

MORE CRITICISM FOR THE EMPEROR

Foreign Affairs Committee of Bundesrath to Consider His Actions

BAVARIA CALLS MEETING

Popular Belief That Kaiser Will Be Well Advised By His Present Host

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The five members of the foreign affairs committee of the Bundesrath, or federal council, held a meeting today and discussed recent events.

The assembling of this committee is of very rare occurrence, and much interest and speculation was aroused by the intimation that the meeting was called with the idea of taking some step to prevent Emperor William from pursuing an independent course in the foreign affairs of the Empire.

Today has been full of rumor and surmise concerning what attitude Emperor William will adopt towards Chancellor Von Buelow, the Reichstag and the public sentiment at large.

The present is a time when the smallest circumstantial evidence is ordered to arrive at an understanding of what His Majesty's future course may be, and there is satisfaction that he is with the Emperor's present host.

There is still considerable doubt as to whether the Emperor will remain in office, and few mention the name of possible successors.

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Children Burned

Lloydminster, Alta., Nov. 14.—Two children, aged five and eight years, of Joseph Handlitch, a farmer fifteen miles northwest of here, were burned yesterday in the destruction of their home.

AUDIENCE AT KIEL

Meeting of Emperor and Chancellor Likely to Have Important Consequences

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Emperor William is still at Donaueschingen as the hunting guest of Prince Von Fuenstenberg. He is due at Kiel on Monday at noon to receive the Emperor and his entourage.

While the agreement of the Chancellor with the position of the Reichstag and the federal governments is now clearly known, the Emperor's attitude is really in doubt, and a subject of diversified prediction.

Blame for Train Wreck

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14.—As a result of the coroner's inquest today into the wreck last Wednesday at Little Woods, twelve miles from New Orleans, in which eight persons lost their lives and twenty-three more were injured, the jury tonight brought in a verdict placing the blame upon Engineer Blackburn and Conductor B. J. Keys, of the Great Northern express.

EMPEROR DEAD DOWAGER DYING

Real Ruler of Chinese Empire Soon to Follow Kuang Hsu to Grave

DEATH CHAIR AWAITS HER

Chinese People Paying Little Attention to Passing of Royalties

Peking, Nov. 14.—Official announcement was made today of the death of Emperor Kuang Hsu. The emperor had been ill for a long time, and during recent audiences with foreign representatives he was unable to sit up on the throne, or even in an erect position.

At the moment of the death of the emperor the Dowager Empress, who had been sitting in a death chamber chair, was waiting in the courtyard. She too had been in a serious condition, and word that the emperor was dying caused her to collapse.

There is little indication of emotion among the people over the events which have been transpiring. The emperor's death and the probable death of the Dowager Empress within a very short time had but little effect upon the Chinese, who are pursuing the even tenor of their ways without signs of mourning.

Kuang Hsu's later life was a pitiable spectacle to his attendants. His feebleness had rendered him a mere puppet, and he had suffered long from ill-health, which was combined with fear and despair.

GOMEZ IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CUBA

The Incomplete Returns Very Strongly Indicate Success for General

Havana, Nov. 14.—At the close of an election which was conducted with great enthusiasm and complete absence of disorder, it appears practically certain tonight that General Jose Miguel Gomez will be elected president of the Republic of Cuba.

It is probable that the result will be a victory for the Liberal party, and sufficient returns have already been received to indicate that the Liberals have won a victory which has been hailed with enthusiasm.

At 9:30 p.m. incomplete official returns from the precincts of Havana indicated that the city was over-whelmingly in favor of the Liberal party, and that the Liberal party had received 25,000 to 30,000 votes.

Throughout the island, according to the reports, an extraordinary heavy vote was cast, vastly in excess of that in the August election, where 182,000 failed to vote in a total registration of 450,000.

Outbreak of Diphtheria

St. John, N. B., Nov. 14.—Over seventy cases of diphtheria have developed near Carleton Place. Thirty-five deaths are recorded, twenty patients will die and twenty have improved through antitoxin treatment.

Chilliwack Wire Dispute

New Westminster, Nov. 14.—There is trouble again at Chilliwack between the British Columbia Telephone Company and the Vancouver Telephone Company owing to a question of rights in stringing wires on certain streets.

JAPAN QUERIED RE MANCHURIA

Secretary Root Wishes to Know Why Door is Kept Practically Closed

TALKS WITH AMBASSADOR

Complaints Made By American Merchants About Trade Restrictions

Washington, Nov. 14.—Exchanges have been in progress between the American and the Japanese governments for some months, looking to a more definite statement touching the latter's attitude towards Manchuria than now exists.

Officials are careful to state that no treaty between the two countries along these lines is contemplated, simply a clearer understanding with Japan as to what her intentions in Manchuria are.

Japan assented to the American proposals, made two years ago by Secretary Hay, regarding the territorial integrity and administrative unity of China, and has indicated her intention of withdrawing all her troops in Manchuria, whose presence dates back to the Russian-Japanese war.

American business men have complained gravely that their trade with Manchuria has not revived since the Russo-Japanese war.

MAIL AT CUMBERLAND BURNED BY FIREBUG

Blaze Started in Postoffice Destroys Letters—Town's Narrow Escape

Cumberland, Nov. 14.—A fire of mysterious origin, and which would probably have burned the entire town, was extinguished in the business section of Cumberland last night.

U. S. LUMBER DUTY Western Lumbermen Will Appear Before Committee to Fight Against Removal

Seattle, Nov. 13.—R. L. McCormick, Pacific manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., John McMaster, representing the shinglemen, Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and several prominent lumbermen of Oregon, left last night for Washington, D. C., where they will appear before the congressional committee on ways and means on November 21.

PRINCE VON BUELOW AND THE EMPEROR

Tenure of Office Depends on Result of Interview Fixed for Monday

Berlin, Nov. 13.—Chancellor Von Buelow and his associates are preparing the political situation that if the chancellor should retire after his audience at Kiel on Monday next, with Emperor William, the Emperor's Majesty will not be willing to concur in the declaration made in the Reichstag by the chancellor on Tuesday.

Prince Von Buelow has taken the position that he represents the entire position on this question, and because of this he is bound to interpret the national will to the sovereign, standing or falling by his decision.

French Author Dead

Paris, Nov. 14.—The death is announced of Achille Luchaire, a French historian and member of the Academy. He was born in 1846.

ON WAY TO CHINA

Montreal, Nov. 14.—A special train with 150 Chinamen left yesterday for Vancouver, where they will embark on the Empress of India for China.

FINES IMPOSED

Regina, Sask., Nov. 13.—Nineteen of the finest Clydesdales ever imported into Canada reached here this week for Mutch Bros., of Crane's stock farm, Lumsden. The animals are nearly all males and comprise the pick of Scotland's horse markets.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA

Vienna, Nov. 14.—Baron Richard Von Blensdorf, minister of the interior, who was directed a few days ago by the Emperor to form a new cabinet, has resigned his office in his endeavor, and he has suggested that the Emperor appoint a temporary cabinet.

Officials in Austria are careful to state that no treaty between the two countries along these lines is contemplated, simply a clearer understanding with Japan as to what her intentions in Manchuria are.

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MR. FRASER'S TIMBER LIMITS

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The action of W. J. Conroy, of Aylmer, against A. W. Fraser, E. C. of Ottawa, to recover an interest or its equivalent in certain limits, has been settled out of court.

THE DEADLY AUTO

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14.—Rev. R. C. Brinley Morgan, one of the most noted Episcopal clergymen in Connecticut, and rector of Christ Church, was struck by an automobile this afternoon and probably fatally hurt.

MADE COUNTY COURT JUDGE

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Duncan Finlayson, late member of parliament for Richmond, N.S., has been appointed county court judge for Cape Breton district in place of J. D. Kennedy, who retired from the bench to become the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton north and Victoria in the recent elections.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE RATES

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 14.—An important statement was made by Hon. Robert Rogers at a meeting yesterday in Winnipeg, held in connection with the provincial election in Gilbert Plains, held on Tuesday, that the first year's operations of government phones ending on December 31st would show a profit of two hundred thousand dollars, and that the new year's gift to the people would be a reduction in the rates.

GREATER ACTIVITY IN MINING REGION

Slocan Mines Increasing Production—Other Districts Report Well

Nelson, Nov. 14.—While the principal feature in the mining industry in the province is the hurrying forward of development work upon the British Columbia coast, the Slocan region is again resuming something of her old vigor with the prosperity derived from the working of the Whitewater and other mines.

KILLED BY HORSE'S KICK

Berkeley, Ont., Nov. 14.—John Crawford, a local farmer, was yesterday crushed by a kick from one of his horses, and died in a short time.

I.C.R. OFFICIALS

Halifax, Nov. 14.—The rumor is current here that Mr. Tiffin is to succeed D. Pottinger as general manager of the I.C.R., and that Mr. Storey, S. D. Cooper and ex-Sheriff James Sharp, charging them with the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack.

UNDERLINGS ADMIT RECEIPT OF GIFTS

Fashion Prevailed in All Ranks of Employees in Marine Department

Quebec, Nov. 13.—At this morning's inquiry into the affairs of the marine department, several of the suspended employees of the department gave evidence in their own behalf.

Fireman Dufour, Engineer Belliveau and Chief Engineer Gagnier, of the steamer Druid, admitted having received gifts from the hardware firm of Drolet, but said none of these were sold.

Superintendent of Lighthouses O'Farrell declared that he had never accepted a bribe or anything else from the Drolet firm. In answer to Judge Casella, O'Farrell said he would not deny that he received some money from Mr. Cote, tinsmith and plumber, who had stated that he had paid O'Farrell \$100.

Calgary, Nov. 13.—A young woman named Forester was badly mangled by a vicious bulldog on her father's farm, about four miles from here. The animal had been tied up but got loose and attacked the girl in the woodshed.

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Cleveland Street Railway

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A preliminary statement was issued today by Warren S. Blinn and Frank A. Scott, receivers for the local street railway system. It was said that their first duty would be to conserve the property and operate the lines in the interest of the public, erecting the best possible accommodation and service.

DIES IN PRISON BY HIS OWN HAND

Morris Haas, Who Shot Mr. Heney, Shoots Himself Dead in Cells

HIS VICTIM RESTING WELL

San Francisco People Deeply Stirred By Tragic Occurrences

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Morris Haas, who shot Francis J. Heney yesterday, committed suicide at the county jail by shooting himself through the head. One report says that the pistol which was used in the shooting was concealed in a shoe, where he hid it before shooting Mr. Heney.

Called by the assurance that Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney, who was shot yesterday in Judge Lawlor's courtroom while in the performance of his duty, is to recover from his wound, unless some unforeseen condition develops, public opinion was turned today toward the formulation of concrete expression of a determination to continue with the trial of those indicted on charges of municipal corruption, in the prosecution of which Mr. Heney has been the dominant character.

Several leading attorneys of the city have volunteered to take up Mr. Heney's work as a matter of public duty, and carry it to a conclusion.

It is thought that the case which was interrupted by yesterday's dramatic shooting, will be resumed on Monday, it having been decided that the events in the courtroom did not prejudice the rights of the defendant, the jury not being present.

There was some information today that the defense would ask for a change of venue, basing their plea on the inflamed condition of the public mind, but it is thought that the request would not be considered by Judge Lawlor.

At a conference today between Judge Lawlor, after consulting with Sheriff Haggerty, preliminary steps were taken to secure the court room for the trial of those indicted on charges of municipal corruption, in the prosecution of which Mr. Heney has been the dominant character.

It is intimated that Judge Lawlor will exercise his prerogative and conduct the trial of Rufus Connelley in the county jail.

Mr. Heney and his family were the recipients of many messages of sympathy and cheer during the trial. The messages came from all sections of the United States, and some from Europe. One telegram that brought a smile from the palmdrawn was that of Roosevelt to Mrs. Heney.

Mr. Heney's Condition

The busy surgeons attending Francis J. Heney, after consulting with the night staff, stated that Mr. Heney was resting easily, and that his pulse, temperature and respiration were practically normal.

The bullet was located in the muscles of the lower maxillary. The bone was not shattered, and the fact that they will perform an operation to remove the piece of lead tomorrow.

For Law and Order

A monster mass meeting was held here tonight, in which a great multitude participated. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Tully. The speeches were made by a number of leading citizens counselling moderation and the observance of legal methods and asked that the support be given the prosecution in its conduct of the graft cases.

From the President

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt upon reading Francis J. Heney's account of the trial, stated that Mr. Heney was resting easily, and that his pulse, temperature and respiration were practically normal.

B. C. HINDUS

Colonel Swayne, Governor of British Honduras, to Visit This Province Shortly

COLLAPSE OF FERNIS BUILDING

Fernis, Nov. 14.—About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the lower floor of the new concrete building of P. Carrossella's liquor store, collapsed, and carried everything to the cellar with it, making a terrible mix-up.

SHERIFF HER DEAD

Sandwich, Ont., Nov. 14.—Sheriff Her, of Essex county, is dead. He was 86 years old and widely known.

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# Ross' is Headquarters for Xmas Fruits

Come in and try the qualities and learn prices. Both will please. Each sale helps to make our reputation. Here are some—

## Fine Fig and Date Values

- EXTRA FANCY SMYRNA FIGS, per lb. 25c
- SMYRNA FIGS, very fine, 10-lb. box, \$1.60; 5-lb. box, 75c; 2-lb. box, 25c
- CALIFORNIA TABLE FIGS, 3 packets 25c
- PULLED FIGS, per basket 15c
- FILLED FIGS, per bottle 25c
- STUFFED DATES AND FIGS, per bottle 1.00
- STUFFED DATES, per bottle 1.00
- NEW DATES, per package 10c

## DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers  
Tels. 54, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

### BREAKING ALL RECORDS

### TWENTY-ONE

# PIANOS

SOLD LAST WEEK

Including eleven of our Beautiful New High Grade

# \$275

Instruments, nine Gerhard Heintzman, and one Mendelssohn.

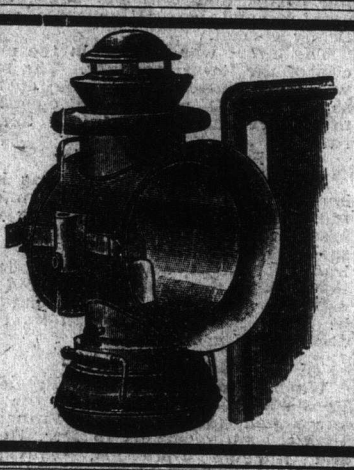
The cause? It is very simple:

WE OFFER THE GREATEST VALUE for the least money of any music house in Victoria.

Easy terms arranged to suit customers.

# FLETCHER BROS.

Victoria's Leading Music House



Driving Lamps  
Cold Blast Lanterns  
Dashboard Lanterns  
Railroad Lanterns

For Sale by  
**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.**  
244-246 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

**Age of the Kaiser.**  
With the marriage of Prince August Wilhelm, the third of the Kaiser's sons to take a wife, the fact is being forcefully impressed upon the consciousness of the German public that Kaiser Wilhelm is no longer exactly a young man. For the world at large his impetuosity and superabundant energy still serve to keep alive the glories of youthfulness which has surrounded his figure ever since he ascended the throne, but with three married sons, three daughters-in-law, and a rising family of grandchildren to assure the safe continuance of the Hohenzollern name, he is being viewed with a certain reluctance to recognize that he is no longer to be counted as belonging to the young generation.

The wedding itself, wherein the bride, Princess Alexandra Victoria, bore herself with remarkable composure and dignity, brought a revival of the stories about the romantic courtship which had preceded it. The match undoubtedly is viewed with satisfaction by the German people, to whose sentiment regarding the ideas of home life it strongly appeals. It is recalled that so far back as two years ago Prince August Wilhelm sought the Kaiser's consent to the marriage, but was told that he was not to have the chance to go to Harvard, whither the Kaiser wanted to send him for the benefit of a year's association with young Americans. The young Prince's choice is known to have been especially gratifying to his mother, the Empress, who has always considered Alexandra as her favorite niece.

**Scotland's Fish Catch**  
Scotland's fish catch in 1902 was 9,078,069 hundredweight, worth \$14,725,525. The industry employed 94,773 men on 10,385 vessels of 141,235 aggregate tonnage, worth \$28,640,561.

## AVERAGE CATCH IS LARGER

Catch of Fleet of Eight Schooners Totalled 4,440 Seal-skins and 35 Otters

## INDIVIDUAL CATCH BIGGER

Will Be About 15,000 Pelts Offered at the Sales Next Month

With the homecoming of the schooner "Dorcas" from the coast of the Bering Sea to Bering Sea will be its port. The smallest of the eight schooners began to go to the north in every particular would have meant that practically every laundry and washhouse, with but few possible exceptions, would have to cease business. Should the present enquiry show that the premises complained of by Mr. Neal are not a nuisance and not a detriment to surrounding values, reliance will accordingly have to be placed upon the fact that the Washhouse bylaw has not been complied with and to adopt this stand will mean that a broad question will have to be dealt with by the council.

**A Modern Pearl Farm**  
In the gulf of Lower California is in operation the largest pearl farm in the world, where the cultivation of pearls has been taken up as a practical industry. To harvest the annual crop of pearls raised on this farm requires the labor of a thousand persons, including the Japanese sealers, whose methods have been completely revolutionized by the up-to-date appliances employed in this new industry. Pearl fishing is a very simple fact concerning the harvesting of pearls, which has been the result of twenty-five years of study and experiment. It was discovered that the shells lose their gem after it is two years old, and will be invited to meet the council on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock and talk the matter over. The cost of doing the work will amount to considerably more than at first estimated, and some of the owners are of the opinion that the work will be more expensive than the benefits to be derived therefrom warrant.

**Tommy Burns Will Enter Vaudeville**  
Champion Heavyweight Has Signed With Pantages for an American Tour  
In a letter to a friend in Vancouver Tommy Burns, the world's heavyweight champion, has some interesting things to say of his coming bout with Johnson.  
"It may surprise you to know that I have grown since leaving America. I am now scaling at about 210, and expect to climb through the ropes at about 195 pounds. You will see that black man won't have much on me. Johnson has never had a man who is going to hit him, and I am sure when he finds out he is facing me he is going to back up. I believe I have the strength and the speed to keep him from getting any of his old game and outfight him at the end. Win or lose I shall make a couple of deep breaths before I start my American tour. I am taking a special diet before the fight, and I can help me take off fat. I am getting stout, and plainly see the limit of my usefulness in the ring is only a few days. I don't want to fight for the future stormy life."  
"I intend to open my American theatrical tour in the northwest, possibly at Vancouver, as I will go to Vancouver from here. It's probably best that I didn't take that match with Westminster with Battling Cauliflower, because I was a nigger in December. I can't tell when I'll return, as it's going ahead to the 19th of the month. I will return immediately after the fight."  
Tommy says he has discovered a lighterweight here, and he says he carries more speed than Attell, can outbox any man, and is as clever as any lightweight here. He says he is a better man than Young Greco, and he says he is a better man than Young Greco, and he says he is a better man than Young Greco.

## BROAD QUESTION FOR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER

Complaint Against Laundry May Lead to Interesting Results

After the city sanitary inspector has endeavored for the past two months to come to some arrangement with the owner of the premises at the corner of Fort street and Quadra street, at present occupied as a Chinese laundry, the council has decided to hold an inquiry as to the merits of the complaint made by Mr. Neal. The latter in his first complaint stated that the laundry was a nuisance and detrimental to the enjoyment of life. The council has decided to hold an inquiry as to the merits of the complaint made by Mr. Neal. The latter in his first complaint stated that the laundry was a nuisance and detrimental to the enjoyment of life.

**Does Not Conform With Bylaw**  
The sanitary inspector has reported that so far as the question of the sanitary condition of the premises is concerned no particular fault can be found but that the building does not conform with the Washhouse bylaw is a certain fact. The sanitary inspector made it make it meet the provisions of that measure as owing to its location the washing room cannot be moved back the required distance. The sanitary inspector has reported that so far as the question of the sanitary condition of the premises is concerned no particular fault can be found but that the building does not conform with the Washhouse bylaw is a certain fact.

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## WILLING TO PAY ONE THIRD OF ENTIRE COST

Streets Committee Will Make Proposition to Government Street Owners

## NO HOPE FOR MINERS

Three Hundred and Sixty Men Caught in Westphalian Colliery Area Given Up as Dead

After negotiations extending over several months between the streets committee of the city council and the property owners on Government street between Niagara street and Toronto street relative to the widening of that thoroughfare and the improvement of the street by grading, macadamizing and laying of permanent sidewalks the committee has finally decided to make a proposition to the owners to the effect that the city will pay one-third of the entire cost of the improvements including the price to be paid for the expropriation of the land required for the widening of the street. Various propositions have been made by the property owners, but none of them is agreeable to the corporation and this last offer by the city is what the streets committee considers is all that can be expected. The proposition is that the city will pay one-third of the entire cost of the improvements including the price to be paid for the expropriation of the land required for the widening of the street.

## CITY OF PUEBLA WAS IN COLLISION

Backed into the Revenue Cutter Rush When Leaving Her Wharf at Seattle  
The steamer City of Puebla, which sailed from the outer wharf yesterday afternoon after being delayed by thick fog at Vancouver, was almost collided with the steamer Venture when leaving the Narrows collided with the United States revenue cutter Rush when leaving the dock at Seattle. The steamer was backing out when the cutter struck her, and the cutter's rudder was damaged to the extent of \$500.

## WEIRD DEVOTION OF JAPANESE MAID

Sacrificed herself in belief that by giving up her young life she would save the life of her master, a young girl, Yukio Marquis Inouye, lying ill at Okinawa, might be saved. Fukumori Takeko, a seventeen-year-old girl of Osaka, stabled herself to death, according to advice brought by the steamer Iyo Maru which arrived yesterday morning from Yokohama. Before taking her life she sent a postcard, marked with her name, to Marquis Inouye, in which she declared her intention to offer up her life as a sacrifice in order that the Marquis might be spared. "The Marquis' relatives and Prince Hiro may be tranquil," the message read. "I am going to the eternal sleep in the place of the Genro. I am an orphan, and there is none to mourn for me. The time this is received, I will be on the way to Heaven. A similar attempt was made by a young girl who visited Japan as the Garvitch was the victim of would-be assassins who attempted to kill her. A young girl, Yukio, stabbed herself to death in Tokio, and the body was found floating in the bay. The girl was a devotee of the Marquis Inouye, and she had been told that if she died for him, he would be spared.

## TREATY WITH FRANCE

It is Still Unconsidered by French Senate—Old Tupper Treaty to Be Abrogated by Canada  
Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The senate of the French republic which assembled in October has not yet discussed the Franco-Canadian treaty of commerce which was negotiated by Hon. Messrs. Fleiding and Brodeur in Paris last year. The Canadian ministers have not given up hope that it will soon be accepted by France, with the benefit of it would bring trade between the two countries. At the same time, it is understood that the French authorities, Canada will probably give notice of her desire to withdraw from the treaty which was made

## POLITICS IN SOUTH SAANICH WARMING UP

Majority of the Present Council Will Again Be in the Field

## NO HOPE FOR MINERS

Three Hundred and Sixty Men Caught in Westphalian Colliery Area Given Up as Dead

The approach of the municipal elections in the municipality of South Saanich is now being heralded by considerable activity on the part of the residents of the municipality with aspirations to serve on next year's council. Already in the various wards likely candidates are being named by the ratepayers and while it is nearly two months until polling day a considerable amount of quiet work is being done in the way of preliminary canvass.

## THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices	
Royal Household, a bag	\$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	\$2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	\$1.75
Calgary, a bag	\$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	\$7.75
White, per bbl.	\$6.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	\$7.00
Moffet's, per bbl.	\$7.75
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	\$7.00
Three Star, per sack	\$2.00

## THE NEW DIRECTORY

Stated That Projected Work Will Be Up-to-Date in Every Particular  
The new city directory, in course of preparation, has advanced materially, and by the publication of the new work upon the completion of the names in the residential districts will have been completed.

## HOLDS ENQUIRY REGARDING ACCIDENT

Capt. Gaudin, Agent of Marine, Hears Statements of Princess Royal's Officers Regarding Collision  
The preliminary enquiry concerning the collision between the steamers Eastern and Eukul Maru at Vancouver was begun at the office of the local agency of marine before Capt. Gaudin, yesterday morning. Capt. Hickey, and officers and crew of the steamer Princess Royal made statements regarding the accident during the hearing. The enquiry was held on Sunday last and after statements have been made by the captain and crew of the steamer Eukul Maru the evidence will be forwarded to Commander Spain, commissioner of wrecks, at Ottawa with a recommendation as to whether a more complete public enquiry is considered necessary.

## SCHOONER DORA SIEWERD OFF NOOKA YESTERDAY

On Her Way From Bering Sea to Victoria With 560 Sealskins on Board  
The sealing schooner Dora Siewerd left the fleet from this port that went to Bering Sea was reported yesterday from the west coast. The Umbriana was spoken off Ucluelet with 450 skins on board two days on her way to Victoria, and the Dora Siewerd, Capt. Heater, was reported off Nooka, where she lay becalmed yesterday morning. The wireless telegraph operator at Estevan reported yesterday that an Indian had arrived there from the Dora Siewerd and reported the schooner had about 560 skins.

## DRIVING LAMPS

For Sale by  
**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.**  
244-246 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

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SOUTH WARMING UP

The Present Council Be in the Field

of the municipal election... the majority of the council...

DIRECTORY

ected Work Will Be in Every Par-... directory, in course of advanced materially...

IRY DING ACCIDENT

ent of Marine, Hears Princess Royal's Landing Collision... enquiry concerning the steamers...

DORA SIEWERD

KA YESTERDAY... Baring Sea to Vic-30 Sealskins on board... Dora Siewerd from this port...

COLWOOD MAN FACES TERRIBLE ACCUSATION

Mrs. Taylor Charges Husband With Infanticide—Evidence in Police Court

(From Sunday's Daily) A terrible story was unfolded in the police court yesterday, a story almost incredible in its details, and yet told with every appearance of truth...

Threatens Her Life "I am living on my husband's ranch at Colwood with my two children...

Hears Second Souffle "After a while I heard another noise outside and I looked out and saw the scuffling over the bushes and bumpy...

Charges Infanticide "We were living on a ranch at Goldstream then, and I always thought that he was my mother's husband...

DORA SIEWERD KA YESTERDAY... Baring Sea to Vic-30 Sealskins on board...

toms and incidents of her illness, Mrs. Taylor continued: Vain Attempt to Escape "He stayed on the ranch for a little while after that, but in the spring he went back to the city...

Taylor Finds Out "In the meantime Taylor had come back to the ranch that same day, and found that I had gone...

The Loss of an Eye "I was helping Mr. Taylor who was trying to take out the king pin of a wagon. This was in 1894, when I was 15 or 16...

Improves His Premises Responding to the demands of business and content of the progress which Victoria is making...

Has Enlarged Premises The Standard Stationery Company has enlarged its book and stationery store on Government street...

New Court of Foresters The district officers of the Ancient Order of Foresters met on Wednesday next, Nov. 18th...

Specialist Opens Office Dr. Alex. Proudfoot, who was among the medical men who passed the recent examination of the board of examiners...

PIGGERIES CONDEMNED BY SAANICH COUNCIL

Legal Action to be Taken to Abate Nuisances Within Municipality

(From Sunday's Daily) After repeated warnings and remonstrances, the Saanich Council has taken legal action to abate the nuisance of piggeries within the limits of the municipality...

MINISTERS BACK FROM MAINLAND VICTORIES

Premier McBride Gives What He Considers Chief Factors of Success

(From Sunday's Daily) "The great victory of the Conservatives in Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay is due in great measure to the determination of the people to stand by the provincial government...

Exciting Incident of the Voyage of the German Steamer Wanguard From Australia... The Chinese cook of the German steamer Wanguard, which sailed for Victoria on Friday...

ALGERINE REPAIRED

Being Hurried at the British Columbia Marine Ways—Will be Ready for Service Wednesday... The repairs to the C.P.R. steamer Princess Royal are being hurried at the British Columbia Marine Ways...

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SUFFICIENT FUNDS

City Will Be Able to Carry on Necessary Works to Year's End... Making allowance for the ordinary expenditures up to the end of the year, the city will have sufficient funds to carry on its necessary works...

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Campbell's Dressing Gowns. SALE OF DRESSING GOWNS MARVELLOUS VALUES. Monday starts our sale of "comfy" dressing gowns. Truly marvellous values are being given—no lady should neglect this opportunity.

CHINESE COOK TRIED TO KILL SHIPMATES. Exciting Incident of the Voyage of the German Steamer Wanguard From Australia. The Chinese cook of the German steamer Wanguard, which sailed for Victoria on Friday...

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into, when it developed that by using those sums which have still been unexpended of the appropriations made earlier in the year and devoting them for the carrying on of work, the appropriations for which have been used or exceeded, it would be possible to come out about even at the end of the year...

The London Times says this about the Olympic lacrosse game:—For the first time in the history of lacrosse the specially-selected amateur teams of two countries have met, and Canada has had to defend its supremacy at its own national game supremacy. It is in many respects highly satisfactory that the Canadian team were able successfully to retain their position as champions, even when the victory was at the expense of the English team, and it will be realized that the difference between English and Canadian lacrosse is not very great when Saturday's match at the stadium was won by 14 goals to 10.

Collectively and in cleverness, Canada was distinctly superior to England, but in pace and general brilliancy, and the speed of the English team completely surpassed the Canadian, and this period concluded with the score of nine goals to seven in Canada's favor. Exciting play opened the contest between England and Canada, and the play was steady, and each side scored once. In the third play, increased in pace and brilliancy, and the speed of the English team completely surpassed the Canadian, and this period concluded with the score of nine goals to seven in Canada's favor.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Goodfellow for alterations and additions to the store at the corner of Government and Johnson streets to cost \$1,500; to Mrs. Ernie J. Hall, for a new house at 1000 Victoria street to cost \$450; and to J. J. Townsend for a dwelling on Foul Bay road to cost \$750.



The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A DRY DOCK.

One of the matters which were discussed on Friday afternoon at the Board of Trade was the necessity of providing at Esquimalt dry dock accommodation which will be in keeping with the growing needs of this coast of Canada.

Another report to which the report referred was the increasing size and numbers of the vessels engaged in the trans-Pacific trade.

The question was raised at the Board as to whether a new dock or the extension of the present one is the more desirable of the objects of the efforts of the Board.

We may close this reference by mentioning the undertaking into which the Dominion entered when this province became a part of Canada.

AN ELECTION AND ITS LESSONS.

The extraordinary reverse which the Liberals sustained in British Columbia cannot be ascribed to any one cause, but is so conspicuous an occurrence that it is of public interest to examine into some of the reasons to which it was due.

But the personal equation would not of itself explain the remarkable overturn. It was due in a large measure to the influence of the members of the provincial government, whose administration of the affairs of British Columbia has been such as has commanded

confidence. The provincial government as such played no part in the contest. A statement appeared in an eastern Liberal paper to the effect that the government, financed by the Conservative campaign in this province, but the only foundation for this was in the imagination of the irresponsible person who suggested it.

The question of Oriental immigration also contributed to the result. Thousands of people saw in the election an opportunity to place themselves on record as opposed to an influx of people from Asia.

THE BIRTHDAY HONORS.

FOR BETTER POLITICS.

The Westmount, Montreal, Liberal club has passed a resolution to which it invites the attention of the press and the public generally.

But there is abundant proof that a great deal of crooked work has been going on, and we do not see how Ministers can expect to be held blameless.

It is a far cry from British Columbia to Germany, but the distance separating the two countries is not so great as to prevent the people of this province from extending their sympathies to the awful disaster in the collieries of the Westphalia district.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN AN ADDRESS AT KINGSTON, ONT.

LET US FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION.

with they would call for an expenditure on the part of the Dominion of several hundred dollars for every man, woman and child now living in Prince Edward Island.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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LET US FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION.

PRICE TAGS YOU CAN READ

IT requires no code book to read the prices on OUR price tags. Nothing confusing in private hieroglyphics—just plain English figures. Fair play figures and fair play prices—one price to all—the Weiler square deal.

Oak Table \$8.50, Fender \$12.50, China Tea Set \$8.50

Hall Rack \$16.00, NOW FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT BUYING, Silver Plated Cream and Sugar \$7.50

Mohair Rug \$7.50, Battenberg Centrepiece \$5.00, Silver Plated Cake Basket \$3.50

Dinner Service \$12.00, Chiffoniere \$35.00, Buffet \$35.00

Ladies' Desk \$10.00

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST.—ESTAB. 1862. Weiler Bros. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES, OFFICES. SHOWROOMS: GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.

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NEW EMPRESSES ARE BEING BUILT

Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland Will Be Here in 18 Months

LINERS BUILDING ON CLYDE

Larger and Faster Steamers to Replace Atlantic Empresses in 1910

Eighteen months from now the first of the Atlantic Empresses, the R. M. S. Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, will start for Victoria...

SMUGGLERS ESCAPE TO CANADIAN SIDE

Identity of Men Who Left Chinamen to Drown is Established

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—The three alleged smugglers whose motor boat, filled with contraband Chinamen, was wrecked off the head of Lake Erie...

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SAVE THE WATERPOWER

Chief Forester Pinchot of United States, Gives Advice to National Grange Conventions

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt today met at the White House about 500 farmers and their delegates...

You must have power that is superior to muscle and horsepower, the power that can be turned to advantage on any job, and that power is electricity.

No Address from Mr. Harriman New York, Nov. 13.—Referring to published reports that Edward F. Harriman would make an address on "The Outlook for Railroads" before the Boston Chamber of Commerce...

Aeroplane Success

Le Mans, Nov. 13.—In order to comply with the conditions imposed by the Sarthe Aero Club for trials for the height, Mr. Wright today abandoned the derrick...

VERNON ASSIZES

John Anderson Gets 25 Years for Shooting of F. E. Layton—Mrs. Blackwood Acquitted

Vernon, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Blackwood, who was arrested in Victoria and brought back here to stand trial on the charge of stealing jewelry...

John Anderson, who shot Fred E. Layton in consequence of a dispute over an irrigation ditch, was found guilty of manslaughter...

Villiers, found guilty of attempted burglary in the jewelry store of F. B. Jacques, was given six months in jail.

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The plans of the new vessels, which it is stipulated in the contract must at the trials be capable of developing a speed of over twenty knots an hour...

The details as to these new steamers were all settled before Mr. Arthur Piers left for England at the end of the summer...

The present Empresses are 570 feet long.

CHINESE DROWNED

Six Men Dead in Attempt to Steal into United States—Deserted by White Smugglers

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 12.—A gasoline launch, towing a dinker boat containing ten Chinamen, crossing from Canada to the United States, was wrecked...

The six bodies have been recovered. That the Chinamen were deserters from a trio of white smugglers and left to battle for their lives was revealed this afternoon in a statement made at the Western Ontario police station...

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Wind swamped both craft. He said the white men managed to scramble up the rocks. The Chinamen appealed to them for assistance, but only one responded...

After Quong's statement was taken, the arrested Chinamen were taken to the Seneca street station and locked up. The names of the rescued are: Mock Hung, Fong Sing, Ching Jing and Chin Tung.

Balloon Comes to Grief

Berlin, Nov. 12.—One of the dirigible balloons of the German army made a flight from here last night and came down in the water near Woolin, on the Baltic, after having been greatly damaged...

CALGARY LIBEL CASE

Editor McGillivuddy Fined \$100 For Libelling R. H. Gardner, Publisher of the Eye Opener

Calgary, Nov. 12.—The famous trial of D. McGillivuddy, charged with having libelled R. H. Gardner, publisher of the Eye Opener, closed last night with the conviction of McGillivuddy, who was fined \$100.

The judge decided that each party should pay his own costs. The judge in his finding cautioned the Eye Opener against repeating objectionable literature.

The defence asked for a reserved case, inasmuch as the judge left to the jury the deciding upon the point of justification.

Five Children Burned

Elkins, N. Va., Nov. 12.—Five children of E. J. Rice, of Beverly, near here, lost their lives today in a fire that destroyed their home.

Chief of Police Dies

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 12.—Chief of Police Connor died yesterday with appendicitis about a week ago, and who had an operation performed, died this morning.

Train Blown from Track

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 12.—An explosion of powder at Dodson, seven miles southeast of the business centre of Kansas City, this morning blew a Kansas City Southern passenger train from the tracks.

Not Andre's Grave

Stockholm, Nov. 12.—Arctic experts here do not believe that the grave of Professor S. A. Andre, the Swedish explorer who in 1897 made an attempt to reach the north pole in a balloon, had been found.

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NIGHT RIDERS DISCUSSED

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Fierce denunciation of "night riding" and equally fiery defense of the "night riders" were the order of the day today...

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PROJECTION OF SUBJECT INTO COTTON CONVENTION

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MORE SCANDAL

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Notices have been posted all over the interior department threatening instant dismissal to any civil servants speculating in veterans' land grants.

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EMPEROR KUANG HSU REPORTED AT PEKING TO HAVE PASSED FROM THE SCENE

Emperor Kuang Hsu Reported at Peking to Have Passed From the Scene

PU WEI HIS SUCCESSOR

Wretched Life Passed Under Domination of Dowager Empress

Peking, Nov. 13.—The Emperor of China was reported dead at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It had, however, been impossible to secure official confirmation...

Two imperial edicts were issued from the palace this afternoon in rapid succession, the first making Prince Chun regent of the empire...

Simultaneously with the removal of the Emperor from the winter palace to the summer palace...

Prince Chun is a brother of the Emperor. His name is Tsai Feng. He was born in 1881...

The young Emperor was surrounded by eunuchs and women, and every effort made to have him keep in the leading role...

Meanwhile there is a very marked anti-Chinese feeling abroad, and it would not be surprising if the death of the Emperor was followed by rebellion...

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EMPEROR KUANG HSU REPORTED AT PEKING TO HAVE PASSED FROM THE SCENE

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PU WEI HIS SUCCESSOR

Wretched Life Passed Under Domination of Dowager Empress

Peking, Nov. 13.—The Emperor of China was reported dead at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It had, however, been impossible to secure official confirmation...

Two imperial edicts were issued from the palace this afternoon in rapid succession, the first making Prince Chun regent of the empire...

Simultaneously with the removal of the Emperor from the winter palace to the summer palace...

Prince Chun is a brother of the Emperor. His name is Tsai Feng. He was born in 1881...

The young Emperor was surrounded by eunuchs and women, and every effort made to have him keep in the leading role...

Meanwhile there is a very marked anti-Chinese feeling abroad, and it would not be surprising if the death of the Emperor was followed by rebellion...

The details as to these new steamers were all settled before Mr. Arthur Piers left for England at the end of the summer...

The present Empresses are 570 feet long.

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BIG BOWLING HERE

An Intercity Series Will Be Played in Victoria This Month

FINE PRIZES ARE OFFERED

Strongest Players in Northwest Will Participate in Competitions

Between twelve and fourteen teams will compete in the bowling tournament, which will be held in about a fortnight...

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Garments, et so cons, on can be accurately, Fit-Reform. Tailors, part of a Fit-Reform. Parts of the form. Guaranteeing with Fit-Reform. Victoria, B.C. s and. Everything re. Family Cash Grocer. Cor. Yates & Douglas. business houses, vast use of offices. Full but its regret for us, of the precinct, has perhaps already the figure of today's proceedings. The keynote of the speech was the farmer's duty in co-operating with the government in furthering the objects of the National Conservation committee, which seeks to aid citizens in controlling waterpower rather than to permit that power to be monopolized by "trusts."

Manwood's Gram, which said that if straight to a boy's football team to play in two very useful, on the other St. in deadly warfare evil, also had its



# INAUGURATES BROAD CAMPAIGN

## Board of Trade Appoints Committees to Deal With Island Development

# TO INCREASE WHARFAGE

## Important Discussion at Regular Monthly Meeting of the Local Body

(From Saturday's Daily)

The monthly meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. S. Leiser, in the chair, and others present were: A. A. Knight, C. H. Lugin, George Carter, R. H. Swinerton, H. B. Thomson, Richard Hall, Hon. W. Templeman, F. W. Vincent, J. J. Shalcross, H. E. Wilson, H. A. Munn, H. Macklin, W. T. Andrews, C. Lowenberger, Walter Walker, T. D. Veitch and E. Jacobs.

Mr. Carter said he wished to call particular attention to the fact that so many members had on this occasion been late in making their appearance. He thought it was a very bad example, and he hoped that in the future they would be more punctual and who had been late in making their appearance, he simply apologized for doing their duty, as their time was quite as valuable as the time of those who kept them waiting.

Mr. Leiser: "I fully sympathize with you in this matter, and I am also very glad that you have brought it up, as it should have been done long ago. It is about time that the business men of this city took some real interest in the proceedings of this board, and gave the benefit of their own knowledge and support in our endeavors to advance the interests of this city. Any man should be able to spare an occasional hour for these important purposes. (Applause.)"

Mr. Lugin: "Would you find them?"

Mr. Leiser: "I am glad however to add that Mr. Mara is always here on time. (Hear, hear.)"

The secretary having read the order of the day, Mr. Lugin observed that he had proposed to discuss the subject which was mentioned in the order paper in a somewhat broader way than appeared to be suggested in the outline which had been laid before them. For what he had had in mind, the other day when this matter was reviewed in council was not so much the question of dockage, which might have some bearings, as in the one sense, it might relate to accommodation, provided at the dry dock in Esquimalt, and in another sense, it might concern the dockage facilities and the discharge of cargoes at the landing here, both of which, as it would bear either interpretation, might have been fully discussed, but an even broader aspect of the case, although these two matters were involved in it, which he desired to bring to the attention of the board.

"As they were all aware, we now had the Canadian Pacific railway company, which had become a transcontinental line; the V. V. and E. which was understood to be another branch of the Great Northern, or was at all events associated with it in some way; and the Canadian Northern, which was understood to be coming into this direction. And in view of these facts, it had occurred to him that it was important for this board of trade to collate such information as might be most useful in respect to any efforts which they might make, in order to secure connections with either or with all of these important lines of railway. (Hear, hear.)"

"He knew, because this was a statement which was made to him very frequently, an impression existed abroad that the management of railway companies knew everything in advance, by some sort of intuition perhaps, (hear, hear), and that it was a piece of unaccountable presumption on the part of humble individuals like himself and others, even to attempt to suggest anything to them. (Hear, hear.) And not merely had he been told this, but he had seen it, while it was further implied in many ways, and yet one fact existed, which was quite sufficient to convince them that the railway managers knew not only everything, and that it was a matter of extreme importance that those who were well informed upon the subjects should express their views upon attention of even the greatest of railway companies, and this was the Empress hotel. (Hear, hear.)"

"It would be readily remembered how very unwilling the management of the Canadian Pacific railway company were to consider this proposition in any manner. (Hear, hear.) Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had indeed informed him personally at the Driard that it was utterly out of the question for the Canadian Pacific railway company to think of undertaking the erection of a company hotel at this important point, (hear, hear), and all events, it had been made by certain members of the board and particularly by his friend, Mr. Mara, who was one of the most persistent in the ranks of their membership, and for the information which had been placed before Sir Thomas, as well as the fact that he had brought to bear, that gentleman might not have consented to the construction of this hotel, as they were well aware, would not be equal to meet the full requirements of the travel which would be at our very doors, at all events, in the course of the next few years. (Hear, hear.)"

And with so striking an example before them the people of Victoria should not hesitate to press their views upon the managers of the railway companies with whom they might have business, in the most urgent possible manner. (Hear, hear and applause.) But in order to press home their arguments with any force, as well as to command any influence, it was at the same time absolutely necessary that they should communicate their views, which was as reliable and as trustworthy as could possibly be secured in regard to all matters of this description. (Applause.)"

It had consequently occurred to him that this board might either appoint a committee to take up all these ques-

tions which he would further suggest. This met with general approval—that the members of this committee should not be hastily chosen, but should only be definitely formed after all the gentlemen whose names had received favorable consideration, had been seen, and their entire willingness to serve upon it had been learned. (Hear, hear and applause.)"

The particular duty of this committee should be carefully and systematically to pass in review the entire subject which was connected with the commercial potentialities of Vancouver Island, as well as the facilities which were required for the proper handling of business at this port of Victoria. (Applause.)"

He would further give to this committee, if he had any right to prescribe the field within which it should work, a roving commission to investigate and to examine sedulously into all these pressing and important issues, and he would ask them to prepare their report simply from their own knowledge, and to submit it at an early day in the future to this board, in order that it might be considered and in due course forwarded to the proper quarter, but would leave it in the hands of the committee to keep this whole matter before them as long as they deemed proper, with instructions to seek the assistance of any gentleman who were willing to give information in regard to the needs of commerce at this port, as well as the facilities which we might have, and the facilities which we might with advantage acquire. (Applause.) with the view of collecting all the information which existed in relation to this exceedingly important subject. (Hear, hear and applause.) Much information of this nature was to be found in the files of the daily newspapers, and in the reports of the proceedings of this board, which were to be obtained from members of the board, and the general public outside; while no doubt, the co-operation could be had of the boards of directors of the various companies, as well as of any other commercial organization which might exist upon the island, in order that they might have the benefit of their own knowledge and advice and suggestions, as far as they were able to get them together. (Applause.)"

Such information, he was very confident, would be of very great value. (Hear, hear), and he was all the more confident, because he had seen it, in the past, that he had had a very great deal to do in connection with such matters. (Hear, hear.) In this relation he would however simply remark that during his experience, he had been associated with the promotion of four railway companies in the province of New Brunswick, in addition to still another company, which he had himself promoted. While he had collected information of this class for the heads of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, long before he came to this coast, as well as the heads of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and consequently, he might be able to give them better, how keen the heads of these great transportation enterprises were, to get information which, for the purpose of increasing business, they might recommend to the attention of their boards of directors, with the view of developing traffic. (Hear, hear.)"

They could not, with any reason, expect these gentlemen to be possessed of this essential kind of information without external aids, while further, as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had expressly said in the general conduct of our affairs, we have to guard with extreme care the interests of the capital which is entrusted to our keeping. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen cannot go outside of their own limits for the purpose of looking after new lines of investment, and consequently in these circumstances it becomes absolutely necessary for those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts, to pick up and present the information which is within their power to these gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)"

"For instance, when Mr. Hays, of the G. P. & N. came to Victoria, he declined to discuss anything in connection with Vancouver Island, but when he last had had the pleasure of seeing Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, he had expressed to him, in the general conduct of our affairs, we have to guard with extreme care the interests of the capital which is entrusted to our keeping. (Hear, hear.) These gentlemen cannot go outside of their own limits for the purpose of looking after new lines of investment, and consequently in these circumstances it becomes absolutely necessary for those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts, to pick up and present the information which is within their power to these gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)"

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exposition of the potentialities of the island, and the commercial potentialities of bringing new transcontinental lines upon it, we all ought not only to work together, but further, we ought to do much and to do it in a very practical way. (Hear, hear and applause.) While we on our own behalf, should rather devote our particular attention to the development of the port of Victoria and the making of it the port of the island. (Hear, hear.) When I came here in the year 1898 I found one line crossing the Pacific coast from the Orient—an old Cunarder—and vessels of 2,000 and 2,500 tons. (Hear, hear.) While at the present time we have three or four lines, and all of which are of greater tonnage than the figures I have mentioned. (Hear, hear.) Although during all this time, and in this program, there has been no development, as far as I am aware, of the facilities of the port of Victoria. (Hear, hear.)"

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At the present time we have one line running to Europe by way of Cape Horn, with still another which connects with the Pacific coast at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Southern Mexico, and in addition we have a very large and increasing trade in lumber and other commodities. (Hear, hear.) And as the facilities of this port fifteen years ago should have been grossly in excess of the present, and as the facilities which we have at present are grossly inadequate, we have had to do elsewhere to pay our dues. (Hear, hear.) While, further, it is quite clear that if we cannot take proper care of the trade which exists at present, it will be impossible to take care of it in the years which are to come. (Hear, hear.) So that this committee should certainly take care of this matter, and the development of this dock at Esquimalt; or what would be still better, the building of another dock. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Lugin: "My motion can easily be added to the list of the matters which the committee shall be appointed. I am moreover very much impressed with the aptness of Mr. Shaughnessy's observations, which would undertake the work, and there the matter rested. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Shaughnessy: "I beg to move that this report be laid upon the table for discussion. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Shaughnessy: "I desire to observe in the first place that a very strong feeling exists to the effect that since the Dominion government took over the care of the Esquimalt harbor with its naval and military stations, it has not been maintained in anything like the same standard of efficiency which formerly prevailed. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Lugin: "I think that Mr. Templeman wrote us a letter about it. He then proceeded to read this report which was prepared by himself and others, and which was forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)"

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with Mr. Lugin's remark that we are not to change with the days, and that which we have at our very doors that every body else in the world knows as much about it as we do ourselves. (Hear, hear.)"

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services in the Pacific. The contract for the Grand Trunk Pacific calls for the completion of this line within the next three years, and it is the declared policy of this company to place large steamships on the North Pacific coast to run in connection with the National Transcontinental railway. The board submitted that it would be only the exercise of ordinary prudence on the part of the government of Canada, to provide suitable dockage facilities in Canadian waters for the handling of vessels of the class that will be employed in Canadian trans-Pacific commerce, which is being developed because of the policy of the government in regard to railway construction. (Hear, hear.)"

The Board further submits that the possession of ample dockage facilities at Esquimalt must of necessity form a part of the so-called "All-Red" steamship service. (Hear, hear.)"

The Board desires to point out that the forthcoming visit of the United States fleet to the Pacific coast, and the construction of a new dock at Esquimalt, is almost a foregone conclusion that the Imperial navy will be represented on the Pacific coast by a permanent squadron, and that the provision of such a dock will be a very valuable contribution to the Imperial defence. (Hear, hear.)"

The Board therefore respectfully requests that the subject matter of this memorandum may be taken into consideration by the government of Canada, and that an appropriation may be made at the present session of the Parliament so that the construction of such a drydock as will meet the requirements of the Imperial defence, during the present year, may be begun. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Mara: "What is the answer?"

Mr. Elworthy: "Mr. Templeman is pointing out that in accordance with the provisions of an existing act, a guarantee of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. could be obtained from the government by any company which would undertake the work, and there the matter rested. (Hear, hear.)"

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Equivalents had also been withdrawn from other outlying points. The property at Halifax had, however, been transferred to the company, which had undertaken maintenance responsibility, although it was also true that the Imperial government held the option of taking possession of it at any time in the event of war. The authorities at Ottawa, sometimes thought that the transfer of Esquimalt was due to the Admiralty, and meant that someday the fleet would be brought back to Esquimalt, while they had the control over the naval station at Esquimalt, Constance Cove had been thrown open for the use of shipping. (Hear, hear.)"

In respect to the dry dock, he had hardly any views to offer, although he quite concurred in everything which was said in the report, and he did not think that the members of the Board could, generally speaking, properly understand the tremendous difficulties connected with the opening of a road-bulk through private enterprise, and none, save a few upon the lakes, had been so constructed. (Hear, hear.)"

The docks at both Esquimalt and at Halifax had, he believed, been largely subsidized by the Imperial government, and that the same would be true of Esquimalt, although a very large shipping port, did not possess a private dock, and while the Empresses plied there, they could not dock there, and a five or seven years ago, Mr. Robertson, then mayor of St. John's, undertook to form a company for the purpose of building a private dock, and though he spent a year in London trying to interest the Admiralty, and though he had a very valuable contribution to the Imperial defence, he himself had been disappointed as to whether he would support this proposition or not, or whether the government would be justified in subsidizing a private enterprise, practically to the injury of the government dock, because this proposition contemplated the construction of a new dock of large capacity in combination probably with a ship-building or repairing firm. The charges, moreover, would be more than at the government dock. He was rather inclined to the view that the present dock at Esquimalt, which should be enlarged, rather than that another dock should be built. It would be somewhat strange to have two docks at Esquimalt, and none at Vancouver, none in St. John's, none in Quebec, except a miserable "wretched thing at Pointe-Levy, which only one large ship in Canada, a Halifax, could use. (Hear, hear.)"

The few docks at Kingston and Collingwood, lake ports, had obtained Dominion subsidies, and he was sure that the arguments presented were much stronger in the case of Esquimalt for a large dock, which would accommodate the largest vessels which would be in the future in the event of war, than they were in the case of eastern cities. (Hear, hear.)"

He had really no views to offer further than to advise that their arguments in support of their demand for a dock at Esquimalt ought to be continued and pressed upon the attention of the Minister of Public Works and the Governor-General. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Shaughnessy: "But I believe you use in regard to the military property there." (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Templeman: "Quite true!"

Mr. Shaughnessy: "Possibly the feeling on this subject is due to the fact that we do not know how long that policy will be maintained. (Hear, hear.) We are further aware that to some extent a new feature has been developed in the sending of a cruiser squadron to South Africa, while today's papers refer to the likelihood of a similar move being made towards the Pacific. (Hear, hear.) And if such vessels as the Invincible are sent into these waters, as we know they will be, it is quite clear that we do not possess at the present time a dock sufficient to accommodate them. (Hear, hear.) While moreover at this very juncture, large vessels are either being despatched to American ports, or are being established. (Hear, hear.) In addition to the naval question, which must of course press upon us, there is the question of home defence, and it is submitted that there is no place nearer the Canadian coast, than Hongkong, where British ships of war could go for refitting and repairs. (Hear, hear.)"

The harbor of Esquimalt is large, deep, easy of access, very convenient for the coast, and can be rendered impregnable from the sea. (Hear, hear.)"

A large modern graving dock at Esquimalt would be utilized by merchant ships of foreign countries in the event of repairs, whereby a large and profitable income would be brought upon the coast. (Hear, hear.)"

The construction of the national trans-continental railway will very greatly increase the commercial importance of the western coast of Canada, and it is submitted that dockage facilities should be provided equal to all possible requirements. (Hear, hear.)"

10c. The latest success: **Black Watch** The big black plug chewing tobacco. 2225

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**Bankers' Association.** Toronto, Nov. 12.—Sir Edward Clouston, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, was today re-elected president of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Sir Edward Clouston, E. H. Walker and J. H. Stikeman were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to take up matters relating to the revulsion of the banking act in 1910.

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# The Suffragettes in the Police Court

THE London Standard in a recent issue had the following report of the proceedings in the Bow Street Police Court, on the occasion of the resumption of the hearing of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond on the charge of being guilty of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace:

Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd-George, who had been called to give evidence on behalf of the defendants, were early in attendance, and were accommodated with seats in the box usually occupied by counsel. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Waller, of the Home Office. Among the others present were Archdeacon Wilberforce and Mrs. Wilberforce. Mr. Muskett stated that the case for the prosecution was closed on the last occasion.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett, addressing Miss Pankhurst, said he would like to suggest that, for the convenience of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Gladstone, who had important engagements elsewhere, their evidence should be taken first.

Miss Pankhurst—That will suit me entirely, but I want to submit to you, as a matter of law, that having regard to the form of the summons and the nature of the evidence given, you have no power to bind us over.

The magistrate—Won't you submit that afterwards?

Miss Pankhurst—Yes, if you will allow me to submit it after the evidence has been taken.

The magistrate—Certainly.

Mr. Lloyd-George then entered the witness-box. He was examined by Miss Pankhurst—You are a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Yes.

Were you present at the meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and myself in Trafalgar Square on October 11?—I think I was there for about ten minutes.

Did you see a copy of the bill being distributed to the members of the audience?—Yes; a young lady gave it to me the moment I arrived, inviting me to "rush" the House of Commons.

How did you interpret the invitation? As a member of the audience, what did you think we wanted you to do?—I really should not like to place an interpretation on the document. I don't think it is quite my function.

I think Mrs. Pankhurst placed the interpretation you desired to be put on the document.

First of all, I want to get at the impression conveyed by the bill, quite apart from anything you heard, and then we must throw some light on the meaning of the bill by examining it in conjunction with the words spoken on the platform. Let us imagine that you were not at the meeting at all. You were walking up and down the Strand, say, and some one gave you this bill. Suppose you forget for a moment you are a member of the Government, and regard yourself as an ordinary person, just the same as myself. You get this bill, which says, "Help the suffragists to rush the House of Commons." What did you think you were called upon to do?—I really shouldn't like to undertake so difficult a task as to interpret the bill.

This word "rush" seems to be at the bottom of it all. What does the word mean?—I understood that the invitation from Mrs. Pankhurst was to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

I want you to concentrate your mind on this bill and to define the word "rush" as used in that bill?—I cannot do that.

Then I will. In Chamber's English dictionary one of the meanings given to the word is an "eager demand." What do you think of that? (laughter)—I cannot enter into competition with Chamber's dictionary.

"Urgent pressure" is another meaning. Ogilvie gives the same meaning—viz., "eager demand." Would you have felt, if you were asked to help the suffragists to make an eager demand, would you feel we were calling upon you to do an illegal act?—That is not for me to say.

The magistrate—The witness is quite right. That is a question for me to decide.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Here is another sense in which the word "rush" is used, and I think it will be of some interest to you. To "rush" bills through Parliament (laughter)—I have had some experience of that.

"On the rush," we are told in another dictionary, means "in a hurry." There is nothing unlawful in being in a hurry?

The magistrate—That is not a question for this witness.

Miss Pankhurst—Do you feel, if we asked you to go in a hurry to the House of Commons to make an eager demand for the enfranchisement, we should be asking you to do something illegal?—I cannot express any opinion. I cannot go beyond what I saw.

What impression did you form from the demeanour of the crowd in Trafalgar Square, as to whether they were likely to respond to this invitation to rush the House of Commons?—I thought they were a very unlikely crowd to respond.

You thought that although we issued the invitation it would not be accepted?—Not by that particular crowd.

Or any of your colleagues?—There was no suggestion of violence.

Nothing was said so likely to lead to disorder as your speech at Swansea, when you ordered your followers to ruthlessly rough women out of your meetings.

The magistrate—That was a private meeting.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Well, these meetings are private nowadays, it is true. Do you read the official organ of our society?—I have only read one copy, which was kindly sent to me by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

What do you think our object was in planning this "rush"? What do you think we had in view?—I was not quite clear, except that you appeared to want to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

Did you gather for what reason?

The magistrate—You are not entitled to cross-examine your own witness. If your questions had been put by counsel, I should have stopped him long ago.

Miss Pankhurst—I anticipated this, and have looked up Taylor on evidence. I gather from that that I am allowed a great deal of latitude.

Can you tell me what harm has resulted from the events of the 13th?—I cannot express an opinion.

Do you suggest that there was a serious breach of the peace?

The magistrate—This gentleman is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I do not suppose he is in a position to answer your question.

Miss Pankhurst (to witness)—I believe you are a lawyer?—Yes.

Then don't you think we should be charged—if charged at all—with unlawfully assembling?—In the witness-box I could not express an opinion on that point.

You know we are called upon to show cause why we should not be bound over to keep the peace? The result is that we are denied the right of being tried by jury.

The magistrate—This gentleman has

nothing to do with that. It is the law of the land.

Miss Pankhurst—Do you think that coercion is the right way of dealing with political disturbances?—I cannot express an opinion.

The magistrate—That is not a question for the witness.

Miss Pankhurst (to the witness)—Have not the women received encouragement from you and your colleagues to take action of this kind?—I should be very much surprised to hear that they had done so.

Miss Pankhurst went on to quote from a speech made by the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and asked the witness if that was not an encouragement to people to do what she and her colleagues were doing.—The witness said he could not express an opinion on the subject.

Are you aware that Mr. Chamberlain, in 1884, threatened precisely the same action?—No, I don't know that.

Don't you know that he threatened to march one hundred thousand men to London?—No.

Do you know that he was prosecuted by the Liberal Government?—I do not remember the incident.

Mrs. Pankhurst—I said that as women could not send representatives to the House they had a constitutional right to go there?—Yes.

Don't you think this agitation would be put a stop to if women had their constitutional rights accorded to?—I think that is very likely.

In your opinion, the women in the dock today are not ordinary law-breakers, and would never be here for an ordinary offence?—I am sure they would not.

Mrs. Pankhurst—Thank you very much.

In reply to Mrs. Drummond, the witness said that he did not give information to the police when the bill in question was handed to him.

Mrs. Drummond—Let me ask you a question. I have put on many occasions—why don't you put a stop to these things by giving us

the vote? (laughter). Perhaps you cannot answer that question, but you are in that box and cannot run away. You refuse to answer me?

The magistrate—It is not evidence before me.

Mrs. Drummond—I want to say that Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues are more responsible for these things than we are.

The magistrate—You must not say that. Mrs. Drummond.—We ladies so seldom get an opportunity of speaking (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst obtained permission to call one witness before Mr. Gladstone went into the box. She promised faithfully that she would not ask more than one question.

The magistrate—Very well; only one question (laughter).

The witness was Miss Mary Brackenbury. Miss Pankhurst.—Have you suffered six weeks' imprisonment in connection with the votes for women campaign?—Yes.

Did Mr. Horace Smith tell you that in sentencing you he was doing what he was told?—Yes.

Mr. Muskett objected to the question, and the magistrate ruled that it was not a proper question to put.

Miss Pankhurst.—Never mind; she has said that on oath.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, was then called, and, in reply to Miss Pankhurst, said that the Commissioner had the immediate control over the metropolitan police, but the Commissioner was responsible to him as the home secretary.

Miss Pankhurst.—Did you instruct the commissioner of police to take these proceedings?—The magistrate—Don't answer the question.

Miss Pankhurst.—Are the government as a whole responsible for these proceedings?—The magistrate—You cannot put that.

Did you instruct Mr. Horace Smith to give Miss Brackenbury six weeks?

The magistrate.—Don't answer. Miss Pankhurst.—It is a pity; but the public will hear the question and give the answer. What do you suggest is the meaning of what Mr. Horace Smith said?

The magistrate.—That question is out of order.

Miss Pankhurst.—I am sorry. Did you think public property was endangered on the 13th?—Yes, I thought it was quite possible.

Do you think that if it had not been for the action of the police there would have been any danger to life?—No, not to life. The situation required strong and careful action on the part of the police.

Miss Pankhurst.—Did you see the crowd attack property?—No, certainly not.

Will you tell me what harm resulted from the crowd on the 13th?—There were 37 arrests and over 40 complaints of losses of purses and watches.

Comparing that with the net result of a Lord Mayor's crowd, or any other sort of procession, really less harm resulted than usually results from other crowds?—I am not prepared to say that.

Miss Pankhurst.—Will you tell me why we are not charged with unlawful assembly?—I cannot tell you.

You know the consequence to be that we are deprived of trial by jury?—I cannot tell you that.

If I say to you that the reason of depriving us of trial by jury is that the government are afraid of sending up before a jury?—

The magistrate.—You must not put that question.

Miss Pankhurst.—Are we not attempting to carry out the advice given by yourself?—I wish you would take my advice (laughter).

Did you say you were entirely in favor of the principle of women's suffrage?—Yes.

And that men had had to struggle for centuries for their political rights, and that a time came when political dynamics were far more important than political argument?—Yes.

Miss Pankhurst read further extracts from the speech, which the home secretary admitted saying, "I think it was a most excellent speech" (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst.—I agree with you (laughter). Why didn't you give us a vote?

Mr. Gladstone did not answer, amid laughter.

Mrs. Drummond declined to examine, and before Mr. Gladstone left the box Miss Pankhurst said: May we tender our warm thanks to these two gentlemen for coming here as witnesses?

Miss Pankhurst submitted to the magistrate that the prosecution had taken the wrong course, and ought to have summoned her and her companions for unlawful prosecution.

Mr. Curtis-Bennett said he would give his decision on the point at the end of the case. If there were any other witnesses they should be called now.

Colonel Massy, late of the Carbineers, said that for such a large concourse the crowd was perfectly orderly. He saw no one attacked or injured.

Lady Constance Lytton gave similar evidence, but, in reply to Mr. Muskett, said she was not in the streets after six o'clock.

Miss Aimee Moore, an Australian lady, declared that she had been more brutally treated at society weddings than in the crowd on the evening of October 13.

Miss Pankhurst.—Were you at Mr. Winston Churchill's wedding?—I was not an invited guest, but I was in the crowd outside, and was much more jostled than on October 13.

Nobody was arrested on that occasion?—Not that I know of.

Mrs. May, a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, who viewed the scene on October 13 from a window, described Parliament Square as a "vast desert of silent police" (loud laughter). The most striking incident was "the movement of a dark lantern on the tower of St. Margaret's Church. She naturally concluded that a policeman was searching for suffragists "among the pinnacles" of the church. She saw Mr. Burns outside the gates of the House of Commons.

Miss Esther Sylvia Pankhurst and other witnesses stated that the crowd was orderly and sympathetic.

Miss Evelyn Sharp, an authoress, stated that she regarded the bill as an invitation to go to the House of Commons and not turn back if it could be avoided. She headed a deputation from Caxton Hall to the House of Commons. She got through the first line of police by ducking under a constable's elbow. She was afterwards turned back by an inspector, whom she mistook for one of the public. Later in the evening she dodged the biggest policeman she ever saw (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst.—You used strategy rather than force. That was the kind of rush you went in for?—Yes; it was like a rush at hockey.

Miss Pankhurst.—But if you rush at hockey it does not mean that you hit some one on the head? (laughter).

The witness.—At hockey one sometimes has to tackle some one, but I did not feel inclined to tackle a big policeman (laughter).

## The World's Modern Dreadnoughts

THE following communication appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:

Sir.—At a moment when the Admiralty are considering the naval programme for next year, it is desirable to present a brief summary in concise form of the position of the world in regard to ships designed and built since the initiation of that which is known as the "Dreadnought Era." Herewith I send you a copy of a table I have drawn up to be included in this year's "Navy League Annual," and in it are set down all the known particulars of Dreadnoughts or ships of a type comparable to our King Edward VII. class, whilst the latest German ships completed, the five Deutschlandas, would not seem much superior to our far older Majestic. It is evident, therefore, that we began the new composition with a great deal in our favor—a magnificent and dependable "second" line. What is the situation today? From the appended table it will be seen that, though the Dreadnought was only launched in the winter of 1905, just three years ago, no less than 45 units of similar or greater strength are now building for ourselves and other nations. The meaning of this is obvious, that rather than the naval construction, the advent of the new type has proved an additional incentive to even greater efforts. For the Dreadnought, though she does not (as injudicious critics are fond of insisting) drive all vessels of earlier date into immediate obsolescence, has at least initiated a type which must obviously be possessed in considerable numbers by any nation desirous of maintaining an honorable position upon the seas. My list may be criticized by reason of the inclusion of the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon. But I hold, and have a mass of expert opinion to support my contention, that these two ships are fully the equal of the French Dantons or the United States Michigan and South Carolina. The former vessels, it is true, have an extra 9.4-in. gun on each broadside; but their protection is certainly not equal to that of the British ships. The Michigan fires a smaller broadside than the Dreadnought—i.e., eight 12-in. B.—but her belt is not continuous, nor is the armor as thick or so generally distributed over the side of the hull, the speeds are identical. Also, whereas the eight 12-in. guns of the Michigan form her entire armament, the Lord Nelson, whilst presenting four 12-in. B. and five 9.2-in. B. in E. guns to an enemy, always retains a further five 9.2-in. B. in reserve on the opposite broadside; and the 9.2-in. gun, firing a 380-lb. shell, is not to be despised. I exclude, too, the German 14,500-ton armored cruiser Blücher, the 18,000-ton Dreadnought, but an intermediate built under misapprehension as to the power of our Invincibles. In the three Minotours and six Warriors we have ships nearly, if not quite, her equal.

The general public accepts a ship, on her launch, as a direct addition to the fighting strength of the Power to which she belongs. Certain sections of the Press, unfortunately, cater for such ignorance, and the result is a series of contradictory statements or figures, either proving us far too strong or else showing the Fleet to be in the last stages of numerical decadence. A ship possesses no practical value until fit to fight. Before that time she must be considered an article, and only in completed ships is it fair to make comparison. These comparisons, even so, can quite well be extended into the future for the purpose of showing how we stand as against other nations in three years' time.

Classing Dreadnought battleships and battleship-cruisers as one—for the latter possess higher speed at some sacrifice in protection—we should on March 31, 1909, stand as follows:

Great Britain	..... 9
Japan	..... 2

Obviously no ground for adverse comment exists here for no other nation will have a single vessel of the Dreadnought type completed; and the fact that for some years yet Japan is our ally should not be lost sight of. On March 31, 1910, the figures should have become the following:

Great Britain	..... 12
Germany	..... 12
Japan	..... 4
U. S. America	..... 2
Brazil	..... 1

The most adverse critic of Admiralty policy could find little fault with these figures. Our superiority is crushingly obvious, for we shall have as many Dreadnoughts complete as all the other Powers combined. At the end of another twelve months, a striking change becomes noticeable. In March, 1911, the totals should be:

Great Britain	..... 14
Germany	..... 14
Japan	..... 8
U. S. America	..... 3
Brazil	..... 2
France	..... 2

The British movements from this date are not known, for our figures in March, 1911, will be augmented by such vessels as are laid down under the Estimates for 1909-1910. For the other nations, the totals will be something as follows:

Great Britain	..... 14 plus 1909-10 programme
Germany	..... 16,500
U. S. America	..... 6
France	..... 4
Brazil	..... 2
Japan	..... 2 or 3

The two chief deductions to be drawn from the above figures are obvious:—(1) we are in a safe position until March, 1910; (2) from that date on onwards we shall have to meet an annual addition of four units to the German and two (perhaps more) to the United States figures, or a total of (at least) six vessels to the navies of the two next strongest Powers. In March, 1912, Germany and the United States will possess 19 completed Dreadnoughts or Invincibles; this can be neither gained nor contravened. To equal this total we must lay down five ships next year; we shall then, in the new type of vessel, be level with the two Power standards. Are we to have our 10 per cent. margin of superiority in these ships? If so, seven is the minimum that can be accepted.

It may be argued from the table, and I am ready enough to grant the same, that every German ship has so far been very seriously delayed in her construction. This will be the better realized when I mention that German warships are supposed to be furnished with two-year standards. Are we to have voted. Were this rule maintained, the 30 to 32 months' period of construction in Germany would equal the fictitious British 24 months, since our vessels are seldom laid down until the close of the financial year—i.e., December to March. These delays in Germany have even yet not been mastered, and, at the time of writing, no sign of commencing this year's fleet in November, 1909, and is just about to begin. "G" been started at the yard of Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg. The date given—October—is, therefore, probably a too early estimate, and the date of completion is not likely to be earlier than the date of the chief delays in German shipbuilding is due to the difficulty of obtaining guns in sufficient quantity; Krupp's hold the secret of Teuton naval expansion and it is not until the struggle to fit in the many contending elements would make good reading. All this seems much to our advantage; but are we in any better plight ourselves? The Lord Nelson was commenced in November, 1904, and is just about to begin her official trials. She will certainly have exceeded four years from the date of laying down to the day she hoists the pennant with the Home Fleet. The Invincible and Inflexible should have been commissioned in May last; the former has not yet commenced her trials. The Defence—no Dreadnought cruiser—will almost have created a record when she joins the fleet next year; she was laid down at Pembroke on February 22, 1905. Why, too, are the ocean-going destroyers Afrid and Cossack not in commission when two ships of a subsequent programme—the Amazon and Starbuck—are already beginning their trials? Lastly, will the Bellerophon steam off Portsmouth Harbor on December 3 in commission and in all respects ready for service? It seems scarcely probable, since her trials are not to commence until the 26th of this month. And if she is delayed, what shall be said of the Temeraire, at Devonport, or the Superb, at Elswick? These two will be fortunate if they see completion within 30 months.

The above statements prove conclusively that Germany has no monopoly of labor or other troubles; indeed, figures show that it is we who have been the greater sufferers in the past.

With these facts before us, the necessities of the future are easily grasped. This is written in no pessimistic spirit, for there is not the slightest need for either panic or outcry. We are now, and shall be for some time, enormously strong. But the navy of today reflects the forecast of three years ago, and next year we have to look, not to our present position, but to that which will be presented in 1912. We have not the monopoly of misfortune, nor have we it of genius; our wonderful strength is powerful, but foreign copies are more so, and no longer can we claim that individual superiority will make up for lack of numbers. Battleships are cheaper than wars, and the present Government will not lose in popularity if, to maintain our Fleet at an efficient and sufficient level, it is forced to forgo the much-promised economies in national expenditure. But, if it fall in its trust—it is

not suggested it will do so—, the wild mob's million feet

"Will kick it from its place, But then too late to save!"

ALAN H. BURGOYNE, Editor of the Navy League Annual, 15 Southwick-street, Hyde Park, W., Oct. 3.

### BUILT AND BUILDING IN MARCH, 1909.

GREAT BRITAIN.		(Contract time of building, 24 months.)	
Name.	Displacement.	Completed.	
1. Agamemnon	16,500	June	..... 1908
2. Lord Nelson	16,500	Nov.	..... 1908
3. Dreadnought	17,900	Oct.	..... 1906
4. Inflexible	17,250	July	..... 1908
5. Invincible	17,250	July	..... 1908
6. Bellerophon	18,000	Dec.	..... 1908
7. Temeraire	18,800	Jan.	..... 1909
8. Superb	18,800	Feb.	..... 1909
9. St. Vincent	19,250	Dec.	..... 1909
10. Collingwood	19,250	Feb.	..... 1910
11. Vanguard	19,250	March	..... 1910
12. Fouroyant	20,000(e)	Nov.	..... 1910(e)
13. "B"	19,900(e)	Dec.	..... 1910(e)

### JAPAN.

Name.	Displacement.	Completed.	
1. Satsuma	13,250	Jan.	..... 1908
2. Aki	13,750	Oct.	..... 1908
3. Battleship "A"	20,750	Dec.	..... 1909
4. Battleship "B"	20,750	July	..... 1910
5. Haki	18,550	Jan.	..... 1910
6. Cruiser "C"	18,850	July	..... 1910
7. Cruiser "D"	18,850	Feb.	..... 1911
8. Battleship "C"	20,750	March	..... 1911

### U. S. AMERICA.

(Contract time of building, 36 months.)			
Name.	Displacement.	Completed.	
1. Michigan	15,000	June	..... 1909
2. S. Carolina	16,000	July	..... 1909
3. North Dakota	20,000	June	..... 1910
4. Delaware	20,000	Aug.	..... 1910
5. Utah	20,000	Aug.	..... 1911
6. Florida	20,000	Aug.	..... 1911

### FRANCE.

Name.	Displacement.	Completed.	
1. Danton	18,027	Jan.	..... 1911
2. Mirabeau	18,027	Jan.	..... 1911
3. Voltaire	18,027	July	..... 1911
4. Vergniaud	18,027	July	..... 1911
5. Diderot	18,027	July	..... 1912
6. Condorcet	18,027	July	..... 1912

### GERMANY.

(Contract time of building, 33 to 36 months.)			
Name.	Displacement.	Completed.	





# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## THE HOME GARDEN

### THE NEWER ENGLISH ROSES



IN attempting to deal with the numerous Roses that have been placed before the Rose world in recent years, one is forced to have some method or arrangement, and I propose, therefore, to take first of all those Roses that are likely to prove of some service to the Rose exhibitor, and then to deal with the remainder in the two sections of climbers and dwarfs. In order to avoid repetition, I shall limit these notes to the Roses introduced during the three years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

It is pleasing to be able to note the advance this is being made in the quality of the flowers, in their freedom of flowering, also in the not unimportant question of growth, and last, but by no means least, to the great majority being more or less fragrant, some quite pronouncedly so. These facts point to the stiffening of the standard now required by the purchasing public; it is no longer simply a question of being new, pure and simple. Unless the Rose has some marked feature it has no chance of recognition, and its life, seen in the pages of the catalogues, is a very short one. I would endeavor to take them alphabetically.

**Avoca (Hybrid Tea).**—Sent out last year by Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons of Newtownards, Ireland. I have been delighted with what I have seen of this Rose; the color is a good crimson-scarlet, the shapely long pointed buds opening out well, and it is sweetly scented. A good grower, but not so free-flowering as some of this firm's novelties. The flowers are reminiscent in shape of C. J. Grahame; that is to say, they are on the thin side, but do not open to an eye so quickly, and keep their color well without going off into a bad purple. It is said to be especially good as a cut back, and is undoubtedly one of the best of its color in this section, which want these scarlet roses badly. It received the gold medal of the National Rose Society at the autumn show at Vincent Square last year, and is a better rose than its appearance then led some to think.

**Betty (Hybrid Tea, 1905).**—I referred to this Rose recently; it has not been Betty's year, but some excellent flowers have been exhibited nevertheless. Its color and the beautiful shape of the young flower will, particularly in a cool season, always make this Rose useful; but it is a garden Rose first and an exhibitor's one afterwards.

**Charles J. Grahame (Hybrid Tea, 1905).**—If only it had a few more petals what a flower this would be; its color is dazzling, and a good bloom stands out in a quite startling fashion among a long bed of the newer roses, but it was very difficult to catch it during the exhibition season this year. It has made some wonderful growth, which seems to be a feature of the scarlet Hybrid Teas as compared with the Hybrid Perpetuals of the same color. All exhibitors must grow it for the sake of its color; we shall not always have such a tropical heat as this year during the last week of June and the first in July, and in a cool season C. J. Grahame will be wanted.

**Countess of Annesley (Hybrid Tea, 1905).**—This year the relative value from the exhibition point of view of this rose was very little. Last year I was inclined to think its large shell petals placed it in front of the Countess of Derby, but this year the position was easily reversed. At its best a beautiful rose with a good scent.

**Countess of Derby (Hybrid Tea, 1908).**—All the roses I have mentioned so far have been the product of that home of the Rose, the Newtownards Nurseries, and this is one of the best of the many good ones that have left Messrs. Alex. Dickson's hands. Besides being useful for exhibition its free-flowering qualities make it an excellent garden rose; it is in full flower with me as I write, notwithstanding the rain and the wind of the previous week. Again, a good Tea scent has to be noted.

**Countess of Gosford (Hybrid Tea, 1906).**—A rather thin but large petalled rose of beautiful shape that has kept well in a cool season; the color is a blending of salmon pink and rose with a suspicion of old gold, and lasts well. It comes from Messrs. McGredy and Son, of Portadown, and is, no doubt, the forerunner of many beautiful roses from the same source, if one may judge from the batch of new seedlings the firm exhibited at the Manchester show. It is very free flowering.

**Comtesse Alexandra Kinsky (Tea, Souper et Notting, 1905).**—This is one of those roses on the border line, not an exhibition rose always, but occasionally good enough; creamy white, with a deeper centre that is very beautiful in the bud opening into a full flower. My plants have done well, sufficiently, at any rate, to warrant mention here and to receive a further trial. At the same time it is not such a good rose as

**Comtesse de Saxe (Tea, Souper et Notting, 1905).**—This is of very similar coloring, but better shape, that has again been quite good with me. It is perhaps a purer white than Comtesse A. Kinsky, and is undoubtedly worthy of more extended cultivation. I recommend it to all Tea growers as a good new Tea for exhibition.

**David Harum (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1904).**—A good rose with reflexed petals, but not a very strong grower with me; the color is rosy pink. The flowers open well and are occasionally good enough for the front row. It has been well shown on more than one occasion by Messrs. George Paul & Son, of Chestnut.

**Dr. J. Campbell Hall (Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, 1904).**—I mention this rose because it has been especially good with me this year. Its color, always beautiful, has been particularly fine, recalling the superb flowers I saw of it in the nurseries at Newtownards the year it was sent out. It is not possible to accurately describe the color—deep coral rose, suffused pale pink almost to white at edge of petals. It is even better as a garden rose than most of the exhibition varieties, as it is free flowering and the buds have such long footstalks that it need not be disbudded as much as some varieties.

**Dr. William Gordon (Hybrid Perpetual, William Paul & Son, 1905).**—The only plant I have of this has done well; it is a good grower and the flowers look well on the plant, for a Hybrid Perpetual free-flowering, and the blooms last well, being of large size and of the old-fashioned circular shape; fragrant, bright pink in color. It obtained an award of merit at the Royal Horticultural Society's Temple show last year.

**Earl of Warwick (Hybrid Tea, William Paul and Son, 1904).**—Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, but no vermillion in any of the flowers that I have seen, although I see it is so described in the National Rose Society's catalogue. It is

harrow thoroughly to form a good seed bed and induce the weed seeds to germinate. As soon as a growth of young weeds is obtained cultivate them out. Repeat the harrowing and cultivating several times, as by each stirring of the soil more weed seeds will be made to germinate and the young plants destroyed by the cultivation. Thus the soil will be to a large extent freed from the weed seeds that under ordinary conditions would produce a growth of weeds in the crop the following season.

It is a good practice, especially if the soil is apt to be a little damp and cold, to ridge up the garden last thing before the ground freezes. This will hasten the warming and drying of the ground in the spring, and when the ridges are harrowed down any weeds that have escaped the fall cultivation will be destroyed.

If patches of weeds are allowed to seed in the fence corners and waste places near the garden, the foregoing treatment will be of little avail, as the soil will be reseeded by every wind that blows. All such patches of weeds must, therefore, be cut before they mature their seeds.

Care must be taken not to use manure containing weed seeds. Manure suspected of containing weed seeds should be piled and allowed to heat thoroughly before being applied.

stem of the tree and some distance away. The distance will vary according to the size of the specimen being dealt with, but a good general rule is to make the line one-third the distance from the stem as the tree is high. Thus if a tree is 9 feet high the half-circle line should be made 3 feet from the stem, or in similar proportion. The idea of only going half-way round the tree at one operation is that this will probably prove sufficient to bring the tree into bearing; if not, the other half is done two years hence.

A trench 12 inches to 18 inches wide is next taken out to a depth of 1 foot or more so as to reach all the large roots, these being severed close to the inner side of the trench. A sharp knife must be employed, and the cut should be made from below in an upward yet sloping outwards direction. When 12 inches or 18 inches down it is a good plan to tunnel under the mass of soil and roots towards the bole of the tree, severing all large roots encountered in the course of this work. This tunnelling is probably of more benefit than anything else, as the roots found thus are usually those which take a straight downward course.

To fill up the trench will be the next task, and this requires some care. Where it is easily

ley will not always grow freely in some soils; the young seedlings canker and die. In quite another part of the garden the plants will often thrive well, so it is a good plan to transplant some of the best seedlings to various quarters in the same garden during the month of September. A few rows of plants should be in partial shade, while others are in the open; then if one batch fails to grow the other might succeed. The young seedlings should be lifted with the aid of a trowel or hand-fork from different parts of the rows without disturbing the roots of those left.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Dig the borers out of the apple, peach and plum trees.

In packing apples be careful not to press the fruit too hard.

Lettuce to be wintered should be put in cold frames this month.

There is time yet to build a root cellar for storing vegetables.

Clean off old asparagus plantations and give a dressing of manure.

Lift some parsley plants and set in cold frame or in a light cool cellar or under a shed.

Rake up all trash and burn and destroy many hibernating insects and plant diseases.

In harvesting beets pull out and the tops cut or twist off. Don't cut the top of the root off.

## AROUND THE FARM

### FATTENING SHEEP

The following points should be considered in the successful fattening of sheep: (1) A mixture of two or more concentrated foods is better than one concentrated food alone. (2) The allowance of cake and grain should be gradually increased as the fattening process continues, commencing with, say, two pounds a head per week, and finishing with, say, six to ten pounds, according to the size of the sheep. (3) A monotonous diet should be avoided, and this refers to both green food and trough food. (4) The greater the amount of bulky food consumed the more rapid and economical will the fattening process be.

Young sheep fattening for the butcher usually consume from 100 to 160 pounds of roots or green food, such as cabbages or rape, a head per week, and from three to eight pounds of hay, or hay and straw. The consumption of concentrated food varies from two to ten pounds a head per week, being on the average about five pounds.

Where sheep are growing rapidly and at the same time putting on flesh—such as is the case with ram lambs to be sold for service at about eight months old—there must be plenty of variety in the diet, and the trough food must be rich in flesh-forming material. A good mixture for this purpose is linseed cake and peas, with or without malt dust.

### SEAWEED AS MANURE

To inland farmers this paragraph will have little interest, but agriculturists, who live near the coast, have a valuable product at hand that is extremely useful in the manuring of land. Many of them do not need to be told above this, and during the winter season, when seaweed is washed up by rough seas and deposited on the tide line, the carting of the material on to the land for manurial purposes is a routine occupation. We learn from the agricultural chemist that the chief fertilizer contained in seaweed is potash, and in consequence of this alone it is a good fertilizer, but our experience with it has taught us that seaweed is an excellent thing to mix with barnyard manure prior to application. Not only does the organic matter in the seaweed decompose quickly, but it also aids the decomposition of the manure, and even if the latter contains much long litter it soon decays if seaweed is mixed with the heap and quickly becomes suitable for application on the land. In our opinion we consider that the best use is made of seaweed when it is mixed with heaps of yard manure for a time before it is applied.—Ex.

### POULTRY NOTES

A goose, ordinarily, will raise twenty goslings during the year. They have been known to hatch and raise their young when twenty-five years old.

Many a farmer whose flock has been visited by dogs, and whose sheep have failed to show a profit, would do well to turn his attention to the raising of geese.

Sunflower seed or a little flax put in the feed will put a shine on the plumage. Every poultry man should raise sunflowers for the chicks—both old and young.

One bad egg is enough to lose a good customer. Eggs from stolen nests are risky recommendations of "strictly fresh" eggs. You are wary of them yourself, but your customer's lost confidence begins when the egg is broken.

A close observance and constancy with the flock enables us to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other day or do not lay at all, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are half the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.



distinct and has been often exhibited this year; in fact, I consider it the best exhibition Rose we have had from these raisers for some time, and it is, moreover, a good garden Rose that can be recommended for general cultivation.

**Frau Ernst Borsig (Hybrid Tea, P. Lambert, 1907).**—I have seen this Rose strongly recommended to exhibitors, but I should hardly care to go as far as that; at the same time it is a very beautiful variety, robust in growth rather than vigorous, smooth wood and good broad foliage; color rosy carmine. The best of this raiser's 1907 set.

**General McArthur (Hybrid Tea, E. G. Hill & Co., 1905).**—This is a good Rose of very fine color with a strong scent; vigorous grower. The raiser, who was over in England this year and was present at the National Show in the Royal Botanic Gardens, seemed to think it was a better flower than Richmond. I have not sufficient plants to speak positively about it, but I am sure it is well worth trying. The Irish growers, who seem to patronize these American Roses more than their English confederates, have exhibited this Rose well on several occasions.—H. E. Molyneux, in The Garden.

### THE FALL TREATMENT OF GARDEN WEEDS

Perhaps in no place do weeds give more trouble or look more unsightly than in the vegetable garden. Many gardens are so badly infested with weeds that constant hoeing and cultivation is required throughout the season in order to keep them out of the rows and give the crop a fair chance. This continuous hoeing and cultivating is tedious, laborious and costly, and might, to a large extent be done away with and time and money saved by proper attention being given to the garden in the fall of the year after the crop has been removed.

Most of the weeds that are pests in the vegetable garden are annuals, such as pigweed and lamb's quarters, or winter annuals like shepherd's purse. The majority of them mature seeds late in the fall after the ordinary cultivation of the garden has ceased and the seeds of most of them will germinate as soon as they are mature. The treatment, therefore, is to plow the ground as soon as the crop is removed to prevent the maturing of the weeds. This plowing must be shallow, not more than three or four inches deep in order to keep the weed seeds in the soil near the surface. Next

"A stitch in time saves nine." Such indeed is the case in dealing with garden weeds. A little time and trouble spent in the fall when the work is slack, a little care given to the cutting of weeds in waste places at the proper time, and to the securing of manure free from weed seeds will save a great deal of time and labor during the busy season of the year, thus lessening greatly the cost of producing a crop and adding materially to the margin of profit.—J. Eaton Howitt, in Canadian Horticulturist.

### THE ROOT-PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES

In the culture of hardy fruits there is no operation capable of producing such good results as root-pruning when the task is intelligently and properly carried out, but where the work is performed in a haphazard manner much more harm than good is frequently done. At the outset it may be as well to briefly consider what root-pruning is and for what purpose it is adopted. The operation itself merely consists of shortening back all large, straight roots which have a tendency to go downwards in the soil, but the object of the work will need more explanation. It frequently happens that when young fruit trees have been planted a year or two they commence to grow at a tremendous rate, shoots several feet long being produced in one season. This may at first seem very satisfactory, but when the owner looks year after year in vain for flowers and the subsequent fruit he is inclined to think, and rightly so, that something is wrong. What is happening in such a case is that the tree is devoting the whole of its energies to the formation of wood, and no fruit is the result. It is in such instances that root-pruning is required, the idea being to give the tree a check and thus induce it to form less wood and more flowers.

The best time to carry out the work is the end of September, and it does not matter in the least whether the leaves have fallen from the tree at that date or not. In the case of trees of manageable size, say, those which have been planted three years, it frequently happens that lifting them and replanting them immediately will suffice, the breaking of a certain number of roots in the operation being a sufficient check. With older and better established specimens, however, the above system will not answer, and more elaborate methods have to be adopted. The general practice is to measure a half-circle round the

procured good fibrous loam of a rather heavy character is best, and if plum, cherry or other stone fruit trees are being dealt with, the addition of some old mortar, or lime in some other form, will be highly beneficial. The tunnel under the ball of soil and roots must first be filled in, taking care not to leave any hollow spaces and making the new soil firm, then fill in the trench; and make this firm also, so that the new roots which penetrate shall have an opportunity of becoming fibrous.

Many amateurs, and even some professionals, expect to see a crop of flowers and fruits the spring and summer following the root-pruning and as a result of the work. This is quite impossible, because any flowers to open next spring are already formed in the bud, hence it is obvious that the operation can have no influence over the crop the summer following the autumn in which the work was carried out. Growth should, however, be less vigorous, and a tree root-pruned in the autumn of this year should, as a result, produce flowers and fruits in 1910.

### HOW TO GROW WATERCRESS

Nothing is simpler than growing watercress, provided you have the water facilities. The ideal situation is a stretch of level land that can be flooded at pleasure, or which is usually flooded but from which the water can be diverted at pleasure. It will not grow well in partially stagnant water. Watercress demands clean, slow and constantly moving water—not by any means stagnant—and it only needs half an inch or an inch of depth. All that is necessary to start the beds is to set out cuttings, perhaps weighting them slightly with a small stone until they have secured a hold. Water is desirable in making a tender growth, but it is not absolutely necessary for the plant's growth. Watercress can be successfully grown in a bed in a garden border, which is sheltered and can be easily watered. Sow the seed broadcast in the early spring. In raising for market, the flat, shallow, wide-spreading beds are best divided into channels with planks raised on blocks so as to facilitate the picking.

### PARSLEY FOR WINTER USE

Many persons fail to grow parsley satisfactorily during the winter months. It is generally rather scarce at that time, and so nice clean leaves are highly appreciated. But pars-



# IN PRAISE OF VICTORIA'S CHARMS

If you want to run across people you know go to Charing Cross Station or come to Victoria" was the remark made to the writer by an English lady long resident in this most beautiful of cities, the capital of the largest province in the Dominion.

You leave Vancouver on the mainland in one of the superb "Princess" steamers of the C.P.R. line, a unique and palatial ferryboat which plies between the stirring city of Vancouver and this delightful residential spot. A few hours later the steamer is threading her way among islands and islets which, like a flock of young waterfowl, cling to the shores of this the mother island of the flock.

Scores of British settlers, a rather luxurious brand of the Robinson Crusoe tribe, are settled on these fascinating conglomerations of rock, forest, and farm land, and you become aware of their numbers only when the season is in full swing in Victoria and they go to one or other of the city hotels to take part in the social functions which Victorians enjoy.

Little of the residential charm of Victoria is revealed as you enter the harbor. To the right is the architectural triumph of the Dominion, the provincial legislative buildings, set on a slope of velvet sward and designed by those who had the foresight to determine that within a short decade "the problem of the Pacific" would engross the attention of both Federal and Imperial authorities.

To the left is the post office, a substantial stone structure where, when watching the crowd which comes and goes, you may first realize that Victoria stands as a buffer between the Occident and Orient. Sleek, well-clad Chinese merchants shoulder shabbily-dressed turbaned Hindus, while the Anglo-Saxon tongue in many varieties is heard, from the broken English of the Oriental or "breed" to the "ultra" pronunciation of the latest arrival from the old land, whose shooting "togs" are as conspicuous as his accent.

It is difficult for a temporary resident of this up-to-date city to realize that it is within a few hours' journey by motor or train of one of the best-stocked hunting and fishing grounds in Canada. You may dine at the Empress one evening enjoying a dinner prepared by a French chef kidnapped from one of the leading continental hotels and be waited upon by a man who has not ten months ago attended to your wants at Prince's.

You may have heard Paderewski or Kubelik at the Victoria theatre, where a well-dressed audience has gathered, many of whom have come by stage, boat, or train from ranches "up the island" or "on an island" to enjoy a treat which Londoners can command. Before twenty-four hours have passed you may be enjoying a freshly-caught salmon or trout, the product of your own skill as an angler, cooked to a turn over the camp fire by a "breed" who is guide, cook, and general factotum.

Victoria is essentially a city of homes of varying degrees of luxuriousness set in the midst of entrancing gardens, many of which slope down to the shores of a salt-water inlet, with vegetation thriving to the water's edge, or on one of the many handsome avenues which follow the curve of the land, sweeping upward from the shores of Oak Bay, where every house commands a view of incomparable loveliness. The staid, roomy, weather-beaten house of wood, hidden behind trees of fifty years' growth, speaks of the old regime, but these have given place to the more artistic erection built partly of stone with plenty of rich but subdued color to add to the picturesque effect, an admixture of the spreading Anglo-Indian bungalow and timbered house of old England. These attractive residences nestle between groups of giant boulders or perched high on the top of a rock, or again set in the midst of smooth lawns, green the whole year round. English ivy flourishes with exceeding luxuriance and spreads its kindly mantle of green over barren expanses. A handful of soil dropped into a crevice or cup of a rock becomes in a thrice the vantage ground for blossoming plants of every variety. Gardens at this time of the year are gay with rhododendrons, azaleas, and giant bushes of peonies. The pearly sheen of fruit blossom, of mid-April has given place to a perfect glory of golden broom, which runs riot in parks, gardens, and even borders the roadsides in residential districts.

An immense variety of the rose family seems to bloom for ten months of the year in this land of balmy winters and radiant summers. Wild flowers carpet the parks and render every acre of unused ground a thing of beauty and joy in spring-time.

Nowhere in Canada is the balance between work and play more observed than in Victoria. Well-preserved people of mature years are found taking an active part in all social amusements. The numerous banks suggest that the aggregate of wealth on the island is great in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and the many real estate agencies would point to the fact that property is rapidly changing hands.

Canadians who have "made their pile" in the middle and northwestern provinces have already "discovered" Victoria as an ideal place for permanent residence, and the retired professional or business man finds ample scope for his energies and a chance for increasing his capital in the many budding enterprises which daily come into view in this province of enormous area and undeveloped resources.

Private schools for both boys and girls, presided over by English masters and mistresses, are provided for those who prefer them

to government educational institutions; some of the schools are beautifully situated.

The hospitality of Victorians is hearty without being indiscriminate, and people who visit Victoria for the first time do well to arm themselves with letters of introduction, for social customs of older Britain still cling amid the growth of colonial democracy.

Club life flourishes; there are no fewer than two of the usual social order for men,

spiraea, and others. A small cactus also grows here, but it has nearly reached its northern limit of existence. The configuration of the islands is most irregular, with long bays and shallow lagoons running in every direction. Chatham Island is really cut up into several small islands, between which the tide runs with great velocity. At low water there are stretches of mud covered with the zoostera marina so beloved of wild fowl. The Brent

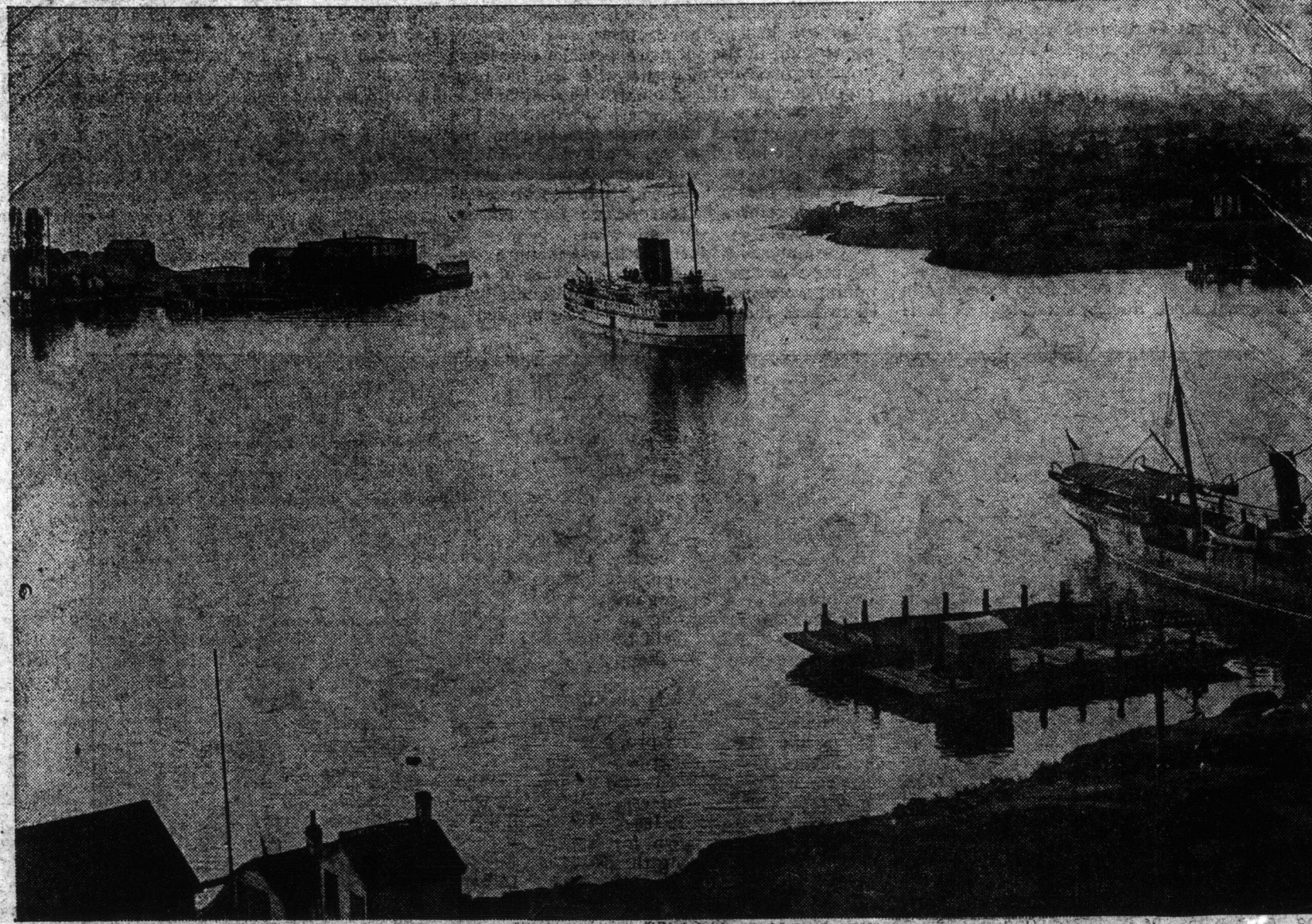
call the memory of an old English rookery. The crows have many times been threatened with destruction in the form of a bounty on their heads, and there is no doubt that at certain times they do a great deal of damage among the orchards and grain fields of Vancouver Island. They get no credit for the good they do in the killing of various grubs and acting as scavengers on the sea beaches, polluted with the refuse of salmon and dog-

Occasionally, in April and October, plovers and other wading birds rest for a day or two on these islands, as the flights of the great spring and autumn migration of waders and wildfowl pass directly over the city of Victoria, and birds can be heard in great numbers passing for many nights in succession.

The waters adjacent to Chatham and Discovery are well stocked with fish, mostly varieties of the cod family, and a bank with shallow soundings lying four miles farther out in the straits of Haro has supplied the local market with halibut for forty years.

The big run of the salmon passes round the east end of Discovery Island every year on its way to the spawning grounds of the Fraser River. From the top of the light-house tower you may look down upon acres of leaping fish and watch the Indians taking their harvest of the salmon to be smoked for winter use, paddling their "dug out" canoes on the edge of the strong tide, and dropping back into the eddy as their forefathers did before the white man came.

The beauty of the islands and the grandeur of the Olympic Range towering over the straits of Juan de Fuca will help you to conjure up scenes of the days when the romance of the unknown lay over the Pacific Ocean, until your eye falls on a liner bound for China, and you remember that you are in the middle of one of the world's great tracks of commerce, where romance is doomed to perish as surely as the Indian—Warburton Pike in "Canada."



THE APPROACH TO THE CITY

and the Alexandra Club for women is the centre of much in the way of literary and artistic life, while the musical element is strong and supports excellent musical clubs and societies.

The famous golf links on the shores of Oak Bay are open the year round, and golf tournaments bring devotees of the game from American cities on the Pacific coast. Cricket and tennis are in full swing at this date. Yachting, rowing, and canoe and motor-boat racing occupy the attention of the members of the various aquatic clubs. Dog shows are immensely popular, and the first horse show has been held lately at Vancouver.

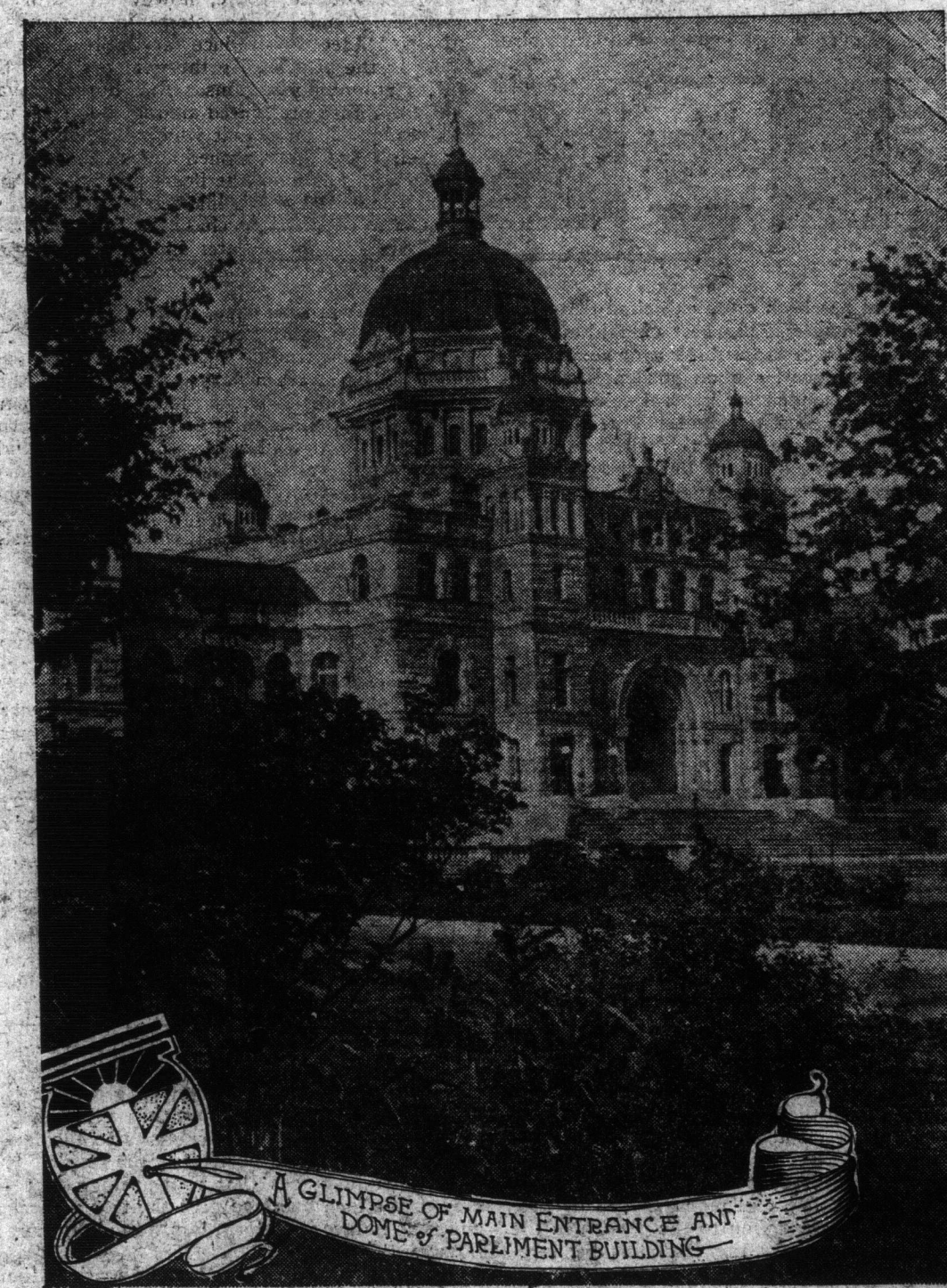
Life in Victoria resembles in some respects that of existence in the old land, but the spirit of adventure, romance, and enterprise permeates this polished gem of civilization set on the borders of the unexplored vastness of an undeveloped island in the Pacific ocean—May Fitz Gibbon, in the Sphere.

Within four miles of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, within sound of the steam whistles and less frequent church bells, lie two islands, Chatham and Discovery, named after the ships of Vancouver, and set in the heart of the tideway where the straits of Haro branch from the straits of Juan de Fuca. The inner passage is navigable for vessels of light draught, but is full of detached rocks, over which the tides flow and ebb with great strength, and in heavy weather give rise to the steep seas locally known as tide rips.

On a calm day, and with knowledge of the tides and their eddies, there is no danger or difficulty in crossing to these islands in a small boat, but they are seldom visited, as the people of Victoria have a dislike for the salt water—most unusual in a seaport town in a British colony—and thus it happens that a man can escape from the crude civilization of a growing western town and in a couple of hours find himself in British Columbia as it was in the days of Quadra and Vancouver.

A few Indians inhabit the islands, but there is no sign of the white man's invasion except at the eastern end of Discovery Island, where a lighthouse flashes its warning to the ever-increasing fleet of merchant vessels bound for and from the different ports of Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia and Alaska.

In the distance, Chatham and Discovery resemble any of the smaller islands of the archipelago which extends along the coast line of the North Pacific ocean from Cape Flattery to Sitka, but a closer inspection will show many marked differences in the vegetation caused by the comparatively dry climate and the influence of a southerly latitude. The coniferous trees do not grow to any great height, owing to the poverty of the soil, and the prevalence of the southeasterly gales of winter, but deciduous trees, such as oak, maple, alder, and willow, grow in great profusion; the so-called arbutus, which remains evergreen but sheds its bark, is plentiful, as well as many flowering bushes, ribes, syringa,



A GLIMPSE OF MAIN ENTRANCE AND DOME OF PARLIAMENT BUILDING

geese come here in the spring in some quantities, and bird life is always abundant. The long-tailed ducks, scaups, golden eyes, and surf scoters, are in great numbers; the quaint little harlequin duck also frequents these islands, as well as gulls, cormorants, divers, grebes, guillemots, and many other sea-birds. But the most noticeable birds of all are the Northwest crows (Corvus caurinus), which have taken possession of the whole group of islands as a breeding ground, and at once re-

fish, and it is a fact that most of their food is found among the shell-fish and the lower animal life exposed by the receding tide. The habits of the Northwest crow are most amusing, and the coast-line of British Columbia would lose a great attraction if the local legislature were ever unwise enough to put a bounty on the destruction of these birds. The nests are usually more tidy than the English rook's nest, and are neatly lined with strips of cedar bark.

## EFFECT OF IMPRISONMENT ON THE MIND

Dr. Helen Bouchier, who has served one month in Holloway as a suffragette prisoner, gives an account of her mental suffering there which is of considerable psychological interest.

A calm and logical-minded woman, she writes dispassionately and convincingly. "In my own case," she says, "I suffered very much less from many of the details of prison life than the majority of my fellow prisoners. I was never at all troubled by the fact that my cell door was locked on the outside.

"I was indeed not actively conscious that it was so. It came upon me rather as a surprise that one of my fellow prisoners suffered from being locked in so acutely that after the first night she said she felt as if she would go mad, and on the second night she screamed so and was so excited and annoyed that she had to be removed to the infirmary.

"I am not a young woman, and a good deal of my life has been spent alone, therefore the solitude of my cell did not wear upon my nerves as I know it did in some other cases. I had many interesting subjects of thought with which to occupy my mind as I sat sewing at the prison tasks. For all of which reasons the fact of being a prisoner should have affected me very lightly.

"Yet I found even that short term of imprisonment in some subtle way, affecting my mind. The trivial incidents of the prison life, that at first I had known and felt to be absolutely unimportant, began to loom larger and larger before my mental vision, and I found myself losing all sense of proportion.

"If the needlework officer forgot to leave a pair of scissors in my cell in the morning, for instance, I could think of nothing else for the greater part of the day. If the library officer came to my cell while I was out at exercise, as happened once or twice, and in consequence my library book was not changed, that slight contretemps became a black tragedy that darkened the whole world and was brooded upon for hours.

"But the fact which showed me most startlingly the effect produced on my mind by the unnatural conditions of seclusion, silence, and monotony which prevailed in Holloway was the growth of a strange feeling of apprehension, of shrinking from the outside world. During the last week of my term I looked forward with eagerness to the moment of my release; my fellow prisoners and I reminded each other in whispers as we passed each other in the exercise yard that now there were only so many hours before the prison gates would be opened for us.

But when the last day came I felt that if I had my choice I would choose to put off my release for another day; with a most unnatural shrinking from the outer world, I said to myself: "Not today; I shall be more ready tomorrow." And this when I had spent but one month within those walls.

"I have seen that same shrinking and apprehension in some of the life-long prisoners in the Indian zenanas when such an idea has been suggested to them as that they should be free to come out into the life of the world. I have observed in them the weakening of mental fibre, the absence of all sense of proportion, the apathy and stagnation of the intellect, which I could already feel stealing over myself in the brief term of my imprisonment.

"There are some of us in the Women's Freedom League who are ready to go to prison for five years or seven years when the call comes for that sacrifice, but when we have talked it over among ourselves we have realized, we have acknowledged to each other, that when the sentence of imprisonment is passed upon us our lives will be practically ended—that we shall never do any more work in the world when the months and the years of imprisonment have worn down nerves and brain with the deadly monotony and silence and seclusion which are contrary to the laws of nature."

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# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## LITTLE BAGS VERSUS BIG BAGS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)



OT all the pleasures of hunting come from the making of a big bag. It is the unexpected which is usually the most interesting, and not the exact fulfillment according to programme of the holiday shooting trip. When one has planned an expedition to go and shoot any game, be it what you will, and has selected the country and mapped out the line of travel and arranged it all down to the last detail, dreamt of the big bag the night before, and then gone and fulfilled it all even to the realising of the bag of one's dreams, the resultant feeling is certainly one of a very real satisfaction, and yet, looking back over a fairly long list of outings in search of sport with gun and dog and fishing rod, it is by no means the days of the biggest bags and those on which everything went smoothly and according to Hoyle which come quickest to the memory and produce the keenest joys of recollection.

One of the greatest charms of hunting in a wild country is its uncertainty. You never know your luck, and however bad things look for making a bag, should never despair until actually back in camp. I have hunted all day before now without seeing hair or hide, and shot a fine buck within a few score yards of camp on the return; tramped for hours over a mountain celebrated for blue grouse without flushing a bird, and ran into my first panther at the foot when coming home disgusted. Wonderful what a change took place on such occasions as those in my views on life! Rank pessimism gave place like a flash to an optimism unknown to any but the man whose soul is big enough to be above the pettiness of the money-worship of the city and whose heart is warm enough to keep him ever in love with his Mistress Nature of the Woods.

The ordinary man without this gift, or instinct, whatever it may be, which makes us sportsmen cranks in his eyes, finds it hard to understand the pleasure we derive from our days in the wilds with rod or gun. He sees us start out laden with weapons and ammunition, tents, bedding, and what not, with a superior smile, and is moved to derision when he sees us come home tired out and weary after a long tramp through windfalls and over rocky steeps; the only satisfaction he can see in the whole business is the enjoyment at the table of the tangible results of the chase, and in this he is usually by no means slow to participate.

He will congratulate us on a big bag, and may even go so far as to suggest that he be tempted to join us on a future occasion, but, after a poor day, or perchance even a blank day, chaff and sarcasm are the best he has for us, and he is wholly unable to understand the enthusiasm which is proof against reverses, and can find enjoyment though the bag be light.

Poor fellow, what a lot he misses! Even in England, the land par excellence of the big battue, where the spoilt society sybarites consider themselves injured if the day's bag does not run into three or even four figures, a constant perusal of the sporting papers shews a revulsion of feeling in favor of less enormous bags and such wholesale massacre. It certainly seems to me that our forefathers, who started out bright and early some fine autumn morning with a brace of favorite dogs and powder horn and shot flask, reaped a keener pleasure from the more limited bag that rewarded them for the day's work, even though the shots afforded them shooting the longer stubbles of the days of the hand reaper over dogs were less difficult than the long chances at fast driven high rocketers.

It seems to me that a great deal of emphasis has to be laid by these modern sportsmen with their pairs of ejectors and attendant loaders on the difficulty of the shots they get in order to excuse the massacre. After all it may be difficult to hit a fast-driven bird, but it is, I know, a good deal a question of knack, and the sportsman is standing still, cool, and unflustered, with nothing to do but continuously aim and shoot.

The "potterer," after a smaller bag over dogs, has several pleasures to the other's one. The watching of his dog's work, the pleasures of anticipation and constant expectation. If in rough country, his best chances will probably come just as he is balanced on one leg on a log or pulling himself painfully over a bit of extra rough ground. His success depends on his own and his dog's skill entirely. He does it himself, and therefore earns the greater enjoyment. At least that is my opinion and that of many others who have tried both ways.

Again, the easily attained is always the least valued, another excellent argument in favor of the smaller bag. When I hear men talking of shooting when their barrels became too hot to hold, I am afraid I never enthrone quite so much as I am expected to. I have before now come home with a sackful of ducks. I struck a piece of practically virgin duck-shooting ground, and I certainly enjoyed myself for a time, but after a while satiety came, and the zest of the first bombardment faded and there came a revulsion of feeling while looking at the pile of feathered victims at my feet. At other times I have worked hard, crawling, sneaking, lying in wait, and pitting my sagacity against the wariness of the game, to be rewarded at the end of the day with say two and a half couple of mallard or perhaps even one solitary goose, but I know on which day the excitement was keenest and the satisfaction and pride in success greatest.

Easy shooting is by no means the most enjoyable. Here is another paradox for the ordinary man without the sporting instinct. But it is the same in every game. Which is the better—to fill a sack with troutlets, or land one four-pounder? To make a century off "potty" bowling at cricket or get into double figures off the deliveries of a top-notch? Every sportsman knows the answer, and therefore I make no excuse for my somewhat paradoxical contention, that little bags are better than big ones. Here are two letters from the Field, the premier sporting paper of the most sporting country in the world—Old England. Read them and contrast them, they speak for themselves:—

### Sir Frederick Milbank's Record Bag

A correspondent sends us the following hitherto unpublished letter written by the late Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, in which he gives his own narrative of how he made his celebrated bag of 18,211 grouse for the season on the Wemmergill moors in 1872. It will be seen that the letter, besides containing facts and figures as to the remarkable bag obtained, is partly controversial, and written to answer objections that such a performance was not possible. It is interesting as an account at first hand, and by the sportsman best qualified to give it, of a performance that still remains a record in grouse shooting annals. The letter is as follows:—

Barningham Park, Barnard Castle, October 17, 1881.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure to give you information concerning some of the shooting. On Aug. 22, 1872, I killed to my own gun on the Wemmergill Moors (which are now in my possession), about fifteen miles due west of Barnard Castle, 750 grouse, and I may also add, what may appear more extraordinary, nevertheless true, viz., that in three successive drives on that day as I stood in my butt—150 grouse, 140 grouse, and 190 grouse. At the latter drive I did it exactly in twenty-three minutes; the other drives took not more than thirty minutes each. I may also say that five other gentlemen were shooting in other stands, and made very large bags.

All my birds were laid out in rows at every drive, which is our practice with all shooters, in full view of everybody, and counted before every one of the shooters, keepers, and drivers who may choose to be present, and the birds are again checked off by the man who is in charge of the game cart at a distance (as the moors are too boggy for the cart to get near the butts) as he receives them from the men with pointers and panniers. By this means we have the result of the entire bag before getting home, when the birds are counted over in the buttery. And I may here mention on that day the entire bag showed twenty birds more than the shooters claimed, accounted for by drivers picking up dead and wounded birds during the drive.

Altogether we were six shooters; the total bag for the day was 2070 grouse, and one of the gentlemen (Lord Rivers) only arrived on the ground at half-past two o'clock. These are the shooters: F. A. Milbank, Powlett Milbank (my second son), Mark Milbank (my eldest son), Lord Rivers, Mr. T. Preston (Moreby Hall, York), Mr. Collinson.

The possibility of my shooting 190 grouse in twenty-three minutes has often been questioned, and people who know nothing about grouse driving say, "He must have killed five and six at a shot," and "It is so many a minute!" I answer that during the whole of that day's shooting but twice only I killed two birds at one shot. I had three guns and two loaders, and not for one second did I stop or cease shooting, except to allow my loaders to load quick enough. Put up a target the size of a grouse at twenty-five or thirty yards, get three guns and three loaders, and see how many shots a minute you can shoot! Well, that is the very way I shot the grouse. The birds never ceased for one second in coming in a continual stream.

My entire bag, along with my friends' (never having more than six shooters out at a time), during the season 1872 was 18,211 grouse!

As to killing 500 grouse, as you ask, I have, very often done it. In 1871 I was over it one day—545 grouse; in 1872 three times over 500; again in 1876, on Aug. 22 or 23, 528—all these on the Wemmergill Moors. This year, had the weather been fine instead of wet and windy, I should have had very near 500 birds, if not quite.

I am not surprised to hear people doubt my performance at Wemmergill, but in a good season no one without seeing them can have the remotest idea of the enormous number of birds. It then only requires the shooter to hold straight to make certain of a very large bag. There are no moors in England or Scotland that can show half the number of birds on them as can Wemmergill.—Yours truly,

FREDK. A. MILBANK.

### A Good Old-Fashioned Day

Never, one would think, was there a warmer day for October 1 than in this year of grace. K. and I sailed out to shoot an outlying farm, about which the reports were not good, the owner had shot it once, getting ten and a half brace partridges, and the report as to pheasants was bad. However, on such a day all seems bright and hope spring eternal in the breast. The party was K. and I (neither of us a first rate shot), a very alert attendant, a retriever, and a small spaniel. When we arrived the mist was so thick that I thought some rooks on the ground were pheasants; however, the excitement cooled down when they rose in a black mass. The first field, stubble and roots, saw one good covey of partridges go off wild. I killed a cock pheasant, which in its fall roused two hens, of which we each killed one. I then missed an old hen and

killed a young cock. The next field was clover; result, one covey of partridges. I shot at one and hit another, which ran like a greyhound; however, the retriever ran faster, and was equal to the occasion. Then a prodigious field of maize, which occupied us about one and a quarter hours, as with our small numbers we had to march and countermarch times without number; result, two cocks and one hen pheasant. K. dropped one partridge, but, despite diligent search, we lost it. Then lunch. Total, seven pheasants, one partridge. After lunch, off to the other end of the farm. Flushed a small covey, of which we got one each. We marked one other down—it rose wild—and an old cock pheasant, and I missed them both. Then—a piece of good luck; we spied five ducks on the river. I crept up, got one first barrel, and watching the other four for a long way, saw the second drop a quarter of a mile away in a small stream. It was evidently hit, so we went in pursuit, and found it stone dead. K. then killed a fine, young cock pheasant. Back over the meadows, flushed a covey of four old birds, got a right and left; and then seven birds wild. Marked them down, went round a long tramp behind them, got another right and left, K. getting no shot. Then back to the first field; we killed one partridge and three pheasants and spared two young hens and then stopped quite early, but quite hot enough. Total: eleven pheasants, eight partridges, two ducks. Someone may say "pot-hunting"; I say a good old-fashioned sporting day.

OCTOBRIENSIS.

### A LITTLE HISTORY OF HUNTING

Delving into Sacred Writings, Mythology and the Classic pages, one finds ample testimony that the hunting of wild animals as a sport has long been a favorite pastime with man. Centuries ago we find that man turned from the chase as a pursuit for livelihood to its enjoyment as an organized sport. And it is extremely interesting to note the light in which hunting was held by the ancients and its development into the popular pastime of today.

The Biblical records contain frequent intimations that hunting was a common sport during the time of the prophets. And indeed it appears that hunting was given an air of sanctity, for we learn that Nimrod, that mighty hunter, was an especial favorite with the Almighty, and that Isaac bestowed a blessing on Jacob in return for his readiness in killing deer and keeping the patriarch supplied with venison. Hunting was one of David's enterprises in the field, which did not prevent him from becoming a "man after God's own heart."

The Israelites were, however, hardly a sporting people. The stern injunctions of Moses tended to produce an abhorrence of most of the pastimes in the field practiced by the surrounding nations. But hunting was not altogether prohibited among the Jews, for we read in Exodus that whatever they found in their fields they pursued and killed without restriction, for when the flesh was refused the skins could be used to make tents.

The weapons of the chase during the sacred ages, and during the later ages also, were the bow and arrow, the spear and the sling shot; together with the gins, nets, and snares to which the Psalmist makes frequent allusions. The Jews had such a hatred for dogs, however, that it long prevented the use of the animals in hunting down wild beasts.

Mythological history abounds with descriptions of hunting and affords full proof of its elevation to an exalted sport. Many of the heroes of mythology gained their renown through exploits in the hunting field. Apollo received divine honors because his arrows slew the terrible Python monster. Theseus killed the Minotaur and has shone in fable and story ever since.

Perseus and the twin sons of Jupiter took such an interest in hunting that they made it a systematic sport. Pollux first trained horses to the chase, while Orion was the first to gather dogs into packs for attacks on savage beasts. Hippolitus improved the snares and nets for trapping. And, as we all know, Diana was the supreme deity of the chase. History is full of her accomplishments in the field, and the classics seem to delight in chronicling the manner of her hunting. This goddess of the hunt has probably had as many statues raised to her memory as has Venus, the goddess of love, which is a pretty good indication of the hold hunting has upon the world.

Ancient history exhibits the popularity of hunting with the Greeks. Alexander was passionately fond of hunting, and warmly encouraged its practice as tending to keep up the martial spirit of his people. He even commanded Aristotle to write a treatise on hunting and other field sports. And Plato and Xenophon have both eulogized hunting. Xenophon, the historian of Greece, was so fond of hunting that he wrote a treatise on the subject. In his "Dogs and Hunting" he writes of the chase of the hare, the deer, the boar, the bear and the lynx. The poet Oppian also wrote verses in praise of hunting.

The Romans were enthusiastic hunters, too, for the early Roman emperors heartily encouraged the sport. Hadrian was one of the devotees and patrons of hunting, and was extremely fond of horses and dogs. He it was who erected a monument in memory of a fight that one of his dogs had with a ferocious boar, and afterwards built a city on the spot of the encounter. And it is only when the Romans began to deprecate the sports of hunting that their national character began to decline. For as they decried the outdoor pastimes in which they had formerly excelled, laziness and effeminacy became ascendant and their tastes became depraved.

The fierce bands of Saxons that roamed the continent of Europe during the reign of Rome were likewise great followers of the chase. Indeed, hunting was their only form of amusement. Fighting was the principal occupation of these rude people, and during the intervals of peace their fierce natures took vent in forays against the wild beasts of the great European forests. And the love of hunting thus being bred in the bone of the Europeans, the present inhabitants of the Continent are still followers of the sport in spite of the dense population and the consequent scarcity of game.

During the Middle Ages falconry became the leading sport of Asia and was introduced into Europe. The Persians and Chinese seem to have been enraptured with this form of hunting, and it did attain some popularity with the European and early English nobles. But falconry is a sport so little known to and cared for by Americans that it is a waste of space to write about it here.

Nowhere else as in England, however, has hunting been so passionately pursued. Previous to the Roman invasion we can easily imagine that the savage Britons were as eager for the hunting field as for the field of battle. For the Britons knew nothing of agriculture and preyed entirely on the wild animals. Under the rule of the Saxons, who soon followed the Romans into England, the English chase took on the form of sport. When the English kingdom was formed the liberty of hunting by the people was taken from them and given to the crown. Hunting then became part of the education of every nobleman, and was looked upon by the people as a great accomplishment.

Alfred the Great was an expert hunter and performed many feats in the hunting field. The English clergy became devoted to hunting, and the heads of the church followed the sport after the manner of kings. Walter, Bishop of Rochester, was an excellent hunter, so we learn in an English tome, and followed the sport to the neglect of his churchly duties. And in the same volume it is set down that when Thomas a Becket went to France as ambassador he took with him hunting dogs and hawks.

In the Sixteenth century hunting became even more popular with the English, according to the writings of that period. This was the time when the ambushing of deer with the bow was stopped, and hunting the stag with horse and hounds came into vogue. Horses and dogs were now made use of in hunting to a great extent, and these animals were especially trained for the sport. And it is to the English that we are indebted for the hunting and racing horse and the hunting dog in its many breeds.

About this time, mayhap a little earlier, Robin Hood and his followers made the life of the crown gamekeepers miserable and slew the red deer with the bow in open violation of the law. But finally the lawless peasantry was gotten under control, and it followed that as the deer and the smaller game were offered some protection, hunting took on a purer form of sport. Coursing the hare with fleet dogs succeeded falconry, and the chase of the fox was taken up for the sport to be had with horse and hound.

Hunting with the dog and gun—the most popular form of the sport nowadays—came into general practice with the development in firearms. The use of firearms for hunting purposes became universal upon the invention of a gun that could be quickly aimed, fired and reloaded. This occurred in the eighteenth century and since that time the improvements in firearms have been so great that shooting has become the most popular form of hunting.

With the advent of the shot cartridge bird shooting on the wing became the vogue and gave the sportsman a greater variety of game to hunt, and at once became the most popular method of shooting.

Hunting as a sport has always been a favorite pastime in America. For the pioneers of our country it was largely a matter of necessity, but even in the early days it was followed as a sport to a certain extent. We have all heard of the famous old-time shooting matches and "side hunts."

The freedom attached to hunting in this country has tended to promote a rather unorganized sport, but through commercialism and wantonness we have come near causing the extinction of several of our varieties of game, and the resultant protective laws are turning American hunting ways into a purer sport. Our great game fields and the large variety of game abounding therein gives us opportunities for following and perfecting the sport of hunting to be enjoyed by no other people.—Meade C. Dobson, in Outdoor Life.

### DESCRIPTION OF A BEAR CHASE

Speaking about bears, said Jim, that old she I killed last month made the dogs hustle some. It was over on Charley creek above the old dam, where the hills are steeper, gulches deeper and brush thicker than any other place in the State of Washington.

I started at daybreak, and a finer morning I never saw. The hounds were in the pink of condition and wild for a chase. Ned was the first to pick up her trail—in a minute the rest were with him, each one giving full tongue.

The old bear had been feeding on skunk cabbage on a branch of the main stream. When the dogs jumped her she hiked straight up the bottom for about half a mile, then turned up hill to the left toward Charley creek. They were out of hearing before I was well started, but when I reached the top of the divide I could hear them swinging around toward the place whence they had first started. They had made a circle of nearly three miles

and were now coming straight toward me. I climbed upon a windfall. Nearer and nearer they came. I held my rifle ready and watched and waited, expecting to see the bear any minute. I knew that the dogs were upon her, for every few minutes I could hear them fighting—a silence—a few muffled growls and snarls—a couple of yelps—then they would be running again, each dog giving tongue. Every minute they were getting nearer—I heard a cracking just below me—the salal brush moved and parted—a flash of black with a dot of red, there was the bear, tongue out, and panting but coming at full speed. I fired—she wheeled in her tracks. I fired again—the dogs were upon her; I dared shoot no more—then the fight—and such a fight!

It seemed as though they would all be killed—five dogs and a big black bear. The dogs seemed to cover her, yet every second one of them would give a yelp and go spinning—it did not seem possible that he could survive such a blow—but he would be back again in the thickest of the fight quicker than the flash of a gun. The fight continued—snarling, growling, rolling, tumbling, fighting for all that was in them! Down hill they went, the bear trying to get away, the dogs trying to down her, I after them trying to get a shot—but soon they were out of sight. In some way she seemed to shake them off and make a clean getaway.

I found myself at the bottom of the ravine, while they were a good quarter of a mile away going up the opposite hillside. I started to climb, but before I was half way up they were out of hearing again. When I reached the top I imagined that I could hear them away to the south, but the sound was so faint that I was in doubt whether it was the dogs or the breeze in the tree tops. I went a couple of hundred yards further, then I was sure it was the dogs, but they were fully a mile away—I kept on, the sound growing more and more distinct. The run was over, they were barking "freed," and crossing a small ravine and climbing a little hill, I came upon them, and such a crazy, howling pack I never saw before. The bear was about fifteen feet up a small hemlock. The dogs were wild with anger and excitement, they bit and clawed the tree and tried to climb it, all the while baying and barking and growling. Pilot would go about twenty feet from the tree and take a running jump at the bear, and it was surprising to see how high he would reach. He did this again and again.

When I neared the tree the bear went farther up and crawled out on a couple of large branches that crossed each other. I fired three shots into her and she died in a few minutes, but did not fall out. I had but three shells left, so could not shoot off the limbs. The tree was too large to climb, so I left her for the night. The next morning I returned with one of the boys, and we shot off one of the limbs and down she fell.—Outdoor Life.

Six of the Canadian provinces amended their game acts this year. The practice is growing in the provinces to delegate to the lieutenant-governor-in-council authority to make or alter certain provisions concerning game. In British Columbia this year this officer was authorized during the present year to set aside tracts of crown lands for game reserves and make the necessary regulations therefor. In Quebec the lieutenant-governor was authorized to fix fees from time to time for the incorporation of fish and game organizations. Such powers, which are becoming rather numerous, while they make it more difficult to keep track of existing provisions insure at the same time greater flexibility in the laws, which is undoubtedly an excellent thing.

In the legislation of the year in the States a marked tendency is shown to increase restrictions on the market-hunter.

B. C. makes an exception to its non-export laws in favor of export of big game for scientific, zoological, or government purposes.

The most noticeable feature in U. S. game laws is the growing popularity of the license system as a means of raising revenue and regulating hunting, licenses for residents being established in several States for the first time.

One sportsman at least has found good sport on Vancouver Island this season, judging from the short but pithy letter he wrote to "Field and Stream" from Victoria. He says: "In two days, ending September 7th, and within thirty miles of this city of 35,000 people, over seventy deer were shot and brought into town from right along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad. Twelve of these deer were shot only seventeen miles out, and a panther eight feet long was downed with buck-shot by E. J. Cameron, a resident here."

"From farther up the island, say around Alberni, reports come that the deer are as thick as flies. I have tasted no finer venison than on Vancouver Island, and twenty-pound "spring" salmon are so numerous on trains that they create no comment. In a walk of eleven miles along a forest highway yesterday I saw four deer, and flushed hundreds of blue and willow grouse."

Trout fishing closed on November 14th. Looking back, the season has not been at all a disappointing one for local anglers. All the well-known resorts have sustained their reputation, and most of the angling enthusiasts have made some good baskets at some time during the season. After the first rains sport was particularly good on Cowichan river, Cowichan lake, and elsewhere, but the last few days of the season were marked by such a rapid rise in the waters that little was done by fly-fishermen.



# Lord Milner Tells of South African Evolution



**S**OUTH AFRICA was the theme chosen by Lord Milner for his address to the Canadian Club, whose guest he was at luncheon in the Grand Union on Saturday, says the Ottawa Citizen. The dining-rooms were filled to capacity, and as might be expected, with a subject which he is so familiar. Lord Milner's talk was greatly appreciated. Perhaps the most important statement made was when he said that the conference in progress in Durban would result in a federation of the South African colonies, a union in some form or other. The precious mineral wealth of South Africa was spoken of in the most sanguine way, but the coming economic problem for South Africa, the true policy for South African development, was to prepare other sources of revenue when the precious minerals are exhausted. Agriculture on scientific lines would loom large in the future, as would also iron and coal mining. Owing to the relative position of these latter two, he said it was not at all improbable that in South Africa might be the greatest industrial centre of the Southern hemisphere. The problem of the natives from a social and economic standpoint was also dealt with.

Very significant was the address made by Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who moved the vote of thanks to the distinguished guest. After an appreciation of the work and worth of Lord Milner, he said Canada were anxious that the pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts not only to learn of Canada, but to know Canadians who were plodding along in their own way, doing their best for their own country and for the empire.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, president of the club, presided, and associated with him at the head table, in addition to Lord Milner, were: Sir Rennell Rodd, British ambassador at Rome. Mr. Steele Maitland; Sir John Hanbury Williams, Lord Lascelles, Japanese Consul-General Shimizu, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, Judge MacTavish, Hon. R. W. Scott, W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Col. Sam Hughes, M.P.; U.S. Consul-General Foster, Mayor Scott, Col. Sherwood, Senator Edwards, Sir Sandford Fleming, Capt. F. C. T. O'Hara, and Dr. Danjo Ebina, of Tokio.

Mr. Edwards, in a few appropriate words, introduced Lord Milner, who was given an ovation. All the guests rose, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered again and again. Owing to the tax on his time since coming to Canada Lord Milner said he had not elaborated any subject in such a manner as would be worthy of his audience, and so he would talk on a subject with which he was so intimately acquainted that he could say something sensible without elaborate study—South Africa. At the outset, however, he said he would not refer to any question of a political or controversial nature. Canada, with her immense distances and her problems of transportation, presented conditions not unlike those in South Africa, where he had spent the most arduous years of his life.

## Transportation Problem

"Putting politics entirely aside, he continued, the problems of South Africa are extremely interesting, and, in some respects, very similar to yours. As regards this great question of communication they are almost identical, that is to say the development of South African prosperity, and the connection between different parts of South Africa which has resulted, or will very shortly result in a confederation such as yours, would have been absolutely impossible without the enterprise of the people who first pushed forward the great lines of transcontinental communication. The first line of rails which connected the end of Lake Superior with the Pacific ocean is of importance in the history of this country paralleled almost exactly by the importance in the history of South Africa of the great enterprise which pushed a little local line of 56 miles—as it was twenty or thirty years ago—in Cape Colony first some 700 miles to Kimberley, then, in another direction some thousand or more miles to Johannesburg, and finally beyond Kimberley something like seventeen hundred miles to Zambesi, and has since pushed it 500 miles beyond the Zambesi into the very heart of Africa." After referring to the railway development and its effect on the country, he continued:

## Compared With Canada

"Another point naturally connected with this, and one on which I think everybody interested in South Africa must seek information, is the question of the possibilities of development within the country which has been so recently knitted up. Many people have said to me: 'How does South Africa compare with Canada on the question of future development?' This is, of course, a question which it is impossible to answer, but there are several aspects of it on which it is easy to throw a certain amount of light. Speaking generally, the resources of the two countries at the present time present the greatest imaginable contrast. Both have a certain amount of fertility. Both have mineral resources; but, while the main offering of Canada in the markets of the world and the main cause of her recent enormous development—the main cause, but not the only one—is her great and growing agricultural wealth, the extent of which is a discovery of comparatively recent time, the opposite is almost absolutely true of South Africa.

## South Africa's Minerals

"The agricultural wealth of South Africa is comparatively inconsiderable; her economic

strength lies in her enormous mineral wealth. Now, I do not think the extent of that mineral wealth is by any means fully realized. Figures appear in newspapers constantly, but they make very little impression on the minds of readers. It comes to this,—taking gold alone, and taking the gold mines of the Transvaal alone, I have, within my own time, seen their output grow from a very little over £12,000,000 sterling a year, to something like £24,000,000. And I have no doubt whatever—and I remember being laughed at when I said that five or six years ago—that this production will amount to £30,000,000 sterling a year, or \$150,000,000, taken out of the ground along a narrow reef fifty miles in length before we are many years older. (Applause.)

"Now, that is an enormous thing. But that, as I say, is only the Rand. Besides you have the diamond mines of Kimberley producing diamonds to as large an amount as the world can afford to take. Their difficulty is to keep down the production in order to prevent the prices running away. But, in the diamond mines of Kimberley and in the diamond mines of the Transvaal you have an annual production now of between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, to which there seems to be no end for many years to come. In addition to this you have the gold mining in Rhodesia steadily increasing, and at present amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. And it will be strange indeed if this is the end of all things so far as the mineral wealth of South Africa is concerned. But you have there enormous wealth assured for the next fifty or one hundred years. As I say, it would be a strange thing, indeed, almost impossible, and contrary to all human probability, if other sources of wealth of similar kind are not discovered long before these are exhausted. (Loud applause.)

## Provision for Future

"But I have always maintained that the true policy of South African development is to assume that this immense mineral wealth which is certain is the end of all things mineral there, that is, in the way of precious metal. I hold that it is wise to assume that there is nothing more to come and to prepare the times for the development of other sources of economic strength, other resources upon which the country can live when these minerals are exhausted. That is, to my mind, the sum and substance of wisdom so far as the

economic development of South Africa is concerned. The revenue of the country depends practically, at present, upon its mineral production; the mineral wealth keeps the country going. But it is not enough merely to keep the country going; other resources must be built up on which the country can live when the minerals are exhausted. This will be more and more recognized as the true policy of South African development. The question is, what is there more?"

## Our Prairies Unequaled

"Let me say at once that there is nothing, and there never can be anything at all equal, for instance, from the point of view of agricultural wealth, to your Western prairie. I have no doubt about that. There is nothing of that size and continuous quality. There are splendid patches of agricultural lands, but not so enormous, not so continuous, not so sure. But there are a great variety of resources at present quite untouched. For instance, the wealth of South Africa in coal is only just beginning to be tapped, and the wealth in iron, which in some parts of the country, especially in the Transvaal, is very great, is quite untouched so far.

## An Industrial Future

"Having regard not only to the quantity of coal and iron, but of their juxtaposition, the closeness in which these deposits lie to one another, there is, I believe, no reasonable doubt that the time must come, sooner or later, when the production of iron and of all those articles into the composition of which steel and iron enter is about to play a very important part in the country, and that it may very well be the case that the centre of South Africa will be the greatest industrial region of the Southern hemisphere. It is impossible to speak positively on that subject, but it is quite possible to say that such things may happen, and also it is wise for those who have the control of the affairs of the country to keep that prospect constantly in view. Besides that, of course, it stands to reason that so long as a limited population has the precious metals to go for, it will pay a lesser degree of attention to other products which may be permanently of greater benefit to the country, but the exploitation of which gives less immediate profit. Therefore the development of minerals, other than the precious metals, is a matter which will come gradually, and which may not attract so much attention until the working of

the precious metals shows some signs of exhaustion.

## Agricultural Resources

"Now, as regards the agricultural resources of the country, there is no doubt that a great development is in progress. The old idea of South Africa was that while the rich coast strip would yield the most valuable products of the south tropical climate, though that strip is not very large and not very healthful, the healthy high veldt which is characteristic of most of South Africa was incapable of being more than a good pastoral or ranching country. Some of the veldt undoubtedly never can be anything else than a pastoral country. A great quantity of it, mainly in Cape Colony, can only support sheep, and a great deal more of it has so far never supported anything but horses and cattle. But since this matter has been taken scientifically in hand people have begun to discover, in the first place, that a great deal of the country which used to be considered only valuable as pastoral country will really bear rich crops, especially meales, and that a great deal of country which it was thought could only bear crops with irrigation can, under more scientific treatment, bear crops of value even without this artificial assistance.

## Science in Agriculture

"One of the most important things about South Africa today is the development of her agricultural resources by the means of science. That is of special interest to Canadians for two reasons. One is that this development is a good deal similar to what has happened in your own West, in this respect, that in the West today millions of acres are being cultivated with the greatest profit, which were despaired of even by good agricultural judges, ten or twenty years ago. (Hear, hear.) The supposed difficulty and supposed impossibility have turned out to be a delusion. Precisely the same thing has happened, though on nothing like the same scale, in South Africa today, and land is being cultivated, profitably cultivated, which in time past has been looked upon as hopeless. There is another point about it which will be of interest to you. This development, which has come within the last few years, is largely a consequence of the fact that, directly after the war, we started in the two new colonies, the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, very active agricultural departments. The government took the matter up as it never had been taken up before.

Up to that time the principle of the South African government had been that which at one time dominated the minds of many people in England, that the development of the resources of a country was not a thing which concerned the government, but that all the government had to do was to keep order, to see fair play between man and man, to pull down any barriers which might stand in the way of communication, and then trust to the enterprise and energy of individuals to do the rest. As a matter of fact, that never answered. I do not think it is a perfect theory for an old country; it never answered in a new one. (Loud applause.) The first thing which was done after the war, and which went on side by side with repairing the damage of the war, was to try to start the country, in every respect; but especially with regard to its agricultural development on a higher plane than that at which the commencement of the war found it.

## Turned to Canada

"We looked around the world to find the men who might be competent to start a thoroughly scientific and energetic agricultural department in both of the new colonies. And we found them all over the world, but we found some of the best of them on this continent, and especially in Canada. (Applause.) And not only did the men in several instances come from Canada, but all the men who came in any leading and responsible position had made a special study of the agricultural development which had been so characteristic of the United States and Canada, in fact, of the whole of this continent. For the teaching of scientific agriculture which is going to effect the transportation of a large part of South Africa, a complete transformation in its economic conditions, we looked to the experience and the teachings of scientific agriculture in this country. And I am glad to think that, despite all the differences which divide South Africans today, and despite all the contrasts which, perhaps, may exist between the present regime and the regime which preceded it, the agricultural departments of the new colonies have struck root to that extent, and the good work that they have already done has received such an amount of recognition that I think, whatever may happen to other things, that is a piece of solid progress which nothing is going to counteract. (Loud applause.)

## Durban Conference

"The question which is being discussed at Durban at this time is the question of the federation of the South African colonies. (Applause.) The results will be, I have not the least doubt, a union in some form or other. The form of that union I would rather not attempt to forecast. But there is this great difference between the union of South African states and the union which has taken place here, that there is nothing really separating the states in South Africa today except artificial lines. I do not mean to say that there are not deep divisions among the people of South Africa. There are deep divisions, and only time can overcome them and draw the people together into one nation, and perhaps a long time may be required. But these divisions exist inside every one of the states, not absolutely in the same proportion, but in very much the same proportion. It is not a case, for instance, of bringing together a British community and a Dutch community, it is a question of uniting a number of communities in all of which these same elements exist. Therefore, so far as the question of race is concerned, great as the difficulties are which it presents, it does not present any special difficulties for union, because whatever problem may arise from the co-existence of nations of different languages and ideas in the body politic already exist in the different states, and they are not going to be increased but rather diminished, or, at any rate, modified, by putting these states together. The difficulty is of another character. It is that one of the states is so much wealthier and more prosperous, at the time being, than the rest, that there may be people within that state who do not wish to share their prosperity with the rest of South Africa, and, on the other hand, there may be people in the other states who are afraid of coming into partnership with such an overwhelming neighbor. I do not believe that these difficulties will cause the thing to break down, but that is the nature of the difficulties, and not the things which are commonly supposed to cause them."

## The Chief Justice

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, after tendering the thanks of the club, said—"I would like to give Lord Milner a message on your behalf. I would like him to understand, as a representative Britisher, that you are anxious, that the great pro-consuls of Empire should visit the outposts frequently. (Applause.) We are anxious that they should come not only for the purpose of admiring our marvelous rivers, our great lakes, our noble mountains, our unrivalled prairie, our mines and our forests, but we are anxious as well that they should come not only to understand Canada geographically, but to understand Canadians. (Applause.) We want them to know that we are blundering along, John Bull fashion, trying to work out our own problems in this country, that we do not pretend to any virtues, but admit many imperfections, but that we are doing our best for our country and for the Empire." (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting closed with three cheers for Lord Milner and the singing of the National Anthem.

# The Road Congress Sitting in Paris



**T**HE Congress on Roads has been holding its sittings in Paris. The importance of the French road system is fully recognized, for it is shown by the existence of a special body of Government engineers—namely, the engineers of Ponts et Chaussées, whose chief duties are the maintenance and construction of the national roadways.

The traffic on these roads, after having suffered from a period of inaction in consequence of the development of railways, has recently manifested a renewed vitality, owing to the extended use of the motor bicycle and the automobile. But, at the same time, the engineers have been confronted with a new and grave problem, inasmuch as the circulation of heavy vehicles and those driven at high speed has caused a serious amount of wear and tear. The existing methods of road formation have proved to be wholly inadequate to stand the present class of traffic and unless willing to face the risk of constant complaints and paving repairs of a most costly character, some new process must be found by the authorities to replace the present system.

This question of road formation was the most important of those brought forward at the Congress, and with the presence of engineers representing nearly every country it became possible to ensure a discussion ranging over a wide area. Some of the speakers were in favor of a return to the use of paving sets, employing squared stone of small dimensions, laid upon a solid foundation, either of concrete alone or reinforced concrete. This plan, which is specially applicable to roads passing through towns, would be extremely expensive if its employment became general, and it were adopted in all cases for roads of great length. The attention of the Congress was also directed to the use of tar and macadam roads, and great interest was evinced in the reports of the English delegates on the advantages arising from the use of tar-macadam, a system in which the road metal, consisting of furnace slag or broken stone, is embedded in a matrix of tar.

It is impossible to attempt to give even a brief review of the numerous papers brought forward, but the general results of the Congress have been condensed in a very clear and comprehensive manner by the adoption of a series of conclusions which were settled at a plenary sitting.

## The Present Condition of the Roads

Attention was directed by the Congress to the importance of a secure foundation for the road with regard to the questions of wear and tear and the maintenance of an accurate camber. In the matter of the choice of the character of the foundation to be adopted, it appeared to be necessary to study, the

composition of the subsoil, the conditions relating to traffic, and the class of vehicles likely to make use of the roads in question. It was considered that a depth of from 10cm. to 15cm. of concrete would be sufficient, even in cases where large paving sets are employed. It would be necessary in using paving sets to provide a mattress composed of a thin layer of sand. A resolution was passed that it would be advisable to carry out some experiments with the use of tar or bituminous matter as a matrix for the stone used for metalling the road surface. The view was also expressed that it was expedient to make trial of the arrangements for the paving sets inserted in lines in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the roadway, and also perpendicular to the same, and likewise to undertake further experiments with the use of paving sets of small size.

## General Methods of Road Maintenance

It was recommended by the Congress in the case of macadamized roads that the remade road-surface should be thoroughly rolled; that hard and homogenous materials should be employed, broken to a uniform gauge; that the substances used to incorporate the road stone should be selected in accordance with the nature of the stone employed, but that the least possible quantity of the agglomerating material should be introduced, and arrangements should be made in all cases, where such course is practicable, that the entire width of the roadway should be remade at the same time, in one operation.

## Guarding Against Undue Wear and Dust

The Congress was in favor of paving the roads or employing the best systems of constructing the macadamized road surface. The importance of sloping and cleaning the road surface was insisted upon, also of light watering at frequent intervals, the methods employed for this purpose being mechanical in their nature. It was recognized that the use of emulsion of an oily material of a tarry nature, as also of deliquescent salts in solution, and similar substances, are more or less efficacious, but their influence is generally short-lived, and it was laid down that their adoption can only be considered advisable for special events—such as automobile races, fetes, and on similar occasions. It was thought desirable, however, that further trials should be made of these specifics. In view of dust-prevention, the planting of trees along the sides of the roads should be encouraged.

As respects the employment of tar, the Congress came to the conclusion that tar-spreading, when properly carried out, is undoubtedly an effective means of preventing dust, and, moreover, that it protects in a certain measure the road surface against the destructive action of certain descriptions of ve-

hicles, more especially of motor-cars, driven at high speeds. The congress recommended that additional trials should be carried out to test the effects of the incorporation of tar with the materials forming the roadway.

## The Roads of the Future

It was agreed by the congress that in cases where the volume of mechanically-propelled traffic was moderate, the present methods of road construction sufficed. In places where a large number of self-propelled vehicles must use the roads, the following rules were laid down: That all classes of traffic should use the same road; that this road should be formed with the least possible amount of camber, so as to ensure the discharge of the water; that only moderate gradients should be admissible, and that it was advisable to employ curves of the utmost possible radius (not to fall below a minimum of 50 metres); that on entering and quitting the curved portions of the roadway parabolic curves should be inserted; that super-elevation might be used on curves, but kept down as much as possible; that all road crossings should be rendered visible and as free from obstructions as possible.

## Effects of New Modes of Locomotion

In the case of motor-cars the deteriorating action of motor-cars driven at high speed should be reduced to the utmost possible extent by the adoption of soft treads to the tires, and where rivets or studs are employed, it would be well to make them of rounded section and with a very moderate projection.

As respects motor vehicles carrying heavy loads, it appears necessary, in order to protect the roadways, that limitations should be assigned to the weight carried per inch width of wheel. A maximum weight of 150 kilograms per cm. in width of tire appears to accord generally with the prevailing practice, and the wheel diameters now in use. It seems also expedient to consider the part of the load carried by each axle.

## Road Signals

A vote was passed by the Congress that it is expedient that the kilometric boundary marks along roads should be rearranged as soon as possible on some uniform principle throughout the entire area of each separate country, and that steps should be taken to secure the adoption of this identical system of marking distances, obstructions to traffic, and other signals on some plan internationally agreed upon.

Visits were paid by the members of the Congress to some of the very much frequented roads in the environs of Paris, notably the road from Saint Cloud to Versailles, on which, for some years past, experiments in tar-spreading have been carried on, and trials of substances of a tarry nature have been made.



# Diagnosis of Condition of "Sick Man of Europe"



TERRIBLE and sanguinary war, shaking the four quarters of the world, was predicted as inevitable, but Turkey, the immediate sufferer, shows no disposition to take so tragic a view of the situation, and the scaremongers have now come reluctantly to recognize the fact that, so far as the chief

disputants are concerned, there is nothing to fight about. Turkey has been roughly and rudely treated, and that at a time when she had secured the sympathy and respect of all the world by her efforts at internal reform; but she has not lost an inch of territory or a piastre of revenue. We are glad to see that the weekly reviews, having had time to reflect, take this view of the situation, following the wise and judicious lead given by Sir Edward Grey. We may be permitted again to direct attention to what the Foreign Secretary said on this point, and what no doubt he repeated to M. Isvolsky in their interview. Said Sir Edward Grey:

"The material and practical change which has been made is not great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not, from the practical point of view, so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very material and practical change. But the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt."

In a word, Bulgaria and Austria have taken a short cut, and have thus violated diplomatic etiquette, and they will have to pay for it. Money will be much more useful to Turkey just now than territory, and the "compensation" that may be decreed by European diplomacy will be very welcome to the depleted treasury of the Porte. Bulgaria has seized a section of the Eastern railway, and for that she will have to pay. She has also temporarily alienated the tribute which Eastern Roumelia owes to Turkey, and for that a capitalized sum will be due. Greece is in the same situation with regard to Crete, and, although Bosnia and Herzegovina paid no tribute, there can be little doubt that there also Austria will not grudge a monetary solatium to Turkey for the "irregular and abrupt" fashion in which the provinces were annexed. We are not sure indeed that it would not be wise for England to take advantage of the opportunity in order to "regularize" her position in Cyprus and in Egypt on the same cash basis. We pay tribute to Turkey for governing well countries which she governed ill, and it would, in our opinion, be of mutual benefit if we paid over a lump sum, and thus obtained a free hand. It has been calculated that Turkey might thus obtain in all a sum of over twenty million pounds in return for an unreal and shadowy suzerainty, and this sum would do much to place the imperial finances on something like a safe basis.

We have not in all this—any more than has Sir Edward Grey—the slightest desire to minimize or to weaken the sense of treaty obligations. We merely wish to emphasize the obvious truth that the position of Turkey is a peculiar and altogether exceptional one, and that under no circumstances can the public conscience of Europe contemplate the possibility of handing back to Turkish rule Christian populations which have by one means or another managed to emancipate themselves. If the Young Turks by their courage and statesmanship and enlightened patriotism can so restore and rejuvenate their country that Christian and Turk can dwell together in a spirit of mutual fair play and toleration, then the decay of Turkey may be arrested, and the empire placed on a normal European basis. All Europe would welcome such a consummation. But those who have by a great price already obtained their freedom are not likely to run any risks by re-entering a dubious partnership. Meanwhile, the situation is viewed more calmly in every quarter. Even in Serbia, where the danger of boiling over was very real for twenty-four hours or so, the Skupshtina appears to be taking a rational view of the affair. The Serbo-Bosnian frontier and the Turko-Bulgarian frontier are the danger points, for a band of irregulars might at any moment precipitate a collision by some act of brutal violence such as is only too common in the Balkan Peninsula. But there, too, we hope that the worst is past. As for the Great Powers, they have not, and never had, the remotest intention of fighting. Instead of that they are discussing quite calmly the best method of restoring diplomatic order. England, France, Russia and Italy have formally pointed out to Austria and Bulgaria the reprehensible nature of their conduct, and they are in active consultation as to the practical steps to be taken. England has sent a formidable fleet from Malta to the Aegean in order to give moral support to Turkey, and incidentally to keep an eye on Crete and Samos and other islands that threaten to cause trouble. Russia proposes a congress of the Powers to discuss and revise the whole situation, a proposal which is received with a decided lack of enthusiasm both by England and by Turkey. England has no great desire for a congress that might ask questions as to the precise date on which we propose to evacuate Cyprus or even Egypt, where our position, diplomatically speaking, is irregular; and as for

Turkey, she has the melancholy reflection that congresses do not in general tend to an increase of Turkish territory or prestige.—Belfast Whig.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech said: During the last three months there has been a most remarkable change in the attitude of the people of this country to the Turkish government. For a generation past our relations with the government of Turkey have been those of constant friction and remonstrance, but they have changed from friction and remonstrance to very deep sympathy. For nearly a generation past, as the papers have shown, there has been nothing but a tale of outrage and violence coming from such places as Armenia and Macedonia, and we in common with other

the improvement came later, but when it did come on the reports we have received during the last month show the change was equally favorable and complete. Hatred, strife and oppression have been swept away, and they have been replaced by fair play, peace and goodwill—goodwill which is the surest guarantee of peace, more sure than any treaty or any constitution, or anything else. (Cheers.) Well, never in history, I think, has there been a change more sudden and so beneficial. It would have been incredible if it had not occurred, and a profound impression has been produced upon all who have been in contact with it by the upright character and purity of motives of the men who have brought this change about. There has been patriotism in the best sense of the word, a patriotism which

ing, the work, but at this hopeful and critical moment has come the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the news that Austria is going to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina, while she renounced her rights over another portion of Turkish territory. Well, everyone who has read the newspapers the last two or three days realizes the apprehension which that news has caused, I speak with some reserve as to consequences, because there are other Powers more intimately concerned in these particular changes than we are ourselves, but I hope and think that there is no reason why what has happened so far should lead to any disturbance of the peace. (Cheers.) And I not only hope but also think it will not lead to any disturbance. The material and practical change which has been made is not so

used to be urged upon us by other Powers that we must not press them to such a point as would make it difficult to secure the consent of the Turkish Government, because if we did press things to such a point complications would ensue. Well, I think it is doubly desirous to bear that consideration in mind at the present time, for any slighting of the new regime in Turkey might give a military direction to a movement which is now entirely peaceful. It might imperil all reforms in Turkey. It might plunge Macedonia and Armenia back into the deplorable state which they were in up to quite a short time ago, and which, if it had been continued, would undoubtedly have led sooner or later to a breach of the peace. (Hear, hear.) What therefore should our attitude be? Our attitude, I think, should be this. We cannot recognize the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it. (Cheers.) We cannot ourselves recognize the result of any such action till the other Powers have been consulted, including especially in this case Turkey, who is one of the other Powers most closely concerned. (Cheers.) Because if it is to become the practice in foreign politics that any single Power or State can at will make abrupt violations of international treaties you will undermine public confidence with all of us, and I think the feeling is growing in Europe to desire to see the pace of the increase of expenditure upon armaments diminish. But you cannot expect to see the expenditure on armaments diminish if people live in apprehension that treaties can be constantly altered without the consent of all the Powers who are parties to them, and the risk, I feel, is this, that what already has been done may lead to further questions being raised which would entail new complications. (Hear, hear.) In any case it would be very desirable to lose no time in assuring Turkey that in any revision of the Treaty of Berlin which frees other Powers or States, such as Austria and Bulgaria, from particular obligations the interest and status of Turkey will receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. (Cheers.) We earnestly desire to see things so fairly guided that the result of any changes may not be to discourage but to give real and effective support to the progress of the new Government and Constitution in Turkey, and we shall use our influence to that end. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to discuss current political questions at home, and, in reply to a vote of thanks to himself and confidence in the Government, he said—"This Government have desired to maintain peace, and have maintained peace, and I see every prospect that Great Britain is likely to continue to remain at peace." (Loud cheers.)

## ONCE DOMINATED PACIFIC

"When the United States fleet steamed into New Zealand waters," writes an Auckland correspondent of The Standard of Empire, "the magnificent array of warships left one section of the community wholly unmoved. No Maori could be brought to see anything wonderful about it. They have traditions of their own about navigation, and when they recall the fact that their ancestors explored the Antarctic in their big decked canoes, discovered America, populated Japan, and sailed the Pacific from end to end, you cannot persuade them that there is anything remarkable about the visit of the United States' battleships. All the way from the Siam Peninsula to New Zealand, and up to the northward beyond Saghalien, the Maoris, according to their own legends, have left their traces; and it is certainly a curious fact that there are hundreds of words in Malaysian dialects which are still part of the Maori vernacular of today."

## ONE THING SURE

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible party: "I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question was one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question forever."

"And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty.

"Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"—Everybody's Magazine.

## NATURAL DEDUCTION

Her Mother—How long has Mr. Sloboy been courting you?

The Daughter—Nearly two years.

Her Mother—I should think he'd get tired of making love to you.

The Daughter—I guess he has. At least he proposed last night.—Chicago News.

Snicker—I dreamed last night that I was a millionaire.

Kicker—Well, I might as well have been one for all the sleep I got last night.—Bohemian Magazine.

"Old man, I hate to say it, but you're drunk."

"G'wan, I've been to a new thought banquet. I'm thinking in curves."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



HIS MAJESTY ABDUL HAMID II.

—The Sphere.

Powers have been devoting ourselves to the arduous and exhausting and thankless task of endeavoring to improve these affairs against the will of the Turkish government. Well, just lately, within the last few months, the Turks themselves have shown sympathy with the sufferings of their own people, because the sufferings were not confined to Christians, but were those of Mahometans and Christians alike. They have shown alarm at the certain ruin which would overtake their own country if the misgovernment continued. The Turkish army share that feeling, and the people and the army together swept away the old regime, obtained a constitution and have changed the government. The effect of that has been nothing short of marvelous in those parts of the Turkish empire which had been suffering before. In Macedonia crimes of violence on any large scale ceased almost immediately. In Armenia

was peaceful and unaggressive, desiring nothing but the good of their own country without designs upon any other. (Hear, hear.) Well, the task of the new Turkish government was bound to be difficult. You cannot repair the mischief of generations in a month or a year, but the prospect under the new regime in Turkey was fair and wonderful compared with the prospect which had obtained before. Now, I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but the feelings of the whole of this country when I say that when we contemplated the change which has been produced in Turkey in the last few months by the new regime it was our desire and our hope that nothing should be done outside Turkey which would in any way disturb the work of reform which the Turks had taken in hand. We wished to see them have a fair opportunity and every encouragement, and that they should have every chance of develop-

great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not from the practical point of view so very great, whatever it may be from the sentimental. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very great material and practical change, but the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt. It is an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin which was done without previous agreement with other Powers, and, so far as I know, without any word in advance to Turkey, who is the Power most intimately concerned in the change. Now, ladies and gentlemen, when we were pressing for reforms in Macedonia it

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# THIS WEEK WILL BE AN INTERESTING ONE

For this week The Big Store is providing extra good values. Our buyers are sending us lines that were bought at very advantageous prices and we are placing them on sale as fast as received. Then there is the holiday shopping, it is a wise shopper that starts now to make selections, the stocks are large, the assortments good, and you are not hurried and jostled by the holiday crowds. There is no time like the present for doing your Christmas shopping.

## Monday Sale of Portieres

Regular \$4.50 to \$8.75 Qualities for \$3.75

One hundred and fifty pairs that we picked up at a bargain are what we offer at this price. They are French Tapestry Portieres in a large variety of colors and designs, in old tapestry, floral and conventional effects, full length and width. An opportune offering just in time for the fall changes. Regular values \$4.50 to \$8.50. Monday, per pair . . . . . \$3.75

## Holiday Shopping Has Started

Suggestions from the Book Department

Christmas is rapidly approaching, in fact, there's only thirty-four more shopping days. That's all the time you have to do your buying. It would be well to do as much of your holiday shopping now as possible, as you get a bigger assortment, and you get better service than later on in the crush. These items from the Book and Stationery Departments are sure to interest you:

- CHRISTMAS CARDS, a big assortment to select from. Prices from 2½c to . . . . . 40¢
- CALENDARS, each 5c and . . . . . 10¢
- CHRISTMAS POST CARDS, 2 for 5, per dozen . . . . . 25¢
- CALENDAR PADS, for making up calendars, 3 for 5c and, each, 5c and . . . . . 10¢
- CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, per box, from 25c to . . . . . \$2.50
- RAG TOY BOOKS, at 15c, 25c, 40c and . . . . . 75¢
- CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c up to . . . . . \$1.75
- BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS, each . . . . . \$1.75
- SUNDAY AT HOME . . . . . \$1.75
- BLACKIE'S ANNUAL . . . . . \$1.00
- LITTLE FOLK . . . . . \$1.00
- LITTLE FOLKS' FAVORITE ALBUM . . . . . 90¢
- CHATTERBOX . . . . . 75¢
- CHATTERBOX ANIMAL BOOK . . . . . 65¢
- WONDER BOOK, for children, each . . . . . \$1.00
- WINDSOR MAGAZINE, bound, latest edition . . . . . 75¢
- POSTCARD ALBUMS, each 15c, 25c and . . . . . 35¢
- HENTY'S BOYS' BOOKS, each 35c and . . . . . 50¢
- ALGER'S BOYS' BOOKS, each at . . . . . 35¢
- MEAD AND CAREY'S GIRLS' BOOKS, each . . . . . 35¢
- ELSIE BOOKS, full line, each 25¢
- PANSY AND E. P. ROE BOOKS, each . . . . . 25¢
- Latest Editions of HENTY'S, STRANGE'S and BRERETON'S BOYS' BOOKS, at \$1.25
- JOSEPH HOCKING'S BOOKS, each . . . . . 90¢

## Two Splendid Dress Goods Offers for Monday

These are values that are sure to appeal to all. The goods are new and just what is being worn. Being in the market at the right time we were able to get these lines at good price concessions, and on Monday you have a chance to buy at a saving.

Fancy Tweeds \$1.25, Value \$1.75 and \$2.00

FANCY TWEEDS, for heavy suits or cloakings, a good assortment of patterns in checks and stripes, in many shades of grey, also cream, navy and other colors. These cloths are full 54 inches wide, and are all pure wool, fine weight and nice attractive patterns. Regular values \$1.75 and \$2.00. Monday's price . . . . . \$1.25

Dress Goods 50c, Values up to \$1.00

All kinds of Dress Goods in this lot, including Tweeds, Panamas, Voiles, Crepe de Chines, Plaids, Diagonals, and other materials. All the season's best colorings are included in the plain shades and some very pretty effects in fancy patterns. This is an unusually good offer, and one that is sure to be popular. Regular values to \$1.00. Monday's price . . . . . 50c

## A Big Lot of Embroideries on Sale Monday

Priced at 10c and at 5c

A big special purchase enables us to make this offer. In the lot will be found both embroideries and insertions in a rich assortment, different widths, in fact you will be surprised at the width of some of them. The patterns are neat and pretty and in good assortment. Although the lot is large an early inspection will give you first choice, and there are certainly some wonderful snags here for somebody. On sale Monday at 10c and at . . . . . 5¢

## Linoleum on Sale Tomorrow

50c for Regular 65c Values

Any rooms that you have that need new linoleum? Here's a good chance to cover them at a saving. On Monday we place on sale ten patterns of the best grade Printed Linoleum, in a variety of designs, including block, tile and floral effects. No better printed linoleum made, the regular price is 65c. Monday's price, per square yard . 50¢

## Coats of All Kinds for Girls of All Sizes

Attractive Prices on Attractive Garments



Coats for little tots, Coats for small girls, Coats for big girls, Coats for misses, these are all included in the lot of Children's Coats we offer for this week. We find ourselves with a little too much stock in this section, therefore we must move some of these garments out. To do so means that we must give you some good values, and that is what we purpose doing. We illustrate a few garments, and give detailed descriptions of some others, but would suggest that an inspection of the stock is the best way to ascertain just what we are offering.

COAT made of medium grey tweed, loose back with belt, double breasted, roll collar finished with velvet piping and brass buttons, cuffs piped with black velvet. Price for ten year size

\$3.75

COAT, made of natty brown tweed, double breasted, circular length, velvet collar, pointed cuffs, double capes, price for twelve year size

\$6.00

NATTY COAT, made of heavy navy blue serge, saddle front and back, the back being loose. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with navy velvet, double breasted with strap at the waist, price for twelve-year size

\$7.50



COAT made of pretty green tweed, double breasted with green velvet buttons, roll collar inlaid with green velvet, pointed cuffs, loose back with belt trimmed with green velvet and buttons. Price for six year size

\$3.50

DRESSY COAT made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double-breasted with brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons. Price for eight year size

\$7.00

COAT made of fine brown beaver cloth, double breasted with roll collar, full loose back, emblems on each sleeve, price for fourteen year size

\$8.75



SMART KEEPER, made of navy serge, roll collar and cuffs, with stitched straps of red broad cloth and finished with gilt braid, double breasted with brass buttons, fancy designs on left sleeve in gilt braid. Price for 10 year size \$6.75

## Stationery Items

- TINTED PAPERS, in boxes, with envelopes to match . . . . . 20¢
- STATIONERY, embossed with Victoria, B. C., envelopes to match, at, per box . . . . . 20¢
- EATON-HURLBURT'S STATIONERY, in boxes with envelopes to match, at, per box, 25c, 35c, 45c and . . . . . 60¢
- INITIAL STATIONERY, in boxes, embossed either in gilt or blue, envelopes to match, per box . . . . . 35¢
- WRITING TABLETS, each 30c, 25c, 20c, 15c and . . . . . 10¢

## Library Editions from the Book Dept.

- EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, leather 50c, cloth . . . . . 25¢
- PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, leather 50c, cloth . . . . . 25¢
- CORNELL SERIES of Books, well bound in green cloth, each at . . . . . 35¢
- MAGNOLIA LIBRARY, comprising all Southworth, Garvice, Holmes, Fothergill, Fleming and many others, green cloth, well illustrated. Price . . . . . 35¢



## Handsome Hudson's Bay Marten Set

You save the middleman's profit in buying our furs. That is quite an item. You get the very best skins as they are selected by an expert. You get the styles best suited for wearing in this climate, as all our real furs are made up on the premises. You get a good selection, as we always carry a large assortment, and most important of all, you get the benefit of the Spencer price which means the lowest possible price consistent with quality.

The furs as illustrated are a Set of Hudson Bay Marten, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with satin. Large muff with four heads and tails.

Muff . . . . . \$120.00  
Stole . . . . . \$180.00

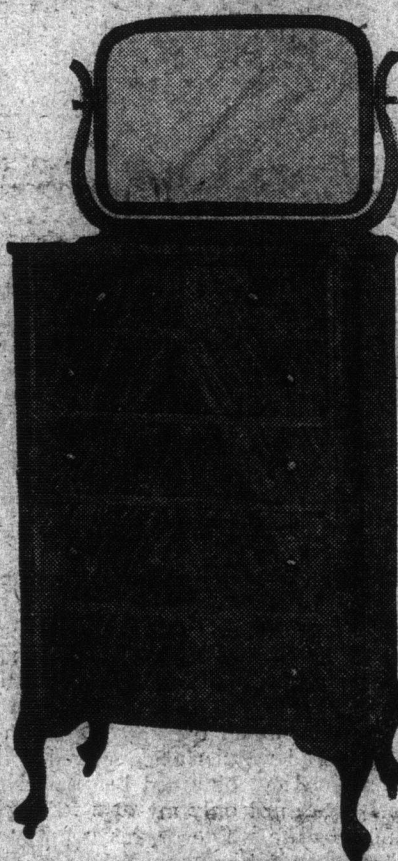
## Handsome Bedroom Furniture

Among the new arrivals are some very handsome Bedroom Suites. They represent the very latest ideas in artistic furniture making. We mention some of the lines, but suggest an inspection.

## Modern Bedroom Suite in Plain Mahogany

Comprising Full Sized Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier and Somnoe, in Piano finish.

Price of Bureau . . . \$49.00  
Price of Chiffonier . . \$45.00  
Price of Somnoe . . . \$17.00



## Modern Bedroom Suite in Mahogany

Comprising Large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Washstand. Piano Finish throughout.

Price of Bureau . . \$43.00  
Price of Chiffonier . . \$45.00  
Price of Dressing Table . . \$25.00  
Price of Washstand . . \$24.00

## Modern Bedroom Suite in Solid Mahogany

Comprising large Dressing Bureau, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Bedstead. Dull Waxed-Polish Finish. Fittings of Satin Bronze.

Price of Bureau . . . \$80.00  
Price of Chiffonier . . \$61.00  
Price of Dressing Table . . \$48.00  
Price of Washstand . . \$36.00  
Price of Side Table . . \$16.00  
Price of Bedstead . . \$66.00

## The Question of Furs

There is no doubt about the fur question being an important one. To buy a fur that is a real one requires quite an outlay of money, and one must be sure that they are getting what they pay for. That makes it necessary to buy from a reliable dealer and a dealer that knows his business. Our furs are made on the premises, all the skins are carefully selected by an expert. You can be sure of getting the very best for your money from us.

This illustration shows a White Fox Fur, 80 inches long, and lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muff is large, new Empire shape, with two heads and tail.

Muff . . . . . \$25.00  
Stole . . . . . \$50.00



Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty, at Our New Tea Rooms

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms