work of these committees had either disappeared completely or had been taken over by other committees. A legislative programme was adopted which is expected to confine the activities of the coming extra session of congress to popular election of senators, Canadian reciprocity, tariff revision, investigation of governments, departments, congressional reapportionment, statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, general deficiency appropriations, District of Columbia legislation and publicity of campaign contributions.

Crowded Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, April 1.—Not for over a dozen years has the Riviera been favored with so many visitors as are now enjoying the glorious sunshine which has prevailed almost unintermittently for weeks past. There is practically not a desirable room to be obtained at the present time in any of the leading hotels, and those who arrive without first having taken the precaution to secure apartments are obliged either to take up their quarters at the small hotels, which are all good in their way or move on elsewhere. There is an animation everywhere. The gambling resorts are teeming with life, the restaurants are crowded, and on a run between Monte Carlo and Nice in a motor car one meets almost as many visitors as in London or New York streets. The same condition of affairs prevails at Nice, where at all the leading hotels, rooms are unobtainable at any price. In spite of this the trains de luxe of the Wagons-Lits continue to arrive from Calais, Paris, Vienna, Italy and Germany with practically every available berth occupied. Every one is asking what is the cause of this sudden and remarkable increase of visitors. Generally speaking it is accepted that the large American liners, when now make direct trips from New York to Villefranche, are responsible for the large increase of American visitors, while the rather low railway rates prevailed from Berlin are responsible for the remarkable number of Germans to be met with in all the principle resorts on the Riviera. The gradual increase of German visitors has been noticed for some years past, but this season it is more marked than ever, and German seems to be the causal observer to be more freely spoken than any other language. From all indications the season will last until nearly the end of April, owing, no doubt, to the lateness of Easter this year, and hotel keepers state that their bookings ahead promise a continuance of prosperity until the end.

Explorers Missing.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—Fears are entertained for Captain Eimer Mikkelson and Engineer Iversen, who, after having been rescued on the coast of East Greenland last year, left their party to search for traces of the last explorer Eriksen. An expedition will be sent to Shannon Island, where provisions were deposited, in the hope of finding them.

THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT

Pitiful Narratives of Suffering of Famine-Stricken Chinese in Anhui District—Hundreds Dying

From Puchou in Anhui, where hundreds of thousands are starving and dying, and missionaries and others are distributing relief...

Abandon Hope. A few nights ago a family—there were five left—gave up hope and in one corner of this 'City of Dreadful Night' the father first strangled his three children...

Mighty Death Toll. 'They die there,' said Mr. Liu, 'almost every night. Some times one or two, sometimes if the night has been bitter cold, many more, frozen or starved to death.'

CLARK, Sup. Agent.

NEW ST. JOHN'S CHURCH TO BE BUILT

Structure Costing \$80,000 on Property Just Acquired on Corner of Quadra and Mason Streets

A property comprising one hundred and twenty-five feet on Quadra street and the same number of feet on Mason street, known as portion of the Lubbock Estate, and an additional sixty feet on Mason street adjoining, has been purchased by a committee of the churchwardens of St. John's Church for the site for their new edifice...

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE. This week will witness the beginning of the removal of the Songhees from the reserve, which they have occupied for so long a time...

These articles are written from the standpoint of the medical man who has an understanding of the constitution of the human body...

We have heard something lately of the refusal of teachers in our own province to perform work which they consider the duty of others.

It is interesting to learn that among some English teachers there is a tendency in the opposite direction.

THE HINDUS. The discussion concerning the status of the Hindus in Canada is only one phase of the Asiatic question...

SEALERS REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA. The sealing schooner Thomas F. Bayard, Capt. Blakstad, has reported to her owners, Messrs. Stockton & Maynard, of Victoria, from Monterey, California...

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CLARK, Sup. Agent.

Hosts of novelties in New Neckwear. Splendid exhibition in the 'Kiddies' Section.

Campbell's GENERAL MENTION. It is an undisputed fact that no other ready-to-wear garment house carries the class of garments to which this store confines its selection...

Tailored and Lingerie Waists. For every suit, tailored, dressy and semi-trimmed—each lady needs a waist, and our waist department is fully prepared to serve her.

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR STANDS AS THE MOST PROMINENT EXAMPLE OF THE 'SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST' IN THE HISTORY OF MANUFACTURING.

The New Improved De Laval Separator. Beautiful in Design Perfect in Construction Everlasting in Daily Use.

HERE AND THERE. Many people must have wondered when reading magazines and newspaper articles describing the discoveries of scientists in the realm of bacteriology...

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Best newspaper in Canada and the United Kingdom.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT

Three hundred members of the British House of Commons have signed a memorial to the Prime Minister asking that the over-seas Dominions may be associated with the home government in the management of Imperial affairs.

We concede at once that it is vastly easier to propose such a radical change in the constitution of the British Empire than it is to carry it into effect.

Mr. Asquith and the other members of the Imperial Conference, however, much they may be in sympathy with the idea, have resting upon them the burden of translating sentiment into an Act of Parliament, and this must prove a task of some difficulty.

Neither do we think it wise to expect too much. In empire-building we must hasten slowly. To use a homely simile, many a good lot of eggs has been spilled by trying to hurry the incubator.

And here just a word as to how this great consummation is to be achieved. It is not going to be accomplished as a by-product of party strife for office. It is not going to be devised by some one writing articles to suit the wishes of some one who aims at personal prominence.

Mr. McBride has been kind enough to express his views on this very important question. As would be expected of him, he is in full sympathy with any movement that may result in Imperial consolidation.

A PAROCHIAL POST

We find in the Montreal Witness a strong suggestion that the system of a parochial post, as it is in force in the United Kingdom, shall be applied to Canada.

The Witness mentions that Judge Mabee, chairman of the railway commission, recently said that express charges would stand a great reduction and intimated that they should be eliminated altogether, the railway companies doing directly, what every one knows they now do indirectly through the device of an express company.

The Dominion Express Company and the Canadian Express Company have respectively \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 capital stock. The total assets of the first is said to be only \$24,800, and of the second \$212,718.

This is a matter that might well receive the attention of the Dominion government. Cheap transportation is the life of business, and stating the case in plain terms, the express companies are only a device by which the railway companies get more pay for carrying freight than they otherwise would.

To claim that the Laurier ministry is to be credited with the fact that the

United States needs the raw products of Canada is to make Mr. White responsible for the Glacial Period. As yet no one has advertised that the genial Canadian Prime Minister had the ordering of the geological ages.

VICOUNT HALLDANE

The elevation of Mr. Haldane to the peerage adds to the membership of the House of Lords a man of great breadth of view, a vast accumulation of knowledge, and one who is a profound philosopher. As Minister of War it has been Mr. Haldane's task to grapple with an exceedingly difficult problem, namely, the placing of the army upon a sound foundation.

In the House of Lords Viscount Haldane will be able to render the country good service. The Liberals are very weak in debating power in the Upper Chamber. Viscount Morley feels the burden of his years, and the absence of Lord Crewe because of his severe illness has made the burden of defending the government programme in the Lords too much for him.

CANADIANS.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, whose criticism of Earl Grey was recently referred to in these columns, says in a letter justifying his course that "the majority of Canadians are heartily sick of being 'colonials,' with wigmans somewhere 'over-seas.'"

Mr. McBride has been kind enough to express his views on this very important question. As would be expected of him, he is in full sympathy with any movement that may result in Imperial consolidation.

All around the world the sons of the race are laying the foundations of Empires and have been doing so for the past three hundred years. Our blood thrills when we read of how in Lucknow the beleagued kept up their stubborn fight.

"While ever above the topmost roof 'The banner of England flew.' But the parochial post came into being and has been a success. Parcels up to eleven pounds in weight are now carried by the post office for the people of Great Britain and Ireland at reasonable rates.

The Witness mentions that Judge Mabee, chairman of the railway commission, recently said that express charges would stand a great reduction and intimated that they should be eliminated altogether, the railway companies doing directly, what every one knows they now do indirectly through the device of an express company.

The Dominion Express Company and the Canadian Express Company have respectively \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 capital stock. The total assets of the first is said to be only \$24,800, and of the second \$212,718.

This is a matter that might well receive the attention of the Dominion government. Cheap transportation is the life of business, and stating the case in plain terms, the express companies are only a device by which the railway companies get more pay for carrying freight than they otherwise would.

in the history of the world. We have only been undergoing preparation. The time is not distant when we will be summoned to the stage to play our part. And when you come to think of it the long years of preparation which the people of Canada have had is something unique. There is no means of ascertaining how many of them are at least of the second generation of over-seas Britons.

One authority estimates that there have been just 400 geniuses in all the history of the world. From what we know of the breed we feel devoutly thankful that there have been no more. He also says that idiots and imbeciles are in the ratio of one to every 400 of the population. Now you know just where you stand.

The New York state capitol at Albany, which has been so greatly damaged by fire was remarkable in more sense than one. It cost seven times as much as was originally intended. It was a magnificent structure, although not very imposing at first sight. It is a great square box-like structure, and finished with a degree of ornamentation of which no one can form any idea from casual inspection.

Matters between the Dominion and Manitoba governments, in regard to the extension of the boundaries of the province, have reached an impasse, the province refusing to accede to any terms of settlement that does not include the control by the province of the crown lands within it. This would be a radical departure in federal policy, and if it should be agreed to in the case of Manitoba, it would doubtless be claimed by the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Henry Vifaad, of Paris, is about to issue a book in which he will seek to show that Christopher Columbus was not very much to boast of in the discovery line. He tells an interviewer: "The accepted history of Columbus—as written by Washington Irving and his followers—is that he started across the Atlantic with the idea of reaching Asia."

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FERNIE, B. C., March 30.—A mass meeting of miners held at Michel today took the same decided stand against continuing work after the termination of the present agreement, which expires tomorrow, as did the Fernie and Howmar men. The hall at Michel was crowded to overflowing this afternoon, and there were no dissenting voices from the resolution to stand by the action of the district officers in efforts to arrange a new agreement with the operators at the Calgary convention.

All the Comforts of Home

WEILER BROS

Furnishers of Homes, Clubs, Launches, Etc.

SELECT YOUR BABY CARRIAGE OR GO-CART FROM THE SHOWING IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS STYLE AND PRICE WILL SUIT YOU HERE



THE FAMOUS "WHITNEY" GO-CART OR BABY CARRIAGE IS THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY ASK A FRIEND WHO HAS ONE. 1911 STYLES

YOU CAN'T BUY RUGS BY THE YARD

A store in Toronto advertises diamonds at so much a carat. If you ask Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, or any competent jeweler you know, they will tell you that the number of carats a diamond weighs have very little to do with the price.

Oriental Wilton Rugs

Correct fac similes of fine Persian and Turkish Rugs in beautiful half-tones and soft colorings, ranging from soft rose and old blue to the heavier colors, such as indigo and Indian red, in designs of bewildering beauty.

Scotch All Wool Art Rugs

These high-class Rugs are the latest product of a famous maker, and nothing has been spared to bring them to perfection. We only opened them a few days ago, and they have been much admired and many them already sold.

Brussels Squares

These Squares are exceptionally pretty in design, and they are also very good wearing. We have a nice assortment for you to choose from, and we will welcome you on the second floor when you come to inspect these new goods.

Hearth Rugs

We have a fine assortment of Hearth Rugs to blend with any of the larger rugs or squares. We have them in three sizes, 27 x 54 in., 36 x 63 in., 36 x 72 in.

SEE THE NEW DESIGNS IN BRUSSELS CARPETS IN OUR GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOWS

Victoria Parquet Rugs

These are all woven in one-piece fine grade Axminster and come both in Oriental, two-tone and solid colors. We would particularly draw your attention to the latter, now so much in demand, also the charming designs of the French school, any of which would make a delightful drawing-room carpet.

Superb Wilton Oriental Rugs

This is a very high-grade, closely-woven Wilton Rug, also correct copies of the finest product of the Orient, all the charm of the designs and coloring of the Orient coupled with the sterling qualities of British manufacture and workmanship.

Tapestry Squares

These are useful Carpets, made with only one seam, and in a large variety of designs and colors. The sizes range from 6ft. gin. x 9ft. to 12ft. x 15ft., the prices from \$25.00 to \$75.00.

Kensington All Wool Art Squares

These goods need no introduction to the Victoria public, their beauty and hard-wearing qualities are so well known. We have just received the new designs and colors for Spring.

NEW SPRING GOODS ARE ARRIVING DAILY. MAKE YOUR CHOICE NOW OR YOU WILL BE TOO LATE

WEILER'S

Ladies: The Rest Room on the Second Floor is for you. Fine place to meet a friend.

GIVING AN... What "it is more receive" is one of the without taking the means. If we say to him to give away what more, he will be very as a dreamer, a mere you, and rightly so, giving without receiving what he has not given is greater than giving. We gratify ourselves, and their happiness is only a minor principle has a v effecting as it does not gifts, but the whole of There are two classes who live for themselves live for others as well former think of ever them; a dominant the what they can do w classes seem necessary more blessed than that the former are nism is better than se certain degree of se work in a barren fie the two qualities is A man who can surr of the varied agenc shaped and controlled those agencies that a sphere of his influen pier, comes very nea position. Unfortunat ly to beget a desire f and the demands of s eyes to what is due u are fortunate enou who possess not only late wealth or influ are ready to employ others. Such men, ev of both, will bear ead statement that it is r to receive, they will r is greater pleasure in the good of others than that power. But there are other and influence that o give to others. It is r word. It might be ca not that sympathy is implying a species of of the sympathizer, sion, albeit a kindly c persons, whose lives To themselves they a verse. They judge c mer in which it affect of a little boy, who w he was told he ought in the act there came ning and deafening th looked up to the sky a make so much fuss a fellow the thunder sto had been naughty. s over this notion. Ev as it affects them. E relates to them in som always centre inward wards. Their own sor the only sorrow in the happiness, but never it is not to be found the future because the way be hurtful, and ye to tell them that our things that never happ comes to others, is r tent a visitation upon other hand, there is the ward always; that thi have a right to expect, o tage to others, a disp self as only a part of the centre of everything the pleasure of giv merely the giving of minor moment one w must be limited in its thoughts, of kind word gentle counsel, of forbe and of sympathy in a b This sort of giving b blessing. Best of all, it and so that the heart is to smile at the haste of This is the sort of g it the greater blessing, compatible with busine onable thrift. To thin much is an error of the self is a greedy monster. it is fed, it is never satis "give, give." Its hunge the blessing of giving, can afford to give mate better; but in the stri great majority of peop what they would like to everybody can give some others, and if they do the cast upon the waters. The world today is v have given themselves. Gave their lives in defea rty or for some other g have given their talents, have presented themsel

An Hour with the Editor

GIVING AND RECEIVING

What "it is more blessed to give than to receive" is one of those sayings that we all use without taking the trouble to think what it means. If we say to a man that it is better for him to give away what he has than to receive more, he will be very likely to set you down as a dreamer, a mere idealist, for he will tell you, and rightly so, that there could be no giving without receiving, for how can a man give what he has not? Of course the expression is true in a limited sense. The pleasure of giving is greater than the pleasure of receiving. We gratify ourselves when we give to others, and their happiness becomes ours. But this is only a minor phase of the question, for the principle has a very wide application, affecting as it does not simply cases of isolated gifts, but the whole character of one's life.

There are two classes of individuals, those who live for themselves alone and those who live for others as well as for themselves. The former think of everything as it will affect them; a dominant thought of the latter is how what they can do will affect others. Both classes seem necessary. That the latter are more blessed than the former does not imply that the former are not blessed at all. Altruism is better than selfishness, but without a certain degree of selfishness altruism would work in a barren field. The combination of the two qualities is better than either alone. A man who can surround himself with some of the varied agencies whereby society is shaped and controlled, and can also employ those agencies that all who come within the sphere of his influence, is made better or happier, comes very near to occupying an ideal position. Unfortunately such people are in the minority. Success in accumulation is likely to beget a desire for greater accumulation, and the demands of self frequently blind our eyes to what is due to others. Yet most of us are fortunate enough to know some, at least, who possess not only the ability to accumulate wealth or influence, but know how and are ready to employ them for the benefit of others. Such men, having had the experience of both, will bear evidence to the truth of the statement that it is more blessed to give than to receive, they will readily admit that there is greater pleasure in using their power for the good of others than there was in acquiring that power.

But there are other things besides wealth and influence that one can possess and can give to others. It is not easy to define it in a word. It might be called sympathy, if it were not that sympathy is often used in a sense implying a species of superiority on the part of the sympathizer, a species of condescension, albeit a kindly condescension. There are persons, whose lives are wholly self-centred. To themselves they are the centre of the universe. They judge everything from the manner in which it affects them. A story is told of a little boy, who was doing something that he was told he ought not to do, and as he was in the act there came a terrific flash of lightning and deafening thunder. The little fellow looked up to the sky and said, "You need not make so much fuss about it." To the little fellow the thunder storm was sent because he had been naughty. Some people never get over this notion. Everything is to be judged as it affects them. Everything that happens relates to them in some way. Their thoughts always centre inwards, never expand outwards. Their own sorrow, if they have one, is the only sorrow in the world. They seek for happiness, but never find happiness because it is not to be found by seeking. They dread the future because they fear it may in some way be hurtful, and yet their experience ought to tell them that our worst troubles are the things that never happen. Even death, when it comes to others, is regarded as to some extent a visitation upon themselves. On the other hand, there is the nature that looks outward always; that thinks about what others have a right to expect, of what will be of advantage to others, a disposition that looks upon self as only a part of things and by no means the centre of everything. To one of this nature the pleasure of giving is great indeed, not merely the giving of things, for that is of minor moment one way or the other and must be limited in its scope, but the giving of thoughts, of kind words, of encouragement, of gentle counsel, of forbearance, of appreciation and of sympathy in a broad sense of the term. This sort of giving brings with it its own blessing. Best of all, it keeps the heart young, and so that the heart is young one can afford to smile at the haste of the years in passing.

This is the sort of giving that brings with it the greater blessing, and it is in every way compatible with business enterprise and reasonable thrift. To think about one's self too much is an error of the first magnitude, for self is a greedy monster. No matter how much it is fed, it is never satisfied. Its cry is always "give, give." Its hunger is eternal. To enjoy the blessing of giving, give yourself. If you can afford to give material gifts, so much the better; but in the strife of competition the great majority of people are unable to do what they would like to do in that way; but everybody can give something of themselves, to others, and if they do they will find it like bread cast upon the waters.

The world today is what it is because men have given themselves to it. Some of them gave their lives in defence of truth or for liberty or for some other great principle. Others have given their talents. When opportunities have presented themselves for their individual

aggrandizement, they have refused to take advantage of them, but have been content to make to the world a gift of their achievements. Professor Agassiz, the illustrious geologist, was once asked why he had not turned his great talents in the direction of money-getting, for he was one of those who by his discoveries enabled others to become wealthy. His reply was that he had no time to make money. When the British Association was in Victoria in 1898, one of the visitors said that he saw upon the street cars some of his inventions in electrical machinery. The person to whom he spoke said, "Then you must be a rich man." His reply was, "No, I am not rich. I did not even patent my inventions, but gave them to the world." There have been, and doubtless there are today, men in public life, who might have taken advantage of their positions to amass wealth, or whose talents, if directed to purely selfish purposes, would have put them in affluent circumstances, and yet who went, or are going, through life almost on the ragged edge of poverty. They are giving themselves to others in the broadest sense of the term. It is often said of such men that they love power for the sake of power; but in most cases this is an injustice, for they love power because of what they can do with it for the good of their country. Men and women give themselves often to the upbuilding of the race, to the alleviation of suffering, to works of mercy and good will. Florence Nightingale gave herself to the suffering soldiers in the Crimean war; the nation gave her all honor. Wherein do you think she was the more blessed, in what she gave or what she received?

IRISH HISTORY

In references to Irish history mention is often made of the Pale, and as a rule it seems to be taken for granted that every one knows what it means. Thus Thebeau in his history frequently mentions it, but he nowhere tells what he means by it. Speaking generally, it means the part of Ireland which acknowledged English rule. The word itself means the same as limit. It came into use in Ireland in the reign of King John of England, who divided that part of Ireland, which acknowledged his sway, into twelve counties, namely, Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, and Limerick. This would comprise rather more than a third of Ireland, being those counties forming the south, southeast and a part of the east of it. Later the Pale became very much restricted, and it is necessary, if one would understand what is meant by the term accurately, to know the period in respect to which it is used. In the reign of Edward III. it included only Dublin, Carlow, Meath and Louth. Within the Pale the laws of England were administered as nearly as might be; outside of it, and to some extent within it the Brehon Law prevailed.

A word may be said in passing as to the Brehon Law. This was the ancient system of Irish law. No one knows its origin, which is lost in the mists of antiquity. Edmund Spenser, the poet, who lived at one time in the Pale, thus describes it: "It is a rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another, in which oftentime there appeareth great share of equity in determining the right between party and party, but in many things repugning quite both to God's law and man's." Spenser's chief criticism of the Brehon Law was that it permitted a murderer to compound with the relatives of his victim and by giving them what they deemed a proper recompense to go unpunished; but in this respect it was not in any way different from the fundamental laws of England and Continental Europe. The Mosaic law requiring a life for a life was doubtless intended to check the practice of murder, which had become common when it was so easy to escape punishment for it. The Brehon Law seems to have been reduced to a definite code previous to the time of St. Patrick, who is said to have made some changes in it, and while it is true that it was preserved chiefly in the memory of the judges, there are written statements of it dating from the Fourteenth Century.

The Brehon were hereditary judges. In the old Irish writings the word is spelled Breitheamhuin. These judges administered justice in the open air. They sat upon a few clouds of earth upon some convenient elevation, and promulgated their decrees in the presence of their whole clan. Their rude courts seem rather to have been courts of equity than of law, for while precedent governed them to some extent, they held themselves free to decide every dispute according to the very right of the matter. Another name for this remarkable and ancient monument of human wisdom and experience is the Scanchus Nor. This was undoubtedly in part reduced to writing in the Sixth Century, and the documents that are yet extant refer to a still older codification, which, it was alleged, was made by Cormac Mac Art, who was king of all Ireland in the Third Century. It may be added that the Brehon Law was, during the last century, compiled from all available sources and published.

The reverence of the Irish for their ancient laws and their hostility to the innovations, which the English sought to impose upon them, made the assimilation of the two races impossible. The great difference between the two systems related to land tenure. In Ireland the individual ownership of land, the payment of rent, the obligations of feudalism, the law of primogeniture, and, in short, almost everything that distinguished the social or-

ganization of feudal countries were unknown. Hence when the English King came and dealt with the land as their own, giving it to whomsoever they chose, dispossessing families, which for uncounted generations had been free to come and go over it as they saw fit, using for their own purposes what was not being used by others, it is not surprising that a feeling of intense antagonism was raised, a feeling which even today has not passed away.

After the English occupation what was known as the Treaty of Windsor was agreed to, by which Roderick O'Connor, who was recognized as Ard Rhi, or chief ruler of Ireland, acknowledged himself to be the vassal of the English King; but it was stipulated that within the Pale the Brehon Law should be applicable to the Irish people. Thus there grew up two divisions of the inhabitants, the English immigrants and those who chose to accept English law, and the native Irish living according to their ancient customs. Only one result was to be expected, and it was not long in making itself manifest. The treaty was scarcely signed, when war broke out, and it continued almost without interruption for four hundred years. Chiefly responsible for this was that man, who had a very genius for mistakes, Prince, afterwards King John of England. At twelve years of age John was sent by his father to receive homage from the Irish lords, but their lack of what he chose to consider refinement led him to treat them so scornfully that the whole people became indignant and violent rebellion broke out.

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

Lao-tze, a contemporary of Confucius, cannot be ranked with him in his influence upon the development of Chinese civilization, but his teachings supplemented those of the latter to such a degree that they had undoubtedly a formative influence of a very powerful kind upon Chinese philosophy. He taught the duality of man's nature, claiming that he emanated from the spiritual, rested temporarily in the material and finally returned to the spiritual. In his philosophy he was guided by reason alone, declining to admit that traditions or the teachings of those who had preceded him ought to influence his conclusions. From the contemplation of things as they are he sought to deduce how they had originated and to forecast what they would become. In the beginning there was, he taught, Silence and the Void, and these produced what he called Reason, which in its turn produced motion, and out of motion came the visible Universe animated by Reason. The difference between this and the language of the opening chapter of Genesis is not very great, for there we are told that in the beginning the earth was without form and void, and that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. In the Gospel of St. John we have the same idea, that all things were made by "The Word," and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews teaches the same thing. Thus we find Lao-tze teaching six hundred years before the Christian Era the fundamental doctrine upon which we base Christianity. That the Chinese race preferred the materialism of Confucius to the spiritualism of Lao-tze does not render the latter any the less a leader of humanity, especially as we have no means of ascertaining how wide his teachings extended at the time, or what may be possible in the future in the way of a revival of them.

Meng-tze, called Mencius by the Roman Catholic priests, lived about two centuries after Lao-tze, and he taught what seems to have been a combination of the teachings of Confucius and Lao-tze. He does not rank with either of them as a great leader, but his name may properly be mentioned in this series, as he was unquestionably one to whom millions of men at one time looked for guidance.

Before taking leave of the leaders of humanity which Asia produced, one other must be mentioned, who, in the profundity of his conceptions, may be ranked with Moses, the Guatama Buddha and Confucius. The reference is to Zoroaster. He is undoubtedly an historical character, although very great doubt exists as to when he lived. In this respect he occupies much the same position as Buddha, and the probable explanation of the great inconsistency in the matter of dates is that the Zoroaster of the Parsee, who lived about 550 years before Christ, was really the person who formulated the doctrines as they exist today, but that he was only one of several great teachers, although the latest of them. Aristotle said that Zoroaster lived 6,000 years before the Trojan war, and this would be somewhere about 10,000 years ago. Various other dates have been assigned to him, and there seems to be a general opinion among modern investigators that he may have been a contemporary of Moses.

It is also reasonably certain that Zoroaster was in his early life a priest of the Fire Worshipers, and that he abandoned that cult and became a teacher of Monotheism. Zoroaster taught there is one Supreme God, who is "the creator of the earthly and spiritual life, the lord of the whole universe, at whose hands

are all the creatures." The desire of man, he said, should be for "immortality and wholeness." Purity in thought, word and deed should be the object of life. The object of these articles is not to analyze the teachings of any of these great leaders, but it is well to bear in mind in attempting to judge of the place of Zoroaster that he laid down principles, which we recognize today as fundamental. These may thus be summarized: A Supreme Deity, the dual nature of life, the limitation of the power of death to our physical natures, the continual struggle in the universe of powers, one working for life and the other for its destruction, the duty of man is to obey the commandments of God, that death is the result of disobedience, that a divine spirit constantly strives with man and cannot be successfully resisted, that obedience to the will of God is rewarded by immortality, that man should pray to God and worship Him, that we owe all we have and are to God, that everlasting life is the reward of the good, and that punishment in another life awaits the evil.

It is difficult, and indeed quite impossible, for any one to estimate the influence upon mankind of such a teacher. That it extended to the Jews, from whom we have derived our theology, is absolutely certain, that it found its way into India and affected the development of Buddhism is likewise certain, and it is also known that it influenced the thought of the Grecian philosophers, whose teachings today are followed unconsciously by the Christian world.

Stories of the Classics

(N. by Bertrand Lyman)

ULYSSES AND CIRCE

The Longing of Circe

The rapid years drag by, and bring not here
The man for whom I wait;
All things fall on me: in my heart grows fear
Lest I may miss my fate.

I weary of the heavy wealth and ease,
Which all my life enfold;

The fountain's sleepy splash, the summer breeze
That bears not heat nor cold.

With dull, unvaried men, my maids and I
Plod through our daily tasks;
Gather strange herbs, weave purple tapestry,
Distil in magic flasks.

Most weary am I of these men who yield
So quickly to my spell—

The beastly rout now wandering afield,
With grunt and snarl and yell,

Ah, when, in place of tigers and of swine,
Shall he confront me whom

My song cannot enslave, nor that bright wine
Where rank enchantments fume?

Then with what utter gladness will I cast
My sorceries away,

And kneel to him, my lord revealed at last,
And serve him night and day!

—Cameron Mann.

Soon after Ulysses had left Troy, so the old story goes, his shipmates, overcome by curiosity, took advantage of the fact that their master slept, to open the huge leathern bags that King Æolus had given them, and forbidden them to unloose, whereupon raging tempests fell upon them, storms coming from the north, south, east, and west, for King Æolus had secreted the hurricanes in the leathern bags, that Ulysses, whom he favored, might be sure of a safe journey to Ithaca.

Therefore King Ulysses was separated from his comrades, for the ships scattered in all directions, and were driven ashore at an island called Laestrygonia, where a race of giants dwelt, and where Ulysses endured many and severe hardships. Escaping from this place, he embarked again to encounter once more the most fearful storms, and to be driven to land in the country of the one-eyed Cyclops. So when at last the ship, weather-beaten and leaking, found anchorage off the coast of a fair and peaceful country, the travel-weary mariners and their master were glad to land. For some days they rested quietly upon the beach, in the shelter of the grassy banks and the overhanging trees.

But Ulysses, adventure-loving and curious, could not remain inactive long, and, having sufficiently rested, he started one day to reconnoitre. He wandered at first through a thicket, but finally emerging to a spot where the trees grew less thickly, he perceived not far beyond the towers of a castle. Drawing nearer, Ulysses came upon a garden, through the bowers and arbors of which the palace shone fair and stately, its doors hospitably open.

But as Ulysses was about to enter the garden, a little golden-throated bird with purple wings flew out from a flowering bush, and made such a twittering and a fluttering, seemingly trying to drive him back, that Ulysses, always sagacious, and realizing that the gods took strange means sometimes to forewarn those whom they wished to keep out of danger, did just as the little bird seemed to desire, turned and went back to the beach to his waiting comrades.

But alas! the rest were neither so wise nor so valiant as their leader, with the exception, perhaps, of Eurylochus, who was very discreet and courageous; and so they concluded that half the Greeks should remain on shore with Ulysses, and that the rest should, with Eurylochus as their leader, go up the bank and through the thicket, and entreat hospitality at the castle.

Everything seemed to favor them, for though the little bird flew out in warning, only Eurylochus heeded it, and his objections were speedily overruled. The soldiers had been living on shell-fish for a long time, and their appetites craved a more satisfying fare, besides they had the reputation of being a particularly gluttonous company; therefore when, overpowering the fragrance of the blossoms in the garden, the scent of steaming viands was borne to them, they threw discretion to the winds, and, always with the exception of Eurylochus, sped up the steps and into the very palace.

Once within its portals, a bevy of charming young girls attended them, and fairer than they, seemingly more fair than anything the wayfarers had ever seen before, was one who, clad in diaphanous draperies, her golden hair in clouds about her, showed them all the wonders of the palace, and invited them to dine in the luxuriant banqueting hall, where every seat was a king's throne, and viands were served on golden and silver dishes.

But such gourmands did they make of themselves, and their manner towards the wondrous lady and her companions was so disrespectful, that perhaps they deserved the dreadful fate that befel them. At all events the queen of the palace, who was no other than Circe, upon the conclusion of the banquet turned them into pigs, and drove them out into the sty, again with the exception of Eurylochus, who had kept himself in hiding, and seen all that took place, and who made his escape rather marvelously and returned to the beach and reported the terrible news to Ulysses.

Then the King of Ithaca realized that he could not afford to keep out of danger any longer, but must hie him to help his poor comrades. In the garden where he met the little bird before he saw Mercury, the messenger of the gods, who explained to him that the same little bird had once been a king, a very passable sort of king, but vain of his rank, and all the royal appointments, and that the lions and tigers and bears in the woods were formerly wicked and cruel men, whom Circe had bewitched as a punishment for their many misdeeds. Then Mercury gave Ulysses a little white flower, which should preserve him from the spells of Circe.

The enchantress met Ulysses with a glad welcome, for some poets would have us believe that she had been waiting for him for many years. Nevertheless she tried all of her sorceries upon him, but to no avail. The perfume of the little white flower kept Ulysses immune. More than this, so courageous was this King that he dared to defy even the blackest magic, and drawing his wonderful sword, he would have cut off Circe's head had she not consented to break all of her wicked spells and work no more evil.

So all of the pigs were turned into soldiers again, and the little bird that had so longed to help Ulysses was made a king once more, but the lions and other fierce beasts were left unchanged.

For a long time Ulysses abode with Circe upon the enchanted island, before he remembered Penelope, and once more set sail to try and find his way back to Ithaca.

DAMNING EVIDENCE

"Madam," says the agent of the black hand, "we have a photograph of you and Count de Cayleigh riding in an automobile. Send ten thousand dollars to us or we will publish the picture."

"What care I?" haughtily says the lady. "The Count is a gentleman in every way, and besides, he is going to marry my daughter. There can be no scandal connected with my riding with him."

"That's not the point. It was a 1908-model car. With a low moan, the unfortunate woman sank to the floor, after giving a feeble indication that on reviving from her faint she would write a check for the hush money."

BOTH WANTED

"Ha!" shouted the rich man, peering cautiously over the stairway. "I want you!"
"Well," chuckled the burglar, reaching for the silver. "I'm at your service, sir."—Columbian Jester.

ONE EXPLANATION

"Is it true your student lodger is studying astronomy?"
"Well, I think he must be. He sleeps all day, but at night he is always out."—Flegende Blaetter.

Billie Burke, the actress, says that real blondes are scarce. This probably accounts for the number of "just as good" substitutes in the market.—Youngstown Telegram.

"Care for anything else, sir? A little something sweet?"
"Yes. You may bring that girl over there in the black hat."

The "Good Roads" Number of the Colonist Sunday Magazine which was to have been issued today will appear next Sunday

NOT PREPARED FOR ARBITRATION

Nations Likely to Keep to Old Method of Settling Disputes in Opinion of German Chancellor

BERLIN, March 30.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the Reichstag today, discussed disarmament and international arbitration, but without departing one iota from the known standpoint of the German government.

REBELS BUYING WAR MUNITIONS

Trade in Rifles and Ammunition at El Paso is Reported Brisk, in Spite of Peace Rumors

EL PASO, Tex., March 30.—The sale of Mexican arms may be getting over the border, but the sale of ammunition and arms to the revolutionists continues as brisk as when the insurgents were camped across from El Paso.

TRIAL OF CHARGE AGAINST MEMBER

Committee on Privileges and Elections at Ottawa Now has Mr. Lanctot's Case Under Consideration

OTTAWA, March 30.—The privileges and election committee heard arguments of counsel today in the Lanctot charges and adjourned till Tuesday to consider their decision.

CANADA'S AFFAIRS ARE DISCUSSED

Sir Edward Grey Answers Questions Concerning Reciprocity Agreement and Favored Nation Treaties

LONDON, March 30.—In the commons J. F. Remnant asked the secretary for foreign affairs what was the nature of the general reciprocity scheme referred to in Ambassador Bryce's dispatch to the tenth of January.

WITNESS GIVES INTERESTING INFORMATION AS TO SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATION—SAYS PRIEST VITOZZI IS MEMBER

CAMORRIST RULE IN NAPLES CITY

VITERBO, Italy, March 30.—According to the revelations of Abbatemaglie, who is appearing as a witness against his former associates in their trial for murder, Naples is divided into fourteen Camorrist legions, each having its Camorrist hierarchy.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A GOOD DEAL?

COPAS & YOUNG

Table listing various grocery items and prices: FINE FINNAN HADDIE—Per lb. 10c; CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack \$1.65; FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—100-lb. sack \$5.50; 20-lb. sack \$1.15; INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00; CREAM OF WHEAT—Per packet 20c; ST. CHARLES OF CANADA FIRST CREAM—Large 20-oz. can 10c; ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP—7 full weight bars 25c; PURE LARD, WILD ROSE—the best to be had. Note our price: 5-lb. tin, 75c; 3-lb. tin 50c; NICE MILD CURED HAMS—Per lb. 18c; MORRELL'S SELECTED BACK BACON—By the piece, per lb. 24c.

Copas & Young

Advertisement for Copas & Young, Anti-Combine Grocers, Corner Fort and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C. Includes contact information and a list of products.

Advertisement for Red Jacket Force and Light Pumps, Semi-Rotary Pumps in All Brass and Iron, Spray Pumps. The Hickman-Tye Hardware Company, Ltd., 544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

Advertisement for Not a Luxury But a Necessity, featuring Talcum. The up-to-date man or woman of today knows the necessity of cleanliness with regard to health.

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

WITH THE

Imma

He never traveled fifty miles from the "riches" and, knowing himself Kant's peccator, he never traveled further than the "poor" in the first place.

He who fears can

He who fears can be reduced by inclination and judgment about the files from the sight of him with awe; and it is satisfaction in a terror.

Bold, overhanging eaves; clouds, plumed with lightning flashes; canoes in all their vicinities with their boundless ocean in a waterfall of a mighty.

This estimation of the fact that it is safe in order to be factious; and that hence might seem to be the business in the sublimity.

For the satisfaction of our factious in such a case, so far destination lies in our development and exercise obligatory. And in reality, however conscious his present actual power, his reflection to it.

The man who is afraid finds reasons for fear; against a might whose at the same time just mind for admiring the this a mood of calm confidence judgment are necessary of an upright God, do those operations awaken in him the idea position conformable to is raised above the fear nature which he no longer of His wrath. Even his stern judgment upon otherwise, with a consciousness, could be cast reality of human nature consisting of a self to the pain of the causes of this may in this way religion is from superstition. The mind, not reverent fear and apprehension to whose will the self subject, without ac- esteem. From this no seeking of favor and filig which consists of Sublimity, therefore anything of nature, but so far as we can become superior to nature with

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Plant of Pitt River Lumber Company Destroyed, with Large Quantity of Lumber

MYSTERIOUS FIRE

Barn Owned by Nanaimo Dairyman is Destroyed—Chinaman Saved from Drowning

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

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Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Immanuel Kant

He never traveled beyond about a distance of sixty miles from the town in which he was born, and, knowing this, we can deduce for himself Kant's peculiar characteristics. He was poor in the first place, sensitive, shy with strangers and averse to making friends, deeply and reverently studious, and so true a philosopher that without learning through bitter experience he knew that the joys of this life come neither to the rich nor the affluent because of riches or affluence, but are poured lavishly upon those who make no great work of seeking them, for happiness is not to be sought after, nor bought with gifts, nor won with strength or power, but ever eludes those who try hardest to capture it. And so, in the nature of things, though poverty did not last forever with Kant, he was never rich, and he did not attain fame until he was past sixty years old. He was one of the few philosophers who can be called genuine originators, and is said to be the only modern philosopher who can be placed in the same rank with Aristotle and Plato. He was born in 1724 and died at the age of eighty. Always possessing a weak constitution, he cultivated mental self-control, and followed a strict and careful habit of life. "His care extended to his breathing in an almost Oriental fashion. He cured his pain on occasion by control over his attention; and by the same means worked against sleeplessness. He was troubled with defective vision; and in general he narrowly escaped hypochondriac tendencies by virtue of a genuinely wholesome cheerfulness of intellectual temper."

A Comparison of the Beautiful With the Pleasant and the Good

He who fears can form no judgment about the Sublime in nature; just as he who is seduced by inclination and appetite can form no judgment about the Beautiful. The former flies from the sight of an object which inspires him with awe; and it is impossible to find satisfaction in a terror that is seriously felt. Hence the pleasurable arising from the cessation of an uneasiness in a state of joy. But this, on account of the deliverance from danger which is involved, is a state of joy when conjoined with the resolve that we shall not more be exposed to the danger; we cannot willingly look back upon our sensations of danger, much less seek the occasion for them again.

Bold, overhauling and, as it were, threatening rocks; clouds piled up in the sky, moving with lightning flashes and thunder-peals; volcanoes in all their violence of destruction; hurricanes with their track of devastation; the boundless ocean in a state of tumult; the lofty waterfall of a mighty river; and such like,—these exhibit our faculty of resistance as insignificantly small in comparison with their might. But the sight of them is the more attractive, the more fearful it is, provided only that we are in security; and we willingly call these objects sublime, because they raise the energies of the soul above their accustomed height and discover in us a faculty of resistance of a quite different kind, which gives us courage to measure ourselves against the apparent almightiness of nature.

This estimation of ourselves loses nothing through the fact that we must regard ourselves as safe in order to feel this inspiring satisfaction; and that hence, as there is no seriousness in the danger, there might be also (as might seem to be the case) just as little seriousness in the sublimity of our spiritual faculty. For the satisfaction here concerns only the destination of our faculty which discloses itself in such a case, so far as the tendency to this destination lies in our nature, whilst its development and exercise remain incumbent and obligatory. And in this there is truth and reality, however conscious the man may be of his present actual powerlessness when he turns his reflection to it.

The man who is actually afraid, because his timid reasons for fear in himself, whilst conscious by his culpable disposition of offending against a Might whose will is irresistible and at the same time just, is not in the frame of mind for admiring the Divine greatness. For this a mood of calm contemplation and a quite free judgment are needed. Only if he is conscious of an upright disposition pleasing to God, do those operations of might serve to awaken in him the idea of the sublimity of nature conformable to his will; and thus he is raised above the fear of such operations of nature which he no longer regards as outbursts of His wrath. Even humility, in the shape of a stern judgment upon his own faults—which otherwise, with a consciousness of good intentions, could be easily palliated from the dignity of human nature—is a sublime state of mind, consisting of a voluntary subjection of self to the pain of remorse, in order that the causes of this may be gradually removed. His way religion is essentially distinguished from superstition. The latter establishes in the mind, not reverence for the sublime, but fear and apprehension of the all-powerful Being to whose will the terrified man sees himself subject, without according Him any high esteem. From this nothing can arise but a seeking of favor and flattery, instead of a religion which consists of a good life.

Sublimity, therefore, does not reside in anything of nature, but only in our mind, in so far as we can become conscious that we are superior to nature within, and therefore also

to nature without us, so far as it influences us. Everything that excites this feeling in us, e.g., the might of nature which calls forth our forces, is called then, although improperly, sublime. Only by supposing this idea in ourselves, and in reference to it, are we capable of attaining to the idea of the sublimity of that Being which produces respect in us, not merely by the might that it displays in nature, but rather by means of the faculty which resides in us of judging it fearlessly and of regarding our destination as sublime in respect of it.

THE ART OF DANCING IN RUSSIA

Nowhere else in the world has the art of dancing arrived at such a perfection as in Russia. The government of this country is responsible for its training and maintenance, and has supervised the ballet now for more than a hundred and twenty-five years. The Russian church does not uphold dancing at all, and the love of the art must be very deep-rooted indeed, when the peasants ignoring the religious ban cultivate the national dancer assiduously. The movements and pyrries are very picturesque and quaint, and on Sundays and fete days the youths and maidens of the villages gather together to dance and sing. In regard to ballet dancing in particular, an article in the London Times tells us:

The Russian ballet, which is only now becoming known to the rest of Europe, has long been the object of the tenderest solicitude on the part of the court, and has been enthusiastically upheld by the public. The first ballet was presented in Moscow in 1675 before the Tsar Alexis, the second Romanoff. Before it began an actor appeared on the stage and sang some German verses in honor of the "noble qualities of the soul of the Tsar." A slight delay ensued, as the Tsar knew no German, and it was necessary to translate the verses. The unskilled dancers then proceeded to interpret the story of Orpheus with grotesque steps and in strange disguises. Some of the figures were dressed up in huge cardboard pyramids covering them from head to foot, with transparent sides lit up from inside.

Peter the Great was the first Tsar to introduce ball-room dancing into the country, and all Europe contributed to his list, gavottes, minnets, and, above all, the Polish mazurka, which still holds its own as the favorite dance among Russians. The swift, gliding step of the women, more suggestive of Meredith's "gliding women" than any other human motion, is no easy thing for a foreigner to acquire; and dancing masters have been heard to say that none but the Slav woman ever achieves it. Peter issued a ukase ordering the wives and daughters of the nobles to appear at court in English, French or German attire. But so long as the Tsar was absent at the wars he was conducting this order remained a dead letter. It was only in 1718, when Peter settled in St. Petersburg, that he was able to enforce the social intercourse of men and women, and to try to make his assemblies like the court functions of the rest of Europe. He desired his guests to dance, and, since they could not, he set about to teach them, making such "caprioles," says Berg-holz, that any dancing master might envy him. The Swedish officers who were his prisoners of war at the time helped him greatly in this.

In 1735 the Empress Anna, determined to have a real ballet of her own, invited to her court the Neapolitan composer Francesca Areja to compose the music and conduct the orchestra, and a Frenchman, Lande, as ballet master. Once a week an Italian intermedio with a ballet was given before her majesty, and, as there were no professional dancers, the young noblemen of the military cadet schools were made to learn and dance the parts. A beginning was made, however, to prepare dancers without having recourse to the cadets. Lande collected several poor children, boys and girls, and trained them free of charge. When their progress was deemed sufficient these children danced before the Empress, who was so delighted that she took all the expense of their education upon the State. Lande was paid specially for the lessons he gave them, rooms in one of the palaces were provided for them, and we learn that the children were looked after by the widow of one of the court coachmen. This was the humble beginning of the famous Dramatic school of St. Petersburg.

By Catherine's reign cadets were no longer requisitioned for the stage; and when, in 1802, Dideot was called to St. Petersburg, he found enough material ready from the school to satisfy even his genius. This wonderful man raised the ballet to heights it had never reached elsewhere. He was untiring in his work, a strict, nay, almost a cruel, master, with a love for his art that was fanatical. Under him the ballet took that prominent place in Russian life which it has never lost. Dideot considered dancing an auxiliary to the ballet, and plastic and mime the principal features. He declared that there was no limit to what a ballet might express, and, to prove it, he put on Racine's tragedy Phedre with much success. The ballet became so popular that when the passion for opera began to spread the intrigues were occupied by a repetition in dumb show by the corps de ballet of the previous act of the opera.

Catherine devoted much time and care to the organization of the theatre. It was in her reign that the theatres were first opened to the general public, private companies allowed to play, and money taken for tickets. She also put the whole business on a purely bureaucratic footing, appointing a director, with two committees under his control, one in St. Petersburg and one in Moscow, to look after all the material details concerning the theatre.

From the first the music written for ballets was acknowledged to be a most important factor, and both music and the subject reflect the prevailing fashion of the day. "In the 18th century sentimental pastorals were chiefly given, though the national Russian feeling, then steadily growing, round expression in a ballet full of Russian dances and melodies written by Anjolimi in 1770," and this new invention of his brain," writes the historian Stelin, "has surprised all, and gained him great praise." Later, the romantic and realistic schools found interpretation in the ballet. In recent times it has been the custom of the directors to order ballet music from leading composers. Tchaikovsky was one of the first of these to compose a whole ballet, not merely incidentally as part of an opera. His first ballet was "The Sleeping Beauty," and of which he said himself that it was the best thing he had done, excepting only his opera, Eugene Onegin. The story of a ballet is chosen, the programme of each act written out, then the ballet master decides on the dances that are to repress and express the action.

The ballet dancer of Russia begins early and leads a strenuous life; at nine years the child—boy or girl—is presented to the school, and, if the candidate passes the small entrance examination and satisfies the physical requirements as to growth and development, may be accepted. A considerable proportion of the pupils are the children of dancers, but the school is open to all classes. Parental responsibility practically ends here. The child is entirely brought up at the cost of the State, and receives a very fair secondary education, is well cared for and looked after, and is thoroughly trained in the art that is to become the work of his or her life. Four hours a day are devoted to dancing during the eight years the pupil is at school. Any child who proves incapable or who grows too tall or does not grow enough may be sent away without right of appeal. While still at school, the pupils frequently appear on the stage in dances created specially for children. They also take part in the "crowds" in operas, where children are needed, as in the first act of Tchaikovsky's Dame de Pique. At 17 they start their career as members of the corps de ballet. Every pupil can count on an engagement, and after dancing 18 years retires with a pension at 35, only exceptional artists being permitted to continue after that age. In the small country houses, to which all Russians of any means resort in the summer, dancers will cause bars and ropes to be put up, and practice for many long hours daily during all the months the theatres are closed, and they rise only when every detail of the difficult technique is so mastered as to become what all technique should be—a mere instrument in the expression of individuality. As Jules Lemaitre says: "Dans la danse le corps de la femme semble n'être plus sujet aux lois de la gravitation," and this quotation from Belinsky expresses well what the ballet really should be: "Dancing is a great art, and with laws and rules that must be studied not only by those who dance, but by all who would understand and appreciate it—just as in music or painting. Dancing combined with music becomes plastique; plastique which has left her pedestal, which becomes movement and harmony."

Russia is not behindhand with the newest form of stage dancing which Duncan introduced, and nowhere had she such enthusiastic audiences as in Russia. Pavlova and Mordkin at the palace showed us what they could achieve in these "plastic harmonies," and to the sound of classical music, in costumes designed by famous painters, they thrilled London with their grace, temperament, and understanding. Pavlova is much admired in her own country, and the feeling was well expressed by an old general who, in answer to her good-bye, "May all that is best be yours!" said, "How can the best be ours when you are depriving us of the very best we had?" Yet the loss of one artist cannot be greatly felt when such dancers as Preobrajensky, Sedova, and Karavina remain, where there are ballet masters like Fokine, Legate, where in addition to individual talent there is the ensemble, the exquisite finish of every detail which gives one the sense of complete perfection experienced by all who see the performances of the Imperial Russian Ballet of St. Petersburg or Moscow.

LITERATURE AND SPEECH

Mr. W. B. Yeats, in a recent lecture, spoke of that close connection which must exist between literature and the spoken word if both are not to degenerate. We are now so used to reading our poetry in books that we scarcely think of it in connection with speech or song. England, said Mr. Yeats, is pre-eminently the land of "that miserable thing the printed book"; and it is perfectly true, as our very language proves, that we regard the art of

words as an art, not of speech, but of writing. We call it literature, as if we were born in letters, not in words. And yet poetry in all its forms is a glorification of speech and was developed originally out of speech and out of the effort to make it more beautiful and expressive to the hearer. The invention of printing was, after all, a purely mechanical device, like the gramophone; its uses are obvious, and it can do no possible harm where it is employed for purposes that are not artistic. We can, for instance, read the works of Herbert Spencer in print without losing any of their effect, for they are pure thought; and print is a convenient means of communicating the writer's thoughts to his readers. But no work of art is pure thought. Every work of art is addressed to an audience, and it employs its own peculiar means of address. Poetry employs speech, and addresses the mind through the ear, not through the eye. It has a material beauty of sound, like music, which has been developed by its appeal to the ear; and without this material beauty, which is always a means of expression, it loses its expressive power and ceases to be art. The poet, in spite of the modern predominance of the printed book, does not write, but speaks or sings; and if once he forgets to speak or sing and is content to compose as if he were writing only for readers, like a philosopher or a man of science, he loses his peculiar power and is merely hampered by his form of verse.

A great deal of modern poetry, and indeed of all modern literature, has suffered from the divorce between speech and writing produced by this predominance of the printed book. The poet forgets his audience, since he has no audience, but only readers; forgets the material beauty of sound and all those arts of composition which are necessary so long as the artist speaks to an audience. "The Excursion," for instance, is evidently a poem that was written to be read, not spoken, and it is difficult to read for that very reason. Wordsworth, when he wrote it, must have forgotten that poetry should be addressed to the ear. There are long passages of it in which he seems to be, not speaking, but thinking, and in which his thought is not addressed to any one, and therefore has clothed itself in no artistic form. The very verse shows a constant tendency to degenerate into the mere prose of thought. It ceases to be glorified speech, and ceases even to be speech at all. And at the same time the matter is often rambling and incoherent, because the poet knows that what he has to say will be read at leisure and not listened to by an audience impatient of any irrelevance. In fact, Wordsworth was encouraged by the fact that he wrote altogether for readers in all his natural faults. If he had been forced to test his poetry on an audience he would have corrected these faults, and would not, surely, have lost his poetic power so many years before his death.

No one, of course, would propose that poetry should cease to be printed; but there is no reason why writers and readers alike should not be on their guard against the growing divorce between literature and speech. We can all of us learn to judge poetry more by its effect when it is spoken, and we can learn to speak it properly. The effort to do that should have a good effect not only on our poetry but on our speech, for that also has degenerated owing to its divorce from literature. We think of speech now as a purely utilitarian thing, as a means of communication, not as a means of expression. If children were all trained to speak poetry well they would understand that in poetry it is a means of expression, and that its expressive power depends upon the clear and precise enunciation both of vowels and of consonants. The delicate metrical effects of our finest poetry are entirely destroyed when it is spoken with slurred consonants and with vowels all reduced to one or two vague sounds. So long as poetry is only read the reader is quite unaware of these effects and of all the expressive power that is in them. But as soon as he is trained to say it aloud he must become suddenly conscious of the shortcomings of his own ordinary speech, of its inadequacy as a means of expression. Speech, in fact, can only be preserved from its natural tendency to degenerate by its connection with the art of words. For it is that art which imposes laws upon speech, which raises it from a means of communication to a means of expression, and in the process sharpens and quickens it. In the same way speech imposes its laws upon literature, for speech is the proper medium of literature and gives to literature its material beauty. Thus, when the two are divorced, both become lawless and suffer alike from the anarchy into which they fall.—London Times.

A MUSICIAN'S LOVE-STORY

A little romance in which the great Chopin played the leading part, has recently come to light. Chopin, in common with most great artists, had more than one affaire d'amour, and the story that we speak of, though it ended in the dismissing of Chopin by the young lady or the young lady's parents, did not have a very unhappy effect upon the musician for any length of time.

They met first as children, when Maria came to fetch her brothers from the house of Chopin's father, where they boarded for a year; and when Maria's mother came to Warsaw the two families became acquainted and would spend their Sundays together. On these occasions Chopin found himself sooner or later at the piano, playing to the little girl, who was

nine years his junior, or accompanying her as she sang his songs. They both left Poland in 1830, Chopin to make a tour through Bohemia and Germany on his way to Paris, Maria to settle eventually with her family in Geneva. Here she took lessons in piano-playing and composition from Field, and sent Chopin some variations on a theme, which he returned in his brilliant Valse in B flat, numbered Op. 18. They met again in 1835 at Dresden; and this meeting gave birth to the Valse in F minor from Op. 69, which he dedicated to her and left in her hands. Other compositions, which belong to this period and show to some extent his state of mind, are the two Nocturnes in C sharp minor and D flat, numbered Op. 27, and the Study in F minor from Op. 25, which he called a "spiritual picture" of Maria. Next year they met once more at Marienbad, Chopin making the journey on purpose to meet Maria and her mother; and this time it seemed as if things would come to a head. They took long walks together, and Maria's album was offered to Chopin for the usual contribution which all young ladies extorted from their friends. "But the inspiration would not come, the composer's nerves were too much for him, and the pages remained blank.

However, after they had been together a month and had moved from Marienbad to Dresden, Chopin, feeling that the moment was ripe, summoned up his courage, and on September 11, the eve of his departure for Paris, asked Maria Wodzinska to become his wife. She replied that she could not run counter to her parents' wishes (and they were already in anxiety about Chopin's health), but she promised to cherish a "grateful remembrance" of him in her heart. This is how Maria narrated the incident in after years, though her accounts vary somewhat. Anyhow, Chopin does not seem to have taken her answer as a definite refusal; for the next day he returned to Paris, where he settled down cheerfully to work, writing amongst other things the serenely beautiful Nocturne in B major numbered Op. 32. Frequently letters, too, were exchanged with Maria, but in spite of his happiness he began to lose his calm of mind; and, in order to quiet himself and satisfy his cravings, he drew out from its drawer the album which Maria had given him a year before; and the result was a little book of which a facsimile has just been published. In this album are songs, nocturnes and concertos, and when the original had been completed, Chopin sent it to his enamored.

On receipt of the album Maria wrote Chopin a stiff little note carefully worded, expressing unimpeachable sentiments. The voice of the father can be heard in it, and Chopin doubtless realized that the seventeen-year-old Maria was not the kind of daughter to stand up against him. He seems to have accepted the situation philosophically, and shortly afterwards he received his official dismissal. Next year Maria married a Count Skarbeck, the son of Chopin's godfather, and on the dissolution of her marriage with him accepted the hand of a Pole named Orpizewski. Chopin kept her letters, however, for they were found amongst his papers after his death, tied up with pink ribbon and with the words "Moja bieda" ("my misfortune") scribbled on the wrapper.

MUSICAL NOTES

Madame Ada Crossley is leaving London shortly for an important concert tour in South Africa, where music-lovers are to be congratulated upon the opportunities that await them of hearing this rarely-gifted artist. The distinguished contralto, who will be supported by a concert party, sails on the 18th inst., and is due back in the middle of September, in time for the Norwich Festival. She has been obliged, however, to refuse an engagement for the Sheffield Festival which was offered her.

Caruso's stipulation, in connection with his engagement at the Imperial Opera in Vienna for "permission to smoke on the stage until the ascent of the curtain," naturally recalls his most famous predecessor's passion for the "weed." We have heard it said that Caruso's partiality is for cigarettes—"of," as it was once amusingly stated, "an expensive Egyptian brand." But Mario's passion was for cigars, of which he smoked a quite inordinate quantity. Indeed, it was once said that his yearly expenditure in this direction would have sufficed to keep several families in comfort. But he was a generous man, and as free with his as he was with his money. The rule of ring smoking behind the scenes at Cowden was always waived in the case of tenor. Mario could not smoke cigar paper affecting his throat. In her memoir of him, recently published, Mrs. Godfrey Pearce, recalls his Spain in the "fifties." "In a town country like Spain, Mario's devotion met with universal sympathy, and the audience begged him to appear on stage when he was singing—gladly accepted, although in mouth, listening to the a Fernando listening to the Valentines, and puffing the air, did not preserve historical accuracy. O at Madrid, the stage cigars, and amongst cases, some of which with jewels."

