

# ALGERINE IN FROM CRUISE

## Reaches Esquimaux After Completing Sealing Patrol in Bering Sea—Spoke Japanese Sealers

### NO VICTORIA VESSELS SPOKEN BY WARSHIP

#### Two United States from Oun-alaska Engaged in Otter Hunting—One Took Nine Pelts

H. M. S. Algerine is back from Bering Sea after making the annual patrol cruise which was unique this year in one respect. No Victoria sealing schooners were spoken or reported. Five Japanese schooners were boarded by officers of the Algerine and reported catches ranging from 400 to 500 seal-skins. Two United States vessels, the Everett G. Hays and another schooner sailing from Oun-alaska, were seen there after completing an otter hunting voyage, which resulted in the Hays taking nine sea otter while the other vessel did not get any pelts. The report brought by the Homer to San Francisco some days ago that the schooner Thomas F. Bayard, of Victoria had taken nine sea otter skins, is understood to have been due to the Everett G. Hays being confused with the Victoria vessel. In view of the interference by the U. S. Bear with the Victoria schooners Jesse and Thomas F. Bayard, two seasons ago when their arms were reportedly seized up, the protests by their masters and by Captain Berthoff, on the ground that sea otter hunting at sea was prohibited in the presence of the United States vessels engaged in hunting sea otter is interesting. Officers of the Algerine reported to the United States government under the action of the Bear, but no redress has yet been obtained from the United States government.

### Local Vessels Not Seen

The schooner Jesse, Lady Mine, Pescaha and Thomas F. Bayard, the fleet from Victoria, were not reported by the Algerine. It is understood they intended to hunt sea otter off the Alaskan coast until early in August and then proceed into Bering Sea. They were probably in the sea when the warship made her second patrol cruise around the islands, but were not sighted. This is the last cruise the sealers will make, as the treaty under which pelagic sealing is to be suspended for fifteen years will come into effect soon after their return.

### COAL MINER KILLED

**W. Lange Caught by Fall of Rock in Mine at Cumberland—Inquiry to be Made**

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—By a fall of rock which occurred in No. 7 mine at Cumberland, W. Lange was caught and killed today. Mine Inspector Newton left this afternoon to make inquiries into the accident. Petroleum has been struck near Okanagan Landing and samples of the crude oil sent to this city for expert analysis.

### Magistrate Shaw of Vancouver has announced that anyone convicted hereafter of carrying concealed weapons there will be given imprisonment without the option of a fine.

### HIS BODY FOUND

**Quahler Kelly, at Nelson, is Cleared up by Discovery**

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 21.—Walls strolling along the shore of Kootenay lake, four miles from Nelson, today, W. D. Morgan, a tourist, stumbled upon a dead body, supposed to be that of Richard Kelly, cashier of the local office of the Dominion Express company, who disappeared early this month. The body was much decomposed, but J. L. Ahadi, manager of the express company, identified it.

### Deaths from Hating Matches

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Gaston Jacobs died today in the Royal Victoria hospital. The woman, who was 25 years of age, had eaten the heads of a number of sulphur matches, which she had got into the habit of chewing, and use chemical diet resulted in her death from poisoning.

### Strike in Ireland

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants tonight adopted a resolution setting forth that unless the men and cease penalizing for refusal to handle "black-leg traffic" the society will call a national strike. The strike continues to spread and traffic to England has practically ceased.

### Witten by Gila Monster

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Prompt treatment with a vacuum pump saved the life today of Mathias Eigenherr, a miner from Arizona, who was bitten by a Gila monster while he was exhibiting the animal to friends on the street. Eigenherr arrived in Los Angeles yesterday morning with the monster secured in a box. He met some friends and tried to open the box to show them the animal. The Gila sank its fangs into his hand and in a few moments the man became delirious from fright. Eigenherr was rushed to the receiving hospital, where the surgeons succeeded in withdrawing the poison from the wound. The Gila monster was shot by a policeman.

### Nothing Round

### POLICE REPORT

#### Efforts to Discover Clews in New Westminster Bank Robbery Are Fruitless—Hunters Arouse Suspicion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—Both on the spot where the big bank robbery was successfully committed at New Westminster and also in this city, the detectives have been following up suggested clews with a view to running to earth the men who, on Friday morning, got away with a quarter of a million dollars from the Bank of Montreal. But up to the present the clews have led to nothing pointing to the criminals.

### NO TENDERS FOR LOAN

**Montreal Unsuccessful Bidders to Borrow Seven Million Dollars for Civic Works**

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—No tenders were received for the civic loan of \$7,000,000, which it was desired to float for working capital for filtration of water and for public works. The time for receiving of the tenders by the city treasurer expired today. A tender of \$96.31 was received for the school loan of \$350,000 and this was sent to the Roman Catholic school commissioners, who decided to accept it. When asked to account for the foregoing extraordinary outcome of the city's call for funds on ample security, Mr. Robb said: "I think it is owing to the unsettled condition of the world. This thing has never happened before."

# WOUNDS FATAL TO M. STOLYPIN

## Russian Premier Succumbs After Indications of Recovery—Steps Are Taken for Protection of Jews.

### Big Yukon Project

**White Pass Railway Officials Contemplate Headgate at Miles Canyon, to Facilitate Navigation**

### Slaughters Family

**Ghastly Crime of Young German Peasant Who Murdered Grudge Against His Relatives**

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—An appalling tragedy, which must be almost without a parallel in the history of crime, has occurred in the Prussian village of Rendel. Wilhelm Gunderloch, a young peasant of dissolute habits, after squandering the sum of \$25,000, which had been hoarded up by his father, sold his farm about a year and a half ago for \$11,600, and abandoning his wife and children, moved to London, with the money, before leaving he threatened to return some day and murder every one of his relations because they had found fault with him. Some time before that he had already shot his brother, who had been acquitted on the ground that he had acted in self defence.

### Fire-Killed Timber Sold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The government saved itself from a total loss as a result of forest fires in the north-west last year when a deal was closed today for the sale of 125,000,000 feet of fire-killed timber in Idaho. Part of the timber was sold to an Idaho lumber company and the rest to a Washington concern. The value of the timber was fixed according to the kind of wood and the logging methods necessary.

### BUBONIC PLAGUE

**Suspected Case at Stockton, Cal., Thought to Have Originated in Hills of Persia**

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 20.—Angelo Bianchi, a laborer, was taken to the isolation hospital here today suffering from bubonic plague. He is thought to have been bitten by a flea which had become inoculated from a squirrel. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon of the United States public health and marine hospital service, in charge of the division of California, announced tonight that Dr. George W. McCoy, bacteriologist of the marine hospital service, had been despatched to Stockton to investigate the reported case of bubonic plague there. Dr. McCoy probably will report tomorrow.

### Marshall Shoots Indian

HAINES, Alaska, Sept. 20.—Marshall De Haven last night killed Newton Nelson, a Yukon Indian, who was canoeing in a cabin on the outskirts of the town. The coroner's verdict was to the effect that the marshal shot in self-defence while attempting an arrest.

### Great Hole Torn in Side of Gigantic White Star Liner—None of Great Crowd of Passengers Injured

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 20.—The great steamship Olympic, of the White Star line, which left Southampton shortly before noon today crowded with returning American tourists, has tonight at the entrance to Southampton water, with a gaping hole in her side as the result of a collision with the British protected cruiser Hawke.

### SIR ROBERT HART DIES IN ENGLAND

**Noted Diplomat, Who Was for Many Years in Charge of Chinese Customs, Passes Away**

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of customs in China from 1901 to 1908, and inspector general since 1863, died today. Sir Robert had been living in England since his retirement from the Chinese service on account of ill health.

### NANAIMO FAIR

**Annual Exhibition at Coal City Much Superior to Predecessors—Good Attendance on Opening Day**

NANAIMO, Sept. 19.—The annual show of the Nanaimo Agricultural and Horticultural Society was opened today in its magnificent new building.

### Chicago Aviator Killed

DEWITT, Iowa, Sept. 20.—John A. Rosenbaum of Chicago was killed here today when his airplane fell from a height of 50 feet. He had been the air only twenty minutes when he lost control of the machine. Rosenbaum was making a trial flight in a Curtiss biplane when he met death. Other aviators previously had failed to make successful flights in the same machine, and this afternoon Rosenbaum declared he would prove that the machine could fly. He had just started a descent when he lost control.

### Aviator Fowler's Plans

COLORADO, Sept. 19.—Aviator Robert G. Fowler announced tonight that, barring some untoward accident he would resume his ocean-to-ocean flight on Thursday morning. Fowler expects to start at 6 o'clock Thursday morning and to fly to Winnemucca, a distance of 274 miles, by nightfall.

# CRUISER HAWKE HITS OLYMPIC

## Great Hole Torn in Side of Gigantic White Star Liner—None of Great Crowd of Passengers Injured

### ALPINE ADVENTURE

**Narrow Escape of Large Party Engaged in Ascent of Mont Blanc—Fell of Avalanches**

GENEVA, Sept. 19.—Twelve Alpinists, including seven Frenchmen, a French lady, two guides and ten porters from Chamonix, had a marvellous escape from death a few days ago while climbing Mount Blanc. The party reached the hut on the Tete Rousse, 10,300ft. high, at 1:30 p. m., and the amateurs, headed by Miles Abelle and her two brothers, insisted on continuing the climb further though it was late in the afternoon and strongly against the advice of the guides, Michel Simond and Alex. Couillard. Rather than abandon the foolhardy climbers, the guides finally consented to take them up the Aiguille du Gouter, where a night was spent in the hut, at the same time warning them of the great risk of avalanches.

### REWARD INCREASED

**Bank of Montreal Offers Total of \$25,000 in Connection with Robbery at New Westminster**

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—The rewards offered by the Bank of Montreal in connection with the recent New Westminster burglary have been increased to \$25,000, of which \$5,000 will be paid for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers, in addition to which ten per cent. will be paid on all or any part of the money recovered, which on the whole amount stolen would amount to \$27,000 odd, being the remainder of the sum offered.

### WILL SURPASS OTHER LINERS

**New Vessel for Canadian-Australian Line Will Be Ship of Between 12,000 and 13,000 Tons.**

### TURBINE AND RECIPROCATING ENGINES

**Order Given to John Brown & Co. for Liner Which Will Be Ready at the End of Next Year.**

News was brought by the Makura that the new steamer ordered from John Brown & Co. of Clydebank, Scotland, builders of the Mauretania, for the Canadian-Australian line will be the largest vessel registered in Australasia, and her accommodation will surpass that of any vessel now on the Pacific. Mr. C. Holdsworth, general manager of the Union Steamship Co., said the steamer will be between 12,000 and 13,000 tons register, and will have a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines. He said: "This vessel will be a big ship. The fact that Messrs. Brown are the builders of the Mauretania is sufficient guarantee of her being all that we desire. She is to be 522ft. long, and will have a beam of 66ft. We expect her to be of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons gross register, to have accommodation for 200 passengers, and she will be a triple screw steamer, fitted with twin reciprocating engines, and turbine auxiliaries. This is the method of propulsion supplied for the White Star line (and the largest ship in the world). As Messrs. Brown practically work in agreement with Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the builders of the most favored Atlantic liners, she will partake of their characteristics. To drive these engines she will have ten boilers, four of which will be fitted for oil fuel. The remaining six, in the meantime, will be driven by coal. The steamer's bunkers and tanks will, however, be constructed to carry oil fuel, with a view to oil being used entirely in the future, and we wish to see that oil produced in Australia."

### STRENGTHENED

**Steamer Will Cover 17 Knots an Hour (although our contract says only for 15), and we have little hesitation in saying that she will cover more of the ocean per day than any visiting mail steamer. With her increased accommodation for passengers will be unsurpassed outside the Atlantic services, and when I say that the Australian public can be perfectly certain that they will never have seen such accommodation before, we expect the steamer to be delivered here about the end of next year."**

### Strike Action Delayed

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—From an authoritative source it was learned that no action will be taken on the strike question by the international union of officials until after the international machinists, now holding their annual convention, it is said, will consider the situation on the Harriman line, and the Illinois Central before the end of the week, and unless the machinists decide to give their moral and financial support, it is declared no walkout will be ordered.

### Golf Tournament

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 19.—It will be a case of Great Britain vs. Chicago in the final invitation tournament at the National Golf Links of America tomorrow. The survivors today were H. H. Hilton, the British champion, and recent winner of the American amateur championship, Charles Evans, the Edgewater lad who won the French title while abroad a few months ago. Hilton barely scratched out from the semi-finals this afternoon when, after being one down with two holes to play to W. C. Fowles, Jr., of Pittsburg, he won after an extra hole. Evans supplemented his victory over Hartshorn in the morning by defeating William Watson, of Baltimore, two up and three to play, this afternoon.

### Quality

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TO THOSE IN DOUBT

There may be those who are as yet in doubt as to how they ought to vote on the question of reciprocity. To such persons a few words may be timely. Reciprocity will be a change from existing conditions. No argument is needed to prove that. Being a proposed change, if any one is in doubt as to its expediency on any important point, it is his clear duty to vote against it. What are the material aspects of the question? They seem to us to be three:

- The Commercial aspect;
- The Political aspect;
- The Imperial aspect.

If a voter is in doubt as to the expediency of the proposed agreement on either of these points, it is clearly his duty to vote against it. We do not think this proposition will be denied by any one, even though he may favor reciprocity.

The Commercial aspect—Has it been established to the satisfaction of those in doubt that the proposed agreement will be to the commercial advantage of the community? We do not propose to go into details on this point, but only to mention the several phases of the subject upon which a voter ought to be satisfied, before he is justified in determining to vote for reciprocity.

Will reciprocity be an advantage to local producers who will thereby be brought into competition with producers from the adjoining states? Has it been established that there will be any reduction in the cost of living by reason of reciprocity? If there may be possibly be such a reduction would it not be offset by the diversion of money from Victoria merchants to merchants in the nearby states? We have made reference to this phase of the case in another article.

Has it been established that our industrial interests will be advanced by reciprocity? It is not necessary for the opponents of reciprocity to show that they will be injured or even not advanced. When voters are asked to support a change they should be shown affirmatively that good reasons exist for making the change.

Closely associated with commercial matters is the rate of wages. Has it been shown that these will be increased by reciprocity? Is not the evidence all the other way?

Has it been established to your satisfaction that the deflection of the course of commerce to northern and southern lines will not materially injure the transportation lines of Canada, which run east and west?

Can you see in what way Canada is to be benefited commercially by reciprocity that it could not be benefited without it?

It is the duty of those who are in doubt to consider these and other considerations of a commercial and industrial character, and if they have not been satisfied in regard to them, to vote against reciprocity.

The Political aspect—Are you satisfied that it is a wise thing for Canada as a self-governing country to enter into a commercial agreement of any kind with the United States? Before you answer this question in the affirmative, you ought to be satisfied, (1) as to whether any agreement is necessary. Bear in mind that every change that will be made in the Canadian tariff by the agreement could have been made at any time by the Canadian parliament without consulting the United States. Bear in mind also that the movement in the United States is strongly in the direction of a lower tariff, and that the reasons which led the president and congress of that country to assent to the reciprocity agreement would have led them to reduce the tariff of the United States upon raw materials produced in Canada without reciprocity.

Unless you can satisfy yourself that under these circumstances an agreement was absolutely necessary, you ought to vote against it; (2) as to the effect of reciprocity upon Canada's fiscal independence. Our contention has been that, although the agreement itself stipulates that it does not contemplate that the future action of either nation shall be bound by it, the very nature of the case will tie Canada's hands for all time to come. We have contended that, if the agreement is adopted, there will be constant interference on the part of the United States in our fiscal affairs. If we are right in this, Canadians ought not to enter into the agreement. Consider the question for yourself and see if you can satisfy your mind that we are wrong.

Even if you are satisfied to favor reciprocity because of the commercial aspects of the case, and are not satisfied in regard to these political aspects of it, your clear duty is to vote against it.

The Imperial aspect—Two courses are open to Canada. She may develop her nationality along Imperial lines or along American lines. By American lines we do not necessarily mean, as part of the United States. We hope that Canadianism will always be strong enough to save the country from any such consummation as that. What we mean by the distinction we are drawing between Imperial and American lines is that Canada must go forward either as a part of the British Empire or as part of the American Continent. That is to say, the determining factor in her future must be either that she forms a part of the British Empire or that she is a part of the North American Continent.

That the agreement now before the people is only the beginning of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States cannot be disputed; neither can it be maintained that closer trade relations with the United States are compatible with the development of inter-Imperial trade.

The undoubted belief entertained by many leading men, and doubtless by the very great mass of the population of the United States, that reciprocity is a preliminary to annexation is proper to be considered by a voter who is making up his mind as to how he ought to vote.

Unless you can satisfy yourself that reciprocity will not militate against imperial solidarity and that your vote for it will not be construed as one favorable to the annexation of Canada to the United States, it seems to us that, as a citizen of the Empire, who desires to see that greatest of all national fabrics remain unbroken and be strengthened by wise policies, it is your duty to vote against reciprocity even though you may think it will be commercially advantageous, and politically innocuous. Much more than ought you to vote against it on all these points. The man in doubt about reciprocity ought to vote for the Conservative candidates on Thursday.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Mr. Templeman insists that his attitude towards the Chinese head-tax has been misrepresented. There is no necessity for any one to be in doubt as to his position, for he defined it recently, although at a time when he was not anticipating an immediate election. On July 4th last, speaking in the Victoria Theatre he said:

The Chinese have been coming in in considerable numbers of late and the question is what shall we do as to the \$500 head-tax. . . . As to the increase in the head-tax I do not know that I would be prepared to say it should be done. . . . I would very much prefer to see an agreement which would limit to a very reduced number the Chinese coming here, somewhat on the lines of our agreement with Japan.

This extract is from Mr. Templeman's own paper, and as it has been drawn to his attention several times without him in any way disputing it, we may assume that it is a correct report of what he said. This is quite in keeping with what Mr. Templeman's Colleague, Mr. Sidney Fisher, said in the House of Commons on May 18th last. We quote from Hansard, pages 9556 and 9557:

Mr. Fisher: The immigration laws of the United States can shut anybody out. They can shut the Japanese out; but by reason of the protocol attached to the treaty, it is evident that the United States authorities prefer a friendly arrangement of that kind to being obliged themselves to shut the Japanese out by their own laws. They might be able to do that under the treaty but they preferred a friendly arrangement with the Japanese because, like ourselves, they prefer the policy of friendly relations between people, rather than be under the necessity of insisting on their full rights by shutting them out. The policy of this government has been that we should secure the restriction of Japanese immigration by friendly arrangement with the Japanese government, under which the Japanese government would restrict that immigration themselves, rather than undertake to restrict it by our laws.

Mr. Goodeve: Why does not the government of Canada make similar arrangements with all other countries and allow all other countries to restrict immigration to Canada? If the government are going to hand over to one country the right to control emigration to Canada, it would only be logical that they should give that right to other countries.

Mr. Fisher: As a matter of fact we have just such an arrangement with the government of India. My hon. colleague the Minister of Labor (Mr. King), went to England some time ago in consequence of certain immigration of Hindus into British Columbia, which was objectionable.

There is a direct difference between the policy of the hon. gentleman opposite, and that of this government. The policy of this government is to deal with Oriental immigration by means of arrangements by which the governments of those countries will themselves restrict emigration from them to Canada, and we shall not be obliged to pass regulations to restrict it ourselves.

Analyze these statements of Mr. Fisher, et. He defines the policy of the government in respect to Japanese immigration to be that the Japanese shall restrict that immigration themselves rather than undertake to restrict it by our laws.

He then went on to declare that an arrangement had been made with the Indian authorities by which they agreed to restrict and discourage the emigration to Canada of Hindus.

Then he declared it to be Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy "as soon as the time was ripe to make a similar arrangement with China."

Note the concluding paragraph of Mr. Fisher's remarks: "The policy of this government is to deal with Oriental immigration by means of arrangements by which the governments of those countries will themselves restrict emigration from them to Canada, and we shall not be obliged to pass regulations to restrict it ourselves."

In the previous sentence, he compared the policy of the two parties by declaring that "there is a direct difference between the policy of the honorable gentleman opposite and that of the government."

These words are not the Colonist's. They are Mr. Sidney Fisher's, speaking in the House of Commons for the government in May last, and Mr. Templeman's observations in the Victoria Theatre in July last were doubtless made with the recollection of Mr. Fisher's statement fresh in his mind, and they are wholly in accordance with what Mr. Fisher said.

Under the circumstances it is perfectly idle for Mr. Templeman to claim that he has been misrepresented, or to expect anyone to believe that the government of which he is a member has not resolved upon the policy of entrusting to the Chinese themselves the control of Chinese immigration into Canada.

It is abundantly clear that if the Laurier government is sustained the restriction of Chinese immigration into Canada will be in the hands of the Chinese government and that the head-tax will go.

Have any good reasons been advanced why Canada should herself up to the United States in a commercial alliance?

Every annexationist in the State of Washington would regard Mr. Templeman's election tomorrow with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. But the State of Washington will be disappointed.

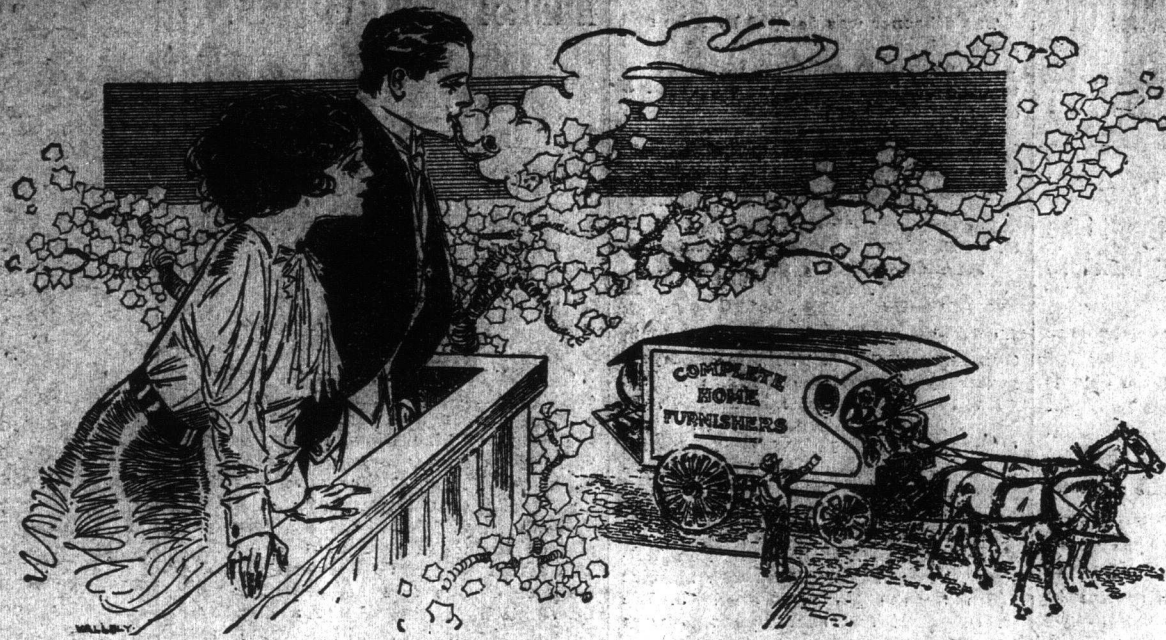
The most egregious attempt to mislead a constituency as to the status of a proposed public work is that of Mr. Templeman in connection with the proposed breakwater. He has deliberately contradicted himself. He has put a construction upon words used by Mr. Pugsley that those words do not justify.

"It is now conceded," says the local Liberal paper, "that the Laurier government is certain to return to power." This is not conceded anywhere. It is claimed with more or less vehemence by the Liberal leaders, but no one conceded it. The next thing we will be told is that Mr. Templeman concedes he will be elected; but possibly that would be rather too tough a morsel for that gentleman to swallow.

It is not necessary for you to believe that reciprocity will lead to annexation in order to be convinced that you ought to vote against it. It is sufficient for you to know that there is a strong element in the United States that will regard a victory for reciprocity as a victory for the annexation sentiment. What leading United States public men think and leading United States newspapers say cannot be ignored in this contest.

It seems that the concessions granted to Messrs. Brewster, McIntosh and Jackson covering the West Coast of Vancouver Island are only that these gentlemen may go out and kill naughty fish and things that prey on good fish. Perish the thought that the concessions are worth anything at all. Does not the record say that they only paid \$1 each for them. It will be a sight to make the angels weep to see Messrs. Brewster, McIntosh and Jackson sitting out on the bleak West Coast armed with clubs shooting the wicked varmints out into the vasty deep.

What will be the effect of reciprocity upon the development of inter-Imperial relations? It has never yet been claimed that it will promote them. It may have an injurious effect upon them. Therefore if you believe as a Canadian that your effort and the policy of the country ought to be to advance the cause of Imperial unification, you will vote tomorrow for Mr. Barnard, for he stands for opposition to the great experiment, the result of which may be fatal to the object you desire to see accomplished.



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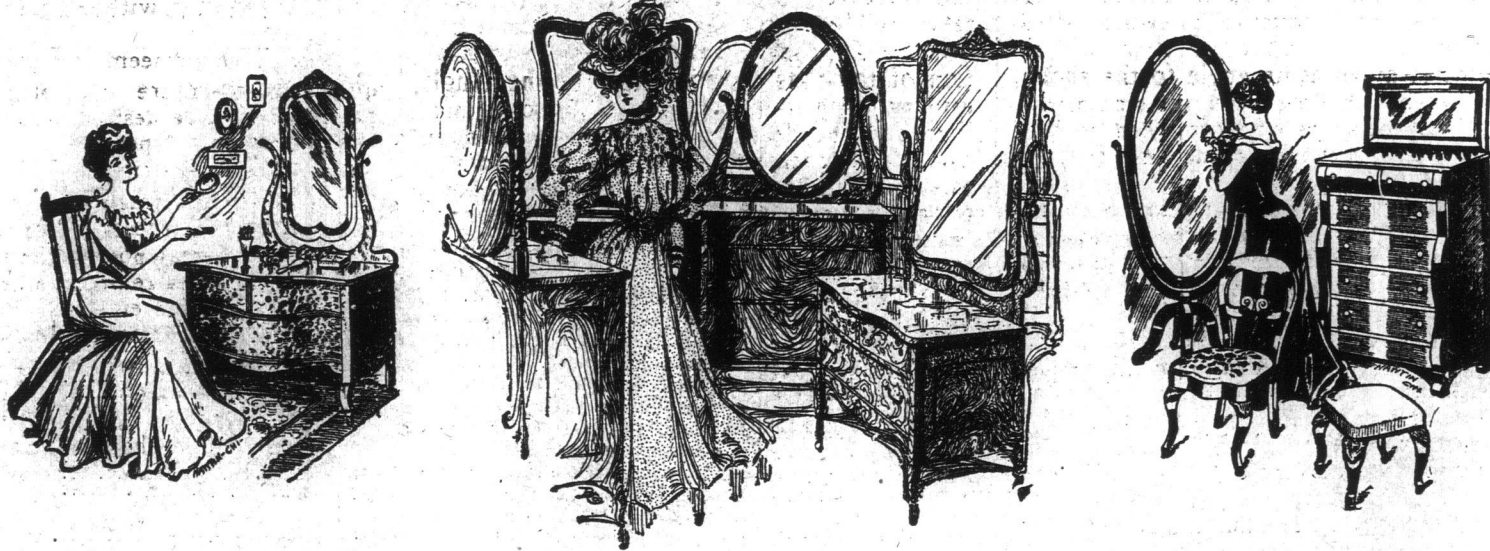
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## Force of Ocean Waves

Measurements of the size of waves have now been made systematically for many years, but they relate chiefly to the waves of the open sea, where the depth of the water is so great that the friction of the sea bottom exercises no modifying effect.

A few months ago the North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg came into New York harbor with her crew's nest, 50 feet above the water line, stove in, and bearing many other marks of the damage wrought by a monster wave that broke over her bows about 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook. The officers estimated the height of the wave at 65 feet. This height, according to the Scientific American, is exceptional, but not unprecedented, for it must be remembered that the breaking of a wave against an obstacle throws the water to a far greater height than the unbroken wave could attain.

Unbroken waves due to the wind may in extreme cases reach a height from trough to crest of 40 to 50 feet. Much higher waves occasionally occur as a result of earthquakes or seaquakes. "Solitary" waves of this character have sometimes been encountered in otherwise tranquil weather, taking vessels by surprise and not infrequently sending them to the bottom.

According to Vaughan Cornish, who has probably devoted more attention to this subject than any other contemporary man of science, the average height of the waves encountered in a severe storm at sea is 20 feet, but the ordinary maximum height of the waves in the same storm will attain 30 feet. In a storm of very exceptional violence the average height may reach 30 feet, and the maximum height 45 feet. This is regarded as about the limit of the height of waves due to wind only. Vornish finds that in the open sea the height of a wave in feet is about one-half the velocity of the wind in miles per hour.

So much for the waves on the high seas. These waves, though they may race along at the speed of an express train, do not carry the surface water far with them; each particle of water describes a local circular orbit during the transit of the wave, so that what advances is rather the form than the substance.

The case is quite different when waves break upon a shore, where the shoaling water produces "waves of translation." These waves are relatively short and steep, and break when they enter water the depth of which is equal to or a little exceeds their height from trough to crest. They approach the shore in a direction nearly at right angles to the general shore line, whatever the direction of the wind. This is explained by the fact that if the wave is at first directed at an acute angle to the shore, when it reaches shallow water the side of the wave nearest the shore is first retarded, so that the wave tends to swing around until it faces the shore.

In planning harbor construction and the protection of coasts it is customary to consider the amount of exposure to which the coast is subject, i.e., the extent of open sea in a straight line at right angles to the shore. This is called technically the "fetch." The relation of the fetch to the possible height of the waves was announced by Stevenson in 1852. According to his formula, the height of waves in feet is one and one-half times the square root of the length of the fetch in nautical miles.

The force of a great wave breaking against a sea wall or other construction is so terrific as to tax the strength of the best planned work of the engineer. A marine dynamometer for measuring the force of impact of such waves was devised by Stevenson over half a century ago, and modifications of this instrument have since been introduced by several investigators. According to Stevenson, the maximum force of an Atlantic wave is three tons per square foot. French engineers find that the force of the waves on the breakwater at Cherbourg may attain three and a half tons per square foot.

Some interesting examples of the height to which breaking waves may be thrown and the work they may do in moving heavy objects are given by Wheeler in his "Practical Manual of Tides and Waves."

Stevenson records a case in which water was thrown to a height of 106 feet at the Bell Rock light. At the Alderney breakwater it is said that water has been thrown upward 200 feet. At Peterhead, where the fetch is 300 miles, waves of 300 feet in height and from 500 to 600 feet in length have been recorded; the water has struck the breakwater with such force as to be thrown upward 120 feet and blocks of concrete weighing 40 tons have been displaced at levels of 17 to 36 feet below low water.

At Wick two stones weighing eight and ten tons each were thrown over the parapet of the breakwater, the top of which was 21 feet above high water; while blocks of concrete weighing respectively 1,350 and 2,500 tons were displaced, though there is some doubt whether the latter movement was due entirely to wave action.

At the Bishop Rock lighthouse, which is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic waves, an iron column weighing over three tons was thrown up 20 feet and landed on top of a rock.

At the harbor works at Bilbao in 1894 a solid rock of the breakwater weighing 1,700 tons was overturned from its place and dropped into the water.

At Ymuiden breakwater a block of concrete weighing twenty tons, placed outside the harbor walls, was lifted by a wave to a height of 12 feet vertically and landed on top of the pier, which was 5 feet above high water.

The above cases illustrate the sheer force of the individual wave as an engine of destruc-

tion, but the imagination of mankind is more impressed by the widespread effects wrought by the great storm waves that sometimes inundate low lying coasts. These waves are often misnamed "tidal waves," the only justification of the latter name being the fact that their effects are most pronounced, when the wave propagated outward from a storm area happens to coincide with the occurrence of flood tide on the coast affected.

The precise mode of origin of the storm wave has been the subject of much discussion, and even now is not fully understood. Such waves attend every severe cyclonic storm at sea, and as they travel much faster than the storm (i.e., the storm as a whole, not the wind revolving about the storm centre) they often occur on a coast when the weather is otherwise serene, and thus serve as a valuable prognostic of the storm's approach in case the coast happens to lie in the storm track.

It is well known that the barometric pressure is much lower at the centre than at the periphery of a storm—the difference sometimes amounting to two inches or more—and this difference of pressure must disturb the equilibrium of the water, causing it to become heaped up at the storm centre. This bulging of the water would amount, theoretically, to about one foot for each inch of barometric depression. However, although this process doubtless contributes to the production of the wave the violent winds at the vortex of the storm are probably a much more important factor.

The mechanism of storm waves was studied by a board appointed by the chief of the United States Weather Bureau for this purpose in 1901, and the reader is referred to the report of the board, published in the Monthly Review of October, 1901, for further information on the subject.

We are concerned here chiefly with the effects of storm waves (which the newspapers and the public call "tidal waves" as persistently, and with as much reason, as they call tornadoes "cyclones"). These are most severe when the wave moves toward the low-lying coastal region, having a converging shore line; this convergence producing the same effect as seen in a tidal "bore."

The most disastrous storm waves have occurred along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, on the extensive flats lying about the mouths of the Hugli, the Megna, etc. The storm wave of October 7, 1737, is said to have risen 40 feet in the Hugli, sweeping away 300,000 souls. In May, 1787, at Coringa, near the mouth of the Godavery, such a wave is said to have taken toll of 20,000 lives. The Calcutta cyclone of October 5, 1864, caused the inundation of the flats on both sides of the Hugli estuary, with a loss of about 48,000 human lives and the destruction of 100,000 head of cattle. The greatest disaster of recent times in this much afflicted region was the Backergunge hurricane of the night of October 31-November 1, 1876, which cost the lives of over 100,000 persons. In this storm the water rose from 30 to 40 feet in less than half an hour.

The islands of the Pacific are also subject to visitations of this character on a huge scale in connection with tropical hurricanes. The latest of these was the storm of March, 1910, which was especially remarkable for the vast area that it covered, its track extending some 2,500 miles from Fiji to New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, and the North Island of New Zealand. Statistics of the loss of life and property in this storm are not yet available.

Our own seaboard has repeatedly suffered from the effects of storm waves. In the Galveston hurricane of September, 1900, a series of waves invaded the city; 6,000 lives were lost and the destruction of property amounted to \$30,000,000. The damage was due to wind as well as water, but chiefly to the latter.—New York Sun.

### HOW TO START A FORTUNE

These are the views of Charles E. Warren, who has been president of the New York Bankers' Association:

"The possibilities for a young man founding a fortune today lie almost entirely in his getting away from the city, with a very small percentage of possible success to be achieved in favor of the big city. It is overcrowded. Almost every profession is overdone.

"Of course, I do not mean that a man has no possibilities of making a living in the city, perhaps a good living. But the big fortunes of tomorrow will have begun in the open country. There are the great resources—the untapped reservoirs, developing the country, farming, business opportunities with less competition, easier living, all may be gained there."

"Then you do not think that there is always room at the top, as the optimist will always have us believe?" I asked.

"No, I do not," answered Mr. Warren. "It is all very fine in theory, but another matter in practice. The men who reach the top are few in the city—most of the climbers camp on the hillsides, while others get tired and take the toboggan route."

"There is no doubt but that the city offers more opportunities for the making of an immediate living. For there are workers needed all the time, and when one steps out there is another ready to take his place. But as a rule, if you would admit the truth, the places are so well filled that there is usually a waiting list. A man may make a living, a good one perhaps. But the chances for the fortunes are away from the madding throng."

"What would you suggest as the most plausible place for development?"

"I would say, 'Go South, young man—in-

stead of West.' I have had occasion to study both sections, and the South seems to offer more vast opportunities than anywhere in this country and even outside our own country.

"Take South America—the Argentines. There is a wealth of country that has not been fully developed, the cities of which are advancing at an enormous rate—rich in ore, rich in money and in all products that produce the fortune germ. Our great trouble is that being birds of a feather, we flock together. The individual seems to go with the tide. But the histories of the greatest fortunes prove that the man who struck out on a path of his own making usually came back a winner."

"Then you agree with the poet about 'the crooked path through the wood?' I suggested.

"Just so," answered Mr. Warren. "There is the city scheme exactly. First a foolish calf came along through the woods and made a path all bent askew, a crooked path, as good calves do. Then a bell-wether sheep followed the path made by the calf. Pretty soon a dog chanced along and followed the same winding way. A horse and rider drove through the road. Then a pedestrian found the place and he, too, traveled the now beaten path—and there you are."

"That is the way of the city. Everybody travels in the footsteps of the fellow who went before."

"While this may lead to bread and butter and a coating of molasses, with perchance an occasional cigar, it does not usually lead to the fortunes made by the few."

"Living in the city is unusually high. And no matter how much you may cry against it, it grows less, slowly. The demands on the man making a living are enormous. And many a worker is kept busy merely keeping his head above water."

"When you narrow down to making a fortune, the seething sea of the city is filled with human flounders. And the high cost of living which we hear so much about is due primarily to there being too many consumers and not enough producers. The salary man of the city who saves a portion of his money in view of the rainy day or the making of the nest egg, presumably for a fortune, is very much like the man running after himself to catch himself. In other words, he does at a comparative snail's pace, so much does the trend of times demand of him."

"Of course, the new country has its inconveniences. But in this era of electricity, telephones, railroads and vast capital ready to be expended on prospective possibilities, these inconveniences are not insurmountable."

"Of course, it may be that the man who strikes out in this direction—or the woman—may have to put up as it were for a time with many disadvantages which are overcome in the thickly populated section. But has there ever been any fortune without obstacles or inconveniences?"

"And it would seem that the struggle in the quiet-close-to-nature condition of things is much more to be desired than the continuous overwhelming competition that presents itself on all sides in the city."

"No one ever obtained anything big without trials and self-denial. For instance, mild in the country may not see the best plays, may not be near a theatre or have her shopping delivered at her door, etc., etc. But the later reward may compensate to a marked degree."

"But suppose circumstances will not permit the young man of the city to leave? Suppose he has people dependent upon him who are already established, and he does not have the rudiments necessary to a successful career outside?" I suggested.

"To such a man I would say if he would be on the way to fortune, he must do whatever he does better than his neighbor. Even if he makes a better mouse trap than the last man who made one, he is in line for the big success."

"Here in the bank we have one system for advancement. That is, as soon as a man knows his work, and a little more, we give him the next place. In other words, the man who gets the big places must not only be competent, unusually so, in his own work, but must also know the work of the man ahead of him before he takes that position."

"And the fellow who looks ahead the farthest with the best clearness of vision, even though he start in an obscure position, is one of the few who reach the top. But the places at the top are few, notwithstanding. The open country has possibilities that will mark epochs or achievements as yet undreamed of."—Sophie Irene Loeb.

### NOT TO BE DISTURBED

Waiter (to night nurse watching patient)—Have some coffee, ma'am?

Night Nurse—No, I greatly fear that that would keep me awake.—Le Rire.

### MORE TO THE DOLLAR

George Ade, at the recent Lambs' gambol in New York, objected to the extravagance of the modern. "It is true that the married men of today," he ended, "have better halves, but bachelors have better quarters."—The Mirror.

### NEW TO THE "BEAT."

The New Girl—An' may me intended visit me every Sunday afternoon, ma'am?

Mistress—Who is your intended, Delia?

The New Girl—I don't know yet, ma'am. I'm a stranger in town.—Harper's Bazar.

### HOLIDAYS

Willie—All the stores closed on the day my uncle died.

Tommy—That's nothing. All the banks closed for three weeks the day after my pa left town.—Puck.

## In the Days of 1745-46

Through the glamor of the past the mind conceives of the smuggler's trade in the terms of romance. Romance there was, no doubt, but behind it assuredly was the hope of gain. Not many in each successive generation of smugglers or of privateers succeeded in enriching themselves, but at least the opportunity of glimpsing illegal rewards was never so bright as in the year or so after October, 1745, when an illicit import trade flourished on the coasts of Scotland. The privateer himself and his crew were usually Frenchmen or Spaniards, carrying with them a Scotch pilot picked up at some turbulent home port and made a permanent part of the ship's company. The appearance of their ship—snow, lugger, brig, dogger, by whatever name she was known—would be the occasion of some excitement on shore. She would be a vessel of no very great tonnage, carrying a few guns, besides her crew and cargo. What poor man possessed of a boat or of but a part share in one could have watched her movements, with indifference? Where were the terrors of the penalty for touching contraband consignments when the forbidden thing lay out at sea before his eyes? Besides, there was the ardent smack of racy politics to season the coming transaction. But a Jacobite it would make of him! Such a chance was not to be thrown away, and the barer and lonelier the coast thereabouts the better in more ways than one was that chance likely to prove.

### Landing a Cargo

Rates for illicit lighterage must have varied. The ship was sometimes openly laid alongside the quay or docked in a Jacobite harbor, when the boatman or docker worked much as usual, and, under the protection of a Jacobite shore guard, was not only safe in the present, but carried away with him an excellent basis for a plea of duress hereafter, should the need arise. But the case was different when a landing had to be effected in a few hours at some exposed spot.

So long as wind and tide served and no alarm was raised the privateer would lie off the point agreed upon, as close inshore as possible for safety and for the convenience of the boats. Sometimes the unloading would resolve itself into a sharp race between the government spy on shore and the Jacobite receiver. There might be no man-of-war within hail, or the ship at length summoned might be too big to come to close quarters with the delinquents. All this would tell in favor of the privateer's chances of clearing his ship where he was, which he generally seems to have been successful in doing.

### The Privateer's Fate

Suppose, on the other hand, he was sighted at sea by one or others of the ships on the station, the only remedy would be flight to a safer locality, if possible. But should escape by sea be quite cut off, then at last, after first getting as close to the shore as possible or beaching his ship outright, the foreign skipper would go over the side into the boats with his crew and his Scotch pilot, and the whole company make for the shore as hard as they could pull, to be shortly afterwards succeeded in possession of the abandoned ship by a boarding party from the man-of-war.

Without loss of time the deserted vessel was then set on fire and once more abandoned, left, in fact, to burn herself out. It was an easy way of getting rid of her, and an excellent warning to others. There were several ships thus burnt within sight of the shore, one or two near Peterhead, for instance. But the boatmen at Peterhead were not an impressionable race.

About all these encounters between a man-of-war and a privateer there is one fact noticeable. It is that events seem to have succeeded one another with a certain regularity, which suggests at once some sort of routine observed by both parties, under a tacit but definite understanding. Thus the letter of marque did not as a rule scuttle or destroy his own ship, and it was unusual for any lives to be lost at such times. The shipwrecked crew might be taken or they might reach the shore in safety. It was certainly easier and wiser to let them go. Once on shore they were spirited away by friendly hands. In one instance a privateer in a predicament of the kind saved himself and his men by a fresh piece of audacity, and made his way back to France at once. Thither all stranded French seamen must ultimately have gravitated, mingled with the fugitive troops no doubt. But when they land on Scottish soil from their burning ships we lose sight of them, and can only make conjectures.

### Smugglers by Constraint

It is difficult to imagine the English government as at all anxious to secure prisoners of this kind. The jails were full enough already. Captured foreign crews, moreover, were at all events entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. Not so the native longshoreman, who might have the ill-luck to be seized red-handed, as many had. What possible chance could there be for him? An embargo was laid upon the shipping along the northeast coast, and it had scarcely been removed ere a party of boatmen, whose fate partly answers the question, were arrested in the act of assisting the escape of fugitive Jacobites near Peterhead. Lord Ancram, the officer in command of the district, was greatly enraged, especially at the defence set up. For the men appear to have got to windward of him by pleading that they were law-abiding persons after all who had had the misfortune to be pressed much against their will into the service in which they were discovered. Ancram seems to allude to this plea as an old

one. It is easy to believe that it was. If it was, the incident sheds an interesting light upon the men of the '45 and their ways. Was there not sometimes, we may ask, among the English officers one now and then who, without any other than ordinary humane leanings, might be secretly ready to listen to such pretexts or to any sort of plausibility which did not outrage appearances too far? For many of these men had little relish for their task. Albemarle had earnestly begged to be excused from succeeding Hawley in the chief command. Ancram retired on sick leave. What Wolfe thought of his position does not appear. He took his share of the work without comment, though the well-known Colloiden story, whether true or false, remains attached to his name, as a souvenir at any rate of what was thought of his connection with the '45.

The boatmen's story merely as a Jacobite evasion was far older than Ancram suspected, if ninety-five years can be spoken of as an advanced age for such a good excuse. For the master of the small vessel which carried Charles Edward's great-uncle to Fecamp first induced that monarch to make a pretence of leaving himself with the four men of his crew to persuade him to cross to France, so that it should appear that the master only consented to go when he found all on board against him. As little was the embargo a novelty either. It too had been tried in the Commonwealth days, and then included the south coast of England when Charles II. lay in hiding thereabouts. In Scotland boats and wherries were seized and small coasting vessels dismantled, but nothing sufficed to abate the contraband nuisance.

### Return Cargoes

So long as the shore remained Jacobite it seemed to matter little or nothing who ruled at sea, and it was not till Charles Edward finally left Scotland that the King's troops became fully masters of the coast. As late as July, though Colloiden was fought in April, the landing of foreign supplies still went on, the only difference now being that since April the contraband trader might look for a return cargo. Fugitive officers crowded the shores, on the lookout for his white sail and French rig. Provided they had their passage money, these outcasts might be sure of such accommodation as the ship offered. But the passenger's peril did not pay his fare, and passage money was required.

No reason exists why it should be taken for granted that at any period of these troubles motives common to us all obtruded themselves less than usual. In a chronicle of small events, however, deeply interesting, there cannot always be room for historical perspective. We must look on, not at a distance, but at close quarters, and be prepared to catch sight of some part of comedy's share of frail human nature, especially when the turn of events lays motives bare.

The articles imported by privateers at various times included meal, brandy, beef, ammunition, saddlery, big guns (only five in number, so far as is known). Horses came with the cavalry, and, if horses, fodder also. Shiploads of troops came, and tubs of French livres, which were worth a pound sterling in Scotland. The most famous consignment of money reached Scotland, but never reached the Prince. Yet had he where he then was been in a position to spend it all, he could not have bought greater security than was his for next to nothing. The money came too late. From this alone it partly follows that the campaign of 1745 could not have been a costly affair on the Scottish side. Charles himself was the source of confidence and the rallying point to all. He was Jacobitism when Jacobitism was formidable. It fell to nothing when he went, as for thirty years before he came it had been as good as dead.—G. A. P. in the Glasgow Herald.

### PUNS IN THE BIBLE

An interesting article in the August "Treasury" by the Rev. Malcolm Peart, M.A., points out that the pun is one of the commonest forms of humor in the East. "The Old Testament writers, especially the prophets, are true ornaments in this respect, for they use this ornament of speech most effectively."

"Amos, the desert prophet, the first of the writing prophets, uses puns more successfully than any of the prophets. Unfortunately in our translations the play of words is lost to us, and we fail to see the delicate shade or meaning or the mocking or scornful irony of many a phrase. A most notable pun of this prophet is that of the vision of summer fruit.—'And he said Amos, what seest thou? And I said a basket of summer fruit. Then said the Lord unto me—The end is come upon my people Israel.' (Amos viii. 2.)

"In this verse the translation fails to bring out the play upon the words 'summer fruit' and 'end,' consequently the joint is lost to us. The Hebrew word for 'summer fruit' is kaitz, and the word for 'end' ketz. The parable is made far more expressive by the pun and much more liable to stick in people's memories. Just read the verse, substituting the original words, 'And he said, What seest thou? And I said a basket of kaitz. Then said the Lord unto me, 'The ketz is come upon my people Israel'—and we at once see how sight and sound must have combined to arrest the attention and impress the mind of the unthinking Israelite. The beauty of this punning parable lies in the fact that (as Pusey says) 'the symbol and the word expressing it coincide.' Mr. Peart gives many other examples.

DAY CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY

Evidence for Prosecution Is All Heard—Material Witnesses Have to Be Produced in Court.

With the evidence for the prosecution all in, the charge against John D. Day, accused by Commander Vivian of H. M. S. Shearwater, with having been in receipt of stolen goods, the property of the Admiralty, reached another stage. The case at the conclusion of yesterday's session was adjourned until Monday.

John C. Newbury, the first witness yesterday, said he was collector of customs and knew the accused, John Day. He had not known Day to be connected with any ship chandery firm in Victoria. On the 21st of April last certain goods were seized, and as a result under the terms of the customs act, witness received Day's cheque for \$1,000. This represented the estimated value of the goods seized.

Cross examined by Mr. Stuart Henderson, witness said there were two seizures made, one on the Victoria Machinery depot and one at Mr. Day's premises. No goods were found at the latter place. Mr. Henderson and the witness entered into a warm controversy during which the former accused the latter of telling an untruth, and the court finally ended the debate. Witness admitted to Mr. Henderson that he personally had not seen the goods seized, and had not seen Day in the matter at all.

Asked by Mr. Henderson if the \$1,000 might not be reclaimed by Mr. Day, witness said it might if Mr. Day proved his case and added: "But he would have to prove me to be a fool first."

Mr. Henderson: "That might be easily enough done." Asked by Mr. Akman, in rebuttal, if he was informed why the time for action by the accused to reclaim his deposit had been extended, witness said he did not know.

William P. Winsby, customs appraiser to the port of Victoria, examined by Mr. Akman, gave similar evidence to that at the preliminary hearing in the police court.

Peter Shandley, customs officer, ex-naval painter, also testified the evidence given at the preliminary hearing.

Boatman's Evidence. Louis Peter Hansen, a boatman at Esquimalt, knew the premises of John Day. Witness was twice engaged in September a year ago to go from Mr. Day's premises with stuff for the Victoria Machinery Depot. He took this stuff and boxes but could not identify any of the exhibits, however. The expense of the trips was charged to Day. Witness stayed at Day's hotel and so far as he knew Mr. Day had no other business than that of operating a hotel.

Wm. R. Dunwoody, provincial constable, who also assisted in searching the Victoria Machinery Depot premises, described some of the candles found. They were similar to candles put in as exhibits. Commander Vivian identified the exhibits of candles as naval candles and packed out a box of candles as one of his own boxes. He described the yellow painted stripe running around the boxes among the exhibits as indicative of admiralty stores. This was the navy mark placed on such stores in the navy before issue. Witness described one of the boxes from the marks on it as being an Admiralty candle box from Hong Kong, belonging to H. M. S. Egeria, and made in Lambeth Marsh, London. Witness also produced two lines of paint from the stores at Esquimalt and compared them with exhibits from the seizures. Witness would say that these tins and those he brought from the stores himself were precisely similar.

Asked if he was aware of any thefts from the Admiralty stores witness said he knew personally of one theft as he saw the man taking a drum of paint away. If the store officers were dishonest there was no possible means of checking thefts. Witness said he was of the various paints and candles. The latter were charged for at the rate of \$5.50 a box wholesale in the old country.

Did Not Have Marks. To Mr. Henderson witness admitted that the goods in question did not have the peculiar marks laid down in the Canadian statute as belonging to naval stores. Reid, the petty officer involved in the case, was under no restraint and witness could not say whether he would be arrested on his return to England. The man might be dealt with under the Naval Discipline Act either summarily or by court martial.

Mr. Henderson asked witness if it would not be possible to purchase exactly the same kind of candles as used by the admiralty from the contractors. Witness thought it could be done but did not think the contractors to the admiralty would manufacture for anyone else. Mr. Henderson said: "As a matter of fact we have obtained a box of candles from Messrs. Burch, one of the contractors to the admiralty."

Commander Vivian: "But did Burch make them?" Mr. Akman: "We know you got the candles all right and we know how you got them."

Commander Dunwoody was recalled by the prosecution to state that he was an ex-British navy man.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Mr. Henderson at once moved for the dismissal of the charge on the ground that there was no evidence to connect John Day with the charge of receiving the stolen goods. The evidence was all of a vague character. There was evidence that Reid could be tried either summarily or by court martial, but such action was not taken. There was no indictment and therefore

no criminal charge could be proved within the limits of the statute, section 222.

Moreover, Mr. Henderson argued, if the evidence of Reid were to be believed at all there was nothing to show that Day was guilty of receiving.

The Hon. commencing said that so far as he could see the charge was of the defense who urged an adjournment as material witnesses would be produced. First it would be proved that Bullock had been sentenced at Toronto for forgery, and then the witness, who in Seattle, Mr. Henderson wished an adjournment for some weeks as witnesses from Toronto would be called.

Judge Lampman pointed out that there had been time enough to secure these witnesses. What was there to connect Bullock with the Bullock sentenced in Toronto?

Mr. Henderson stated that Chief Davis of the local fire department had known Bullock in Toronto twenty years ago and witnesses from Toronto would prove him to be the Bullock sentenced for forgery in 1885.

Mr. Akman claimed Bullock's evidence had been corroborated in every particular and even to prove him guilty of the charge stated would not affect the evidence.

It was finally decided to go on with the case on Monday morning next when Mr. Richards will be on hand. Mr. Henderson urged this adjournment at least if he wished to go to Ashcroft for election day.

OPPOSITION TUGBOATS AT COLUMBIA BAR

Puget Sound Tugboat Company Sends Vessels to Compete With the Port of Portland Commission

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—On top of the suggestion made to the Port of Portland Commission, an organization supported by public taxation, made by Frank Waterhouse of Seattle to cut out our port charges and have the rates absorbed by public taxation, comes the announcement of the Puget Sound Tug Boat company of Seattle will establish a tug boat service to the Columbia River bar in opposition to the tugs operated by the Port of Portland.

The introduction of the Puget Sound tugs on the bar will strike the Port of Portland Commission a hard blow. The tug Tatosoh is expected over in a few days and will be followed by one or two other tugs.

Victor Dahlsh, formerly superintendent for the Port of Portland at Astoria, will handle the Puget Sound tugs on the river and bar.

Marine interests look forward to a lively war over tonnage and a probable cut in rates. The commission has the pilot service in charge and it is expected that the Puget Sound company will support the opposition pilots in their warfare against the Port of Portland pilots.

MONTARA TOOK TOTEM POLE SOUTH

Big Carving From Malah Village to Grace San Francisco Square—Tug Fertilizer as Cargo

A long totem pole brought from the Malah village, at Massett, at the north end of the Queen Charlotte Islands for the affiliated universities to be erected at San Francisco, was loaded on the steamer Montara, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company at the outer wharf, and had 1,800 tons of coal from Ladysmith, where she discharged a large shipment of ore from mines on Alaskan islands for the "Tye" smelter. The steamer has just returned from Cape Nome by way of the inside passage and brought news from Treadwell that 40 stamps are to be established on the opposite side of Douglas Island.

GRAY ARRIVES FROM WHALING STATIONS

Sighted Many Allen Poaching Craft on West Coast on Her Previous Voyage

The steamer Gray, the tender of the Canadian Northern Pacific whaling company, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from the whaling stations of the company with another cargo of whale oil and fertilizer. On her previous voyage the steamer sighted a number of gasoline auxiliary poaching vessels at work inside the three-mile limit, off the west coast of Vancouver Island, taking their catches there, the receiving brigantine Swiftsure, which was anchored at Harrisburg bank.

JOINT RULE IN THE NEW HEBRIDES

Missionaries Tell of Island Tragedies in the South Seas Where British and French are in Control

Missionaries from the New Hebrides maintain that the laws are not being observed there, according to advice by the Makura. Rev. F. J. Paton, one of the best known missionaries on the islands, said the condemnation was a farce. Speaking to an Evening News reporter at Sydney he said: "It is a farce. The British do their best to keep the law, but the French don't."

"Can you say why?" asked the reporter. "Well, they simply don't obey the law. Four times have they removed their Resident, Mr. King, the British representative, is a courteous official, but—"

After a pause he repeated, with emphasis, his former statement. "Chatting further, Mr. Paton told the following story, which is a recent happening in the group. "Not long ago a man and wife, also a young brother-in-law, were legally recruited by a Frenchman, on an island near Makula, a Frenchman, annexed the woman for himself. The husband objected, but was promptly

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TORTURED FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

I Really Could Not Live Without "Fruit-a-tives"

FENAGHVALE, Ont., Jan. 29th, 1910. "For thirty-five years I have been a man over seventy) I have been a terrible sufferer from Constipation. No matter what remedy or physicians I employed, the result was always the same—impossible to get a cure. About two years ago, I read about "Fruit-a-tives" and I decided to try them.

FINAL APPEAL TO CANADIANS

Opposition Leader Sets Forth Plainly Duty of Electorate to Pronounce Against Reciprocity at the Polls.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—R. L. Borden, the opposition leader, issued a final appeal to the people of Canada tonight to defeat reciprocity. The appeal in the form of a signed statement, declared that the people now understand that they are called upon to determine a mere question of markets but the future destiny of Canada.

He appealed to Liberals and Conservatives alike, and said he spoke not as a party leader, but as a Canadian citizen whose hopes are bound up with the hopes of his country.

Throughout this Dominion the electors now understand that they are called upon to determine not a mere question of markets, but the future of Canada, perhaps the Empire.

"Can there be any doubt that this compact will result in prematurely dissipating those abundant resources which we hold not alone for our own good and profit, but in trust for those who are to succeed us? Are we not bound in honor to transmit free and unimpaired to our descendants the marvelous heritage our forefathers won and held in the face of difficulties and obstacles today unknown?"

"Will the people of Canada willingly give that so splendid an inheritance shall pass into other hands than this?"

"The relations created by this compact will increase three-fold the power of the United States over our commercial destinies. Less than three years ago, by the threat of prohibitory duties, they forced our government to accept a tariff. If we accept this compact, we must anticipate a renewal of the pressure. Where is our guarantee that the former pressure will be met in any fiercer fashion than before? We recognize our constant duty to maintain friendly relations with the great neighboring nation; but I ask you to believe that such relations can best be assured, if we preserve in fullest measure, our present fiscal independence and autonomy."

"Above all we do not forget that the momentous choice we must make is for all time. If the tariffs of the two countries are interlocked by this treaty, we are assured that a stronger party always will carry the key.

PRINCE RUPERT FOR G. T. P. PORT

Steamer Returned from Stewart and Prince Rupert on Sunday—Big Hotel for Prince Rupert

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnson, reached port on Sunday morning from Stewart and Prince Rupert, and left again yesterday morning for Prince Rupert. The passengers from the north included Mr. John Stewart of Foley, Welch and Stewart; Mr. G. A. McNeil, superintendent of the G. T. P. at Prince Rupert; Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, architect, who went to the G. T. P. port to look over the proposed site for a hotel to be erected there; Mr. J. McNeil, Mr. J. Grady, Miss McGregor, Mrs. McMillan, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Mr. K. Wilson, Mr. G. A. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright, Mr. C. R. Oswald, Mrs. James, Mr. C. Hartley, Mr. W. H. Morgan, Mr. F. Clark, Dr. Brown, Mrs. McLeod, and Mr. G. T. Brown of the Portland Canal Mining Co.

The passengers who embarked here for the north yesterday morning included Mr. Emilie Schmidt, Mr. G. P. Napier, Mr. C. G. Duncan, Mr. J. Knox, Mr. J. G. McArthur, Mr. F. B. Punnett, Mr. G. A. Anderson and Mr. Clarence Hoard for Stewart.

Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, who returned from Prince Rupert by the steamer, said the hotel to be built there will contain 150 rooms and will cost half a million dollars. The Prince Rupert Empire says when completed the hotel will stand from 14 to 16 stories in height. It will be a steel frame structure of brick and stone.

SPRECKELS LINERS WILL RESUME RUN

Ventura and Sonoma, Which Have Been Laid Up As Golden Gate for Years to Run to Australia

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Oceanic Steamship Company announced today that the Ventura and Sonoma, two \$1,000,000 ships which have lain idle since the great fire of 1906, were to be rehabilitated and put back on the Australian run. Exports from this port to Australia fell off more than \$1,250,000 the year after the ships were taken off that run.

MAPPING ALASKA COAST

Commander Hirago, Japanese Naval Attaché, Takes Advantage of Trip to Gather Information

SEWARD, Alaska, Sept. 18.—Commander Hirago, of the Japanese navy, who is making the round trip to Alaska on the steamer Admiral Sampson, is taking photographs and making maps of the harbors along the Alaska coast. Passengers on the Sampson who reported the matter say the commander is taking special pains to get a map of Resurrection bay. While here he bought many photographs of the harbor. He is said to have a plate of the coast, upon which he makes markings. It is said here that the matter has been reported to the government at Washington. Commander Hirago says he is on a pleasure trip.

STRIKE IN IRELAND

Employees of Three Principal Railroads Work in Favor of Cessation of Work—Traffic Disturbed

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—A resolution in favor of a general strike on the Great Southern and Western, the Great Northern and the Midland Great Southern, the three principal railroads in Ireland, was adopted at a meeting of railway employees tonight.

So serious do the authorities regard the situation that all Dublin regiments absent on practice have been ordered back to this city.

CONNIE MACK IS THE FAN'S HERO

Leader of Philadelphia Athletics, Slated for American League Title, Expected to Win National Honor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Connie Mack is the man of the hour in the American league. It looks as though he is going to pull his world's champions, the Philadelphia Athletics, through to an American pennant, and, in the opinion of the writer, to another world's title, for it is believed that if the Athletics win the gofalcon in Ban Johnson's circuit they will defeat the National league representative in the big series next month.

MEETING ENDS WITH UPROAR

Vancouver Gathering Addressed by Three Candidates Proves Lively—Collapses of Benches Creates Excitement

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—Uproar punctuated the closing remarks of the Liberal candidate, J. H. Senkler, at a great political meeting attended by 6,000 people at the Horse Show building tonight.

The three candidates, Alderman Stevens, Conservative, Mr. Senkler, Liberal, and Mr. Kingsley, Socialist, discussed the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Senkler sought to show that the reciprocity agreement was best for Canada from the economic point of view, while Alderman Stevens laid stress on the political aspect, referring especially to President Taft's statements as to Canada being at the "parting of the ways."

INADEQUATE, AND INADEQUATELY PAID

Understaffed Post Office Leads to Delays in Sorting of Mail—Conditions That Should Be Remedied

Congestion prevailing at the Victoria postoffice owing to the refusal of the Ottawa government to augment the staff or to pay its employees adequately to enable them to work longer hours is still delaying the mails, particularly second class mails which are put aside when necessary to allow the overworked staff to handle the letter mail.

The business of the Victoria postoffice has increased one per cent during the past year while the staff has not been increased more than 3 per cent.

Efforts have been made for a considerable time to induce the government to permit of more employees being added, but the authorities have not acceded to the requests, which are badly with regard to its postal facilities as compared to many other cities of Canada of smaller population.

MEETING ENDS WITH UPROAR

Vancouver Gathering Addressed by Three Candidates Proves Lively—Collapses of Benches Creates Excitement

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VENTURE MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

Struck Rock Near Seymour Narrows—Damage Not Sufficient to Prevent Vessel Completing Voyage

The steamer Venture of the Boschwitz Steamship company, struck the rocks when entering Seymour narrows northbound from Victoria for northern British Columbia ports on Sunday night during heavy fog. Word of the accident received in Victoria yesterday morning was meagre. The place where the steamer struck was not clear, it being given as near Seymour narrows. The hull was damaged, but the extent of the damage will not be known until the steamer is docked on her return.

BABE BORN ON THE PRINCESS MAY

Little Passenger Had Bank Account to Start With After Fund Was Collected on Board

The steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, which reached port yesterday morning from Skagway and way ports in the Yukon, had a "birth" on board, a daughter being born to Mrs. Emerson, wife of an employee of the Swanson Bay pulp mills who was among the passengers en route to the hospital at Bella Bella. When one day old the baby had bank account of \$75, this being the amount of fund collected by the passengers at a meeting held in the saloon at which Judge Duggan of Dawson presided.

"That this meeting, composed of the passengers, officers and crew of the C. P. R. steamer Princess May, heartily rejoices in the birth of a baby girl during the voyage from Skagway to Vancouver on September 16 and the safe delivery of the young mother.

SPECTATORS HURT

Racing Hydroplane, Getting Beyond Control, Crashes into Crowd on Shore—Three Injured

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Dixie IV, Frederick K. Burnham's speedy hydroplane, which defied the Harmsworth cup at Huntington, L. I., and won the championship of the United States, tonight lies a wreck on a narrow ridge of rocks between Niagara river and the Erie canal, off Riverside park. The Dixie IV was leading in a race for the Great Lakes championship, and was speeding at 35 miles an hour when the accident occurred, which resulted in the serious injury of three spectators.

ESCAPED CONVICT

Alleged Abductor of Snowflake School Teacher Is One of Gang Who Escaped From Folsom Prison

HANNAH, N. D., Sept. 18.—After having eluded the vigilance of the Canadian police, and a posse of 200 citizens who have been hunting him since last Tuesday, "Bill" Minor, the alleged abductor of Eleanor Price, the Snowflake, Manitoba, school teacher, was captured while hiding in a straw stack here.

After his arrest Minor admitted that his real name was Edward Davis, and that he had fled from California, having escaped from a penitentiary there after he had served 18 months of a 35-year sentence for highway robbery.

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TO THE ELECTORS

A TRUE STATEMENT Copas & Young's prices are ALWAYS THE LOWEST POSSIBLE

Try an order and be convinced

- NICE TABLE APPLES, per box.....\$1.50
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle.....15c
NICE ONTARIO CHEESE, per pound.....20c
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, all flavors, 4 packets for.....25c
NICE RIPE TOMATOES, per pound.....10c
MAGG'S SOUP SQUARES, all kinds. Per packet.....5c
PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM, 4-lb. tin.....50c
CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar for.....15c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

COPAS & YOUNG Anti-Combine Grocers

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

RED JACKET PUMPS

REWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS
WINDMILLS AND TOWERS
GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES
FOR SALE BY
The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59 P.O. Drawer 613
544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

"Lorna"
EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF EXMOOR
A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce sold here only.
CYRUS H. BOWES
Government St., near Yates.
Chemist

Huntley & Palmer's The Biscuit of Quality

- Alexandra, lb. .... 30c
Rigeria, lb. .... 35c
Rich Arrowroot, lb. .... 40c
Boudoir, lb. .... 50c
Breakfast, lb. .... 50c
Cafe Noir, lb. .... 35c
Oval Thin Captain, lb. 30c
Royal Sovereign, lb. ... 40c
Standard Meal, lb. .... 40c
Eton, lb. .... 30c
Standard Assorted, lb. ... 30c
Oval Water, lb. .... 30c
Ranelagh, lb. .... 35c
Cinderella, lb. .... 35c
Coronation, lb. .... 35c
Oval Digestive, lb. .... 35c
Tea Rusks, lb. .... 40c
Osborne, lb. .... 35c
German Rusks, lb. .... 50c
Thin Lunch, lb. .... 25c
Kindergarten, lb. .... 30c
Maizena Wafer, lb. .... 35c

Dix H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers 1317 Government St. Tel. 55, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 1530.
COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

HEARST'S PLAN DISCOVERED

Hearst Campaign in Support of Reciprocity in Canada is Aided and Abetted by President Taft.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—A profound sense of uneasiness is being felt in Ottawa tonight because of the following remarkable revelations published in the Ottawa Journal:

The Journal came into possession of sworn documents secured by the Thiel detective service of Canada which absolutely incriminate President Taft as being not only the sworn abettor but the secret originator of the infamous Hearst propaganda. The evidence is irrefragable and irrefutable. The most damaging charge ever hurled against the chief executive of a supposedly friendly nation, it offers proof of its assertions to the very hilt.

Miss Conspirator

Hoar said that he had been sent here at the instance of President Taft. His instructions for the trip, however, had been received from William Randolph Hearst, in whose employ he had been for the past ten years. Hoar, who is now in Europe, had called Mr. Taft that if the president wished to see Hearst he would send his best man, namely Hoar, to Canada to make a campaign in favor of reciprocity. Hoar stated that Taft mentioned this to him at the time, and this was before he had been notified by his employer to proceed to Canada.

Hoar said that he had wired Mr. Carvalho, who represents Hearst in his absence, to the effect that he preferred to remain at Beverly, where President Taft has a summer home. A copy of the telegram which came back to him from Carvalho was given to President Taft, and in discussing the matter with Hoar, Mr. Taft told him not to be a "damn fool," that he would be paid for his work, and that the trip was satisfactory. Hoar added: "Evidently it is."

That Hoar, the chief Hearst plenipotentiary, now in Canada, scraping up, raking up or digging up, whole realms of material for the Boston American and other campaign sheets designed for Canadian consumption, is not very proud of his composition is shown by the following statements made to the "Financial Post" in Montreal from New York. Hoar had received letters daily telling him to give every argument in favor of reciprocity. He had sent in all such dope daily.

"I am told to deal out this stuff and I am doing it, and they say my work is satisfactory."

All of the conspiracy did not leak out. Hoar expressed his chagrin in not being allowed to proceed with President Taft on his long tour, which began on September 15. Being a close friend of Mr. Taft's, and also Mr. Hearst's chief associate, he was surprised to find his plans spilt, particularly when the president had asked him to accompany him on the tour, but because certain matters would come before September 21, which would require his presence in Montreal, he was compelled to abandon that trip. Hoar refused to state what these matters were, except that Hearst had personal knowledge of them.

Here in boidest outline is the story of a plot against Canadian independence which for consummate impudence has no parallel in history. It has been freely denounced and, righteously executed late for his unblushing campaign for annexation, towards which goal reciprocity is a long step. But we now see Mr. Hearst, the prime mover, the crafty originator of the actuation.

Questions for Canadians What do Canadians think of this foreign interference in our elections? Are we a pack of ignoramus that we need the guidance of a despicable brigand like Hearst, or the counsel of a scheming politician like Taft, who under cover of the smile of friendship snatches our birthright from us?

What business have the rapacious trusts of the United States, or their confederate, Mr. Taft, to meddle with our elections? Do we not know the duties of citizenship as well as the barons of the money barrel, who build themselves ivory mansions with the skulls of their greed-slain workers? Do not our liberties as partners of Britain larger and our responsible government more conversant with the popular will than the United States, that we need their aid in this election? But it is not to help us in this election that Hearst and the President have acted as plenipotentiaries for the gigantic American mergers; it is to help themselves, and that, too, to our resources and then to our Dominion. The design is by any means far or foul to decide the issue for us. With impious hand Taft would snatch away the sacred right of suffrage by debauching the electors with his ton of imported sheets flaring for the praise of Laurier and his commercial pact with Washington. By despatching highly paid propagandists to Canada, by bestowing his blessing on Hearst for new amendments, and, most of all, by himself instigating and abetting this shameless agitation President Taft stands before the world convicted of the

INFORMER TAKES MANY DENIALS

Trial of John Day Begins in County Court—Witnesses From England Give Evidence.

The trial was begun yesterday in the county court before Judge Lammiman of John Day, who is charged with having goods obtained from the Royal Navy by theft, and Frederick Bullock, the informer, was put on the defensive with regard to his character in cross-examination by Mr. Stuart Henderson, K.C., for the defence. Bullock gave similar evidence to that given in the preliminary hearing in his direct evidence when he asserted that while he had denied examining the goods seized at the Victoria Machinery Depot in the preliminary hearing he now stated that he had examined the goods and while he had previously stated that he could not identify the boxes containing the goods, he now alleged to have been stolen he was now most positive in identification. In cross-examination Bullock stated that he was an American citizen, and when confronted with an affidavit in which he swore that he was a British subject he denied having made the affidavit which was taken before Mr. Harvey Combe, and produced. Bullock denied that it was his signature appended to the document and said he could not say how his name came to be signed there. He refused to write his name so that his writing could be compared with the signature. The affidavit was made on March 28, 1908. His name was on the voters' list.

Fire in Stokehold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Captain Prowse, of the British tanker Oberon, here from Ancon, reports that August 29, when about 250 miles north of Ancon, fire broke out in the stovehold. It burned for four hours, and he estimates the damage at about \$7,000. John Nichols, first assistant engineer, suffered some burns, but had recovered and was on duty when the tanker arrived here. The Oberon is under charter to the Union Oil company, and is engaged in carrying oil from here to the Isthmus, where it is pumped to the Atlantic side through the company's pipeline.

Mexicans and Indians Fight

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18.—A number of persons were killed and many wounded today near Rio De Guajalapa, Chiapas, in an encounter between state troops and the "rebels." Indians of Chiapas, according to dispatches received here, it was stated at the president's office that soldiers would be sent to Chiapas tomorrow.

WRECK GAVE PLANTER GRIST MILL

Old Gunboat Wrecked Afloat by Tidal Wave Also Chained But Fate Afloat In Away How fickle fate attended Antonio Elcarter, an industrious Chilean planter, who was wrecked here, he tried to snatch it ruthlessly away a few years later, was told yesterday by Capt. George Pierce of the United States army transport Dix, to whose mind the story was recalled by the account of Day that he had written in the "Financial Post" that "while some day you may have." Sometime between January and March 1910 he had sold Day a dozen boxes of candles. He took three at a time and placed them on the navy dock from where Day took them and paid him per box. Day took his boat and took them and he obtained the money a week later. These goods were surplus stores, not entered in his book. Cross-examined Reid said he had also sold goods to the Victoria Machinery Depot, J. A. Aikman, who left in England when Admiralty officers came to him and told him four men were charged with having naval goods in their possession and he then owned up to his share in the transaction. He considered it a fair deal, but he had no share in the matter. He said he could not identify all the boxes produced in court, but maintained two were similar to those which he sold to Day. He had not seen the boxes, having left them on the dock and they were gone in the morning.

HUNTER INJURED WHILE SHOOTING

J. Kennedy Struck in Face With Scattered Charge of Small Shot on Sunday It is doubtful whether ever before in Victoria's history such a large number of sportsmen turned out at a season's opening as left the city, with dogs and guns, last Saturday. The E. & N. and the V. & S. trains were thronged, a number of special cars being requisitioned for the convenience of the excursionists, and even at that season the accommodation was at a premium. For the most part the week-end was not a fruitful one. Only those who are well acquainted with the surrounding country and who are familiar with the favorite haunts of the blue and willow grouse were able to bring back creditable bags. The majority who disembarked at the local depots on Sunday night were tired, hungry, and not particularly triumphant.

Ship Benjamin F. Packard Brings News of the Unusual Salvaging of the Wrecked James Howes

The ship Benjamin F. Packard, which has reached Seattle from Chignik, Alaska, brought details of the dynamiting of the ship James Howes, of the Columbia River Fisheries Association, which was blown ashore in a gate at Anchorage Bay, April 25th, while bound for the association's cannery on the Alaska coast with supplies and provisions. The Packard grounded in the same storm in which the Howes was lost, but was refloated without damage. As the Howes was entirely submerged and it was impossible to get to her cargo large charges of dynamite were placed in her hold and exploded with electric current furnished by a salvage steamer. As each charge was set off tons of water were thrown high in the air and the vessel reduced to wreckage. In this manner the greater part of the cargo, which consisted of cannery supplies and provisions, was recovered. Officers of the vessel brought the news of an epidemic among the Indians of the Chignik bay district, which has resulted in many deaths. Nearly one-third of the Indian population around Chignik has been wiped out by the disease, which does not seem to have affected the whites.

Candidates' Big Cargo

What is claimed to be the largest cargo of canned goods ever shipped from San Francisco to the United Kingdom was in the hold of the Harton line freighter Candidate, Capt. Rushforth, which steamed for London and Liverpool. The mammoth consignment consisted of 203,000 cases, of various cases which are made up of various California fruits. The balance consisted of new amendments on Hearst for his annexation screeds, and, most of all, by himself instigating and abetting this shameless agitation President Taft stands before the world convicted of the

LIBERAL PLANS TO STEAL SEATS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA SHOWN BY ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS—MANY IMPROPER BOXES CAN BE OPENED

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 18.—Revelations of the extent to which ballot boxes in Northern Alberta are constructed so that they can be opened without touching or injuring in any way the cover or seal are being made daily. So great is the number of these improper ballot boxes that have been seen and examined, and in some cases actually opened, as they lay locked on the station platform while on their way to the various deputy returning officers, that political workers are staggered.

Perhaps the most dramatic and extraordinary scene of the present campaign occurred at Tofield on Saturday. There it was a number of the ballot boxes piled on the station platform awaiting transport to the various polling sub-divisions in Strathcona constituency. As is natural under the circumstances, Mayor Griesbach had stated that thirty ballot boxes had been constructed in this city in such a way that by cutting a wire that runs around the bottom of the cover, or rather the top of the box under the cover, it was possible to pull out this wire and so lift up the lid without touching the lock or removing the seal.

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LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Coast Range 2. Take notice that Richard Lawrence, of Vancouver, B. C., surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Section 16, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

RICHARD LAWRENCE, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range No. 8. Take notice that I. J. W. Macfarlane, of Bella Coola, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of lot 614, L. L. 22089, and marked N. E. Corner, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 615, thence west along said boundary 2114 chains to bank of Nelectocony River, thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 320 acres more or less.

J. W. MACFARLANE, June 23, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of timber limit No. 44,215 on the east side of South Bentick Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more or less.

WM. D. MCDUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent. May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 555, marked M. D's N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, south sixty (60) chains, east thirty (30) chains, and north six (6) chains to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less.

MARY DUNSMUIR, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 27th July, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Henry Lee Radermacher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 873, marked H. L. R's N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, east 80 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more or less.

HENRY LEE RADERMACHER, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Robert Ralph, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 549, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains, south 20 chains, west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 620 acres more or less.

ROBERT RALPH, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

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RICHARD LAWRENCE, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range No. 8. Take notice that I. J. W. Macfarlane, of Bella Coola, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of lot 614, L. L. 22089, and marked N. E. Corner, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 615, thence west along said boundary 2114 chains to bank of Nelectocony River, thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 320 acres more or less.

J. W. MACFARLANE, June 23, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Range III. Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of timber limit No. 44,215 on the east side of South Bentick Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more or less.

WM. D. MCDUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent. May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 555, marked M. D's N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, south sixty (60) chains, east thirty (30) chains, and north six (6) chains to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less.

MARY DUNSMUIR, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 27th July, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Henry Lee Radermacher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 873, marked H. L. R's N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, east 80 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more or less.

HENRY LEE RADERMACHER, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT

Alberni Land District—District of Clayoquot. Take notice that Robert Ralph, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 549, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains, south 20 chains, west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 620 acres more or less.

ROBERT RALPH, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

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ROBERT RALPH, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

THE ONLY MACHINE THAT DOES NOT CAPSIZ

Our machine is a B. G. industry made for B. G. industry and is the only one to show you it at work. We also manufacture all kinds of machinery, including clearing, logging, etc. Particulars and terms apply 445 Burrard St., Victoria, B. C.

LAND ACT

Superior Land District, District of Coast Range 2. Take notice that Richard Lawrence, of Vancouver, B. C., surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Section 16, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

RICHARD LAWRENCE, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range No. 8. Take notice that I. J. W. Macfarlane, of Bella Coola, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of lot 614, L. L. 22089, and marked N. E. Corner, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 615, thence west along said boundary 2114 chains to bank of Nelectocony River, thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 320 acres more or less.

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MARY DUNSMUIR, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 27th July, 1911.

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HENRY LEE RADERMACHER, John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.



# ANTI-CLIMAX

Everybody knows what a climax is. The word expresses only a single idea, and there is no other word in the language to express that idea.

"Klimaxis" is Greek for a short ladder or staircase; though there is evidence that "among Queens of Asia," 2,000 years ago, the lady who prostrated herself for a queen to step upon, getting into a carriage, was called a "klimaxis."

Our purely literary climax is still of a similar kind. "It is a rhetorical figure in which the sentence or series of sentences rises, as it were, step by step; the successive members gaining in force, importance, or dignity until the close. It is a method of composition which passes from the common to the rare, from the ordinary to the wonderful, from the simple to the complex, from the known to the previously unimagined."

A beautiful example is the passage in Shakespeare's "Tempest":

"The cloud-tapped towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yea, all which inherit, shall dissolve. And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a wrack behind."

The oratory of all nations abounds with examples of climax. A specimen occurs in Burke's criticism of Sheridan's speech at the trial of Warren Hastings. He said of that wonderful effort of eloquence that "it reflected the highest honor upon the speaker, renowned upon Parliament, glory upon the country, and lustre upon letters."

Grammarians invite us to note how carefully this sentence is composed. The terms, "honor," "renown," "glory," "lustre," are practically synonymous; but the things to which these qualities are attributed are disposed in gradually ascending order. Reference is first made to the orator himself; then to the Parliament, of which he is a member; then, to the country; and, finally, to the world of letters, which comprehends all countries.

One of the noblest pieces of eloquence in the English language, the speech of John Philpot Curran in defence of Hamilton Rowan, owes much of its force to climax. Dealing with the rights of Irish Catholics to be freed from the civil and religious disabilities to which they were subjected towards the end of the eighteenth century, he said:

"I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, British soil; which proclaims even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom an Indian or African sun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been closed down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him; and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

The force of this magnificent peroration is largely due to climax. Another remarkable example of its oratorical use is the speech of Mark Antony over the body of Julius Caesar, in Shakespeare's well-known play.

Anti-climax is the converse of climax. The one is a gradual ascent; the others, generally, a sudden fall. The literary essence of anti-climax is inconsistency, incongruity. It is a kind of exaggerated antithesis. When two things are contrasted we have an antithesis; when the contrast is a little sharper, we get an epigram; push it farther still, and the result is anti-climax. The boundary line between these figures of speech is almost imperceptible; and it sometimes happens that writers aim at one mark and hit another.

Serious anti-climax is nothing but a rather lengthy epigram, or a keen and extended antithesis. A portion of one of Hamlet's speeches is frequently quoted as an example of this class. He says:

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty; in form, in moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel; in apprehension, how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals! And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust?"

The anti-climax in this speech lies in the discord between the nominal value of these splendid attributes of a man, and the worth at which the speaker appraises them in relation to himself.

A second kind of anti-climax is unintentional burlesque, or false climax. "There is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." (Step step, in serious writing, must be made with the greatest care. When we take it too hastily—anti-climax!)

An excellent illustration is found in the little story about the suffragette. This suffragette was evidently one of the sternest and most aggressive of her sex. She had been holding forth to an audience largely composed of ladies with angular forms, high cheek-bones, and excessively Roman noses. The peroration of her address was extremely fine—

"I have proved that man is a gigantic sham. Too long has he tyrannized over the

nobler half of creation. But woman has at last awoke to a knowledge of her rights and a consciousness of her strength. And when we rise up in wrath to enforce our claims; when in serried array we march forward with our blood up and our back hair down; when we demand—yes, demand—that the tyrant man shall abdicate the throne he has too long occupied, and kneel in subjection at the foot of woman, his rightful queen; when our mighty army sweeps on under the protection of Providence and the shadow of ten hundred thousand banners; when we do this, what will stop us?"

There was for a moment a silence deep enough to dive into; then, amid the deadly hush a man at the back of the hall ejaculated in a still, small voice—

"A mouse!"

That was enough. There was a unanimous roar from the audience; the orator hastily descended from the platform, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

Now, this estimable lady was discomfited by anti-climax, as was the pompous gentleman who heard two persons disputing, and wished to make peace—

"Gentlemen," he said, "listen to me. All I want is common sense." "That is precisely what you do want," said one of the disputants. The pompous individual retired.

Another orator was discoursing upon the iniquity of reform—to anything—anywhere. "Gentlemen," he said, "let us not go too fast. Let us be careful, very careful, what we do. The popular will is against this measure, and let those beware who would trifle with the popular will. For, in the inspired language of the poet, 'Facillius descensus Avernus,' which means, 'The voice of the people is the voice of God.'"

But, sometimes, the laugh is with the speaker and against the audience.

A celebrated American stump orator was addressing a meeting where it was a great point to obtain the Irish vote. After alluding to the native American party in flattering terms, he inquired: "Who dig our canals? Irishmen. (Applause.) Who build our railroads? Irishmen. (Still greater applause.) Who build our jails? Irishmen. (Enthusiastic cheers.) And who fill our jails? Irishmen!" The anti-climax did not exactly bring down the house, but it brought the Irish in a rush to the platform, and the speaker took to flight.

But the components of an anti-climax need not be either sublime or ridiculous. It is only necessary that they be incongruously disposed. And this incongruity occurs so frequently and so naturally that an unintentional anti-climax is a pitfall of which even good writers must be wary; while ordinary folk are frequently victims to its insidious snare. Sometimes, as in the cases quoted, an anti-climax may be a joint production, needing two or more persons for its manufacture. Such was the character of the specimen which is reported to have surprised a worthy Irish parish priest—

He met a little girl, the daughter of one of his parishioners, at play on Sunday, and shocked at her breach of decorum, accosted her severely: "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One." The girl timidly raised her head and replied: "Good morning, father."

But one can generally manage an anti-climax unaided; and it is surprisingly easy indeed, whether or not you know how it is done. I was shown recently a lady's letter to a friend, which, as is sometimes the case, was composed without any stops or paragraphs. One passage ran in this fashion—

"Poor Mrs. Jones died on Sunday she was only thirty-eight but she looked at least forty-five she passed peacefully away such is life in the midst of it we are in death I have got a new pink silk for evenings I shall have it made up by Miss Harrison she did my last one so well."

And so on. But you must not imagine that the ladies are solely at fault. By no means. A writer in Australia, the other day, conjoined these two statements in the same paragraph—

"The circulation of the Daily Mail is over 750,000 daily. Mr. Marks is now sole proprietor of the Burrageorang Reporter."

Some years ago a Melbourne shire-broker committed suicide. He left a brief letter couched as follows—

"Too much pain and too much mental worry caused me to do this. I leave my wife and children to the protection of God and the care of Mrs. M. H. Davies."

It is very easy to make an anti-climax in a language with which one is not familiar. Take the Frenchman's exclamation at the sight of Niagara: "Dis is sublime. Dis is magnificent. By gar, dis is pretty good."

When illiterate persons attempt to compose poetry, they generally rush into the jaws of the monster waiting to devour them. Some rich specimens of unintentional anti-climax occasionally occur in the poets' corner of Australian country papers. Take the following ingenious verse:

"The ark when prepared foretold a great sea; The angels at Sodom told Lot for to flee; The sea and the tempest, that dangerous gale, Commanded old Jonah, and so did the whale."

And this from a poem in praise of a virtuous and charitable young lady:

"To the house of the sick and the feeble she went; Undaunted and firm on her purpose was bent; The dogs were all glad, they left their old bones To give a reception to our heroine, Miss Jones."

A churchyard supplies many an example of unintentional anti-climax. The space on a

tombstone is so small that, in the attempt to recite the numerous virtues with which every individual is credited, when we know he cannot come back to contradict us, it is easy to make a mistake. I quote a few examples:

"This stone is erected to the memory of Robert Kelly, who was accidentally shot by his brother as a mark of respect."

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Boyle, the father of Chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork."

"Here lies interred, in hopes of Zion, The landlord of the British Lion; Obedient to the heavenly will, His son conducts the business still."

The third kind of anti-climax is intentional burlesque. This form is the basis of almost all humorous American literature and of much of the humorous literature of England. Pope's satires are full of it, e.g.:

"Then flashed the living lightning from her eyes, And screams of horror rent the affrighted skies, Not louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast, When husbands or when lap-dogs breathe their last."

Hood frequently uses this form of anti-climax, and the "Ingoldby Legends" are full of examples. But America is the true home of the intentional anti-climax. The writings of many American authors are nothing but a continuous series of instances of the use of the figure. Take this:

A speculator once telegraphed to Ward, when he was lecturing: "What will you take for twenty-eight nights in San Francisco?" Artemus telegraphed back at once, "Brandy and water."

The well-known example, "He bared his arm to Heaven and stole the sugar," is also credited to Artemus Ward.

The posters which announced his lectures had this line in very large letters:

"ARTEMUS WARD HAS DELIVERED LECTURES BEFORE ALL THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE"

Under this, in very small type, was printed: "Ever thought of delivering lectures?"

Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, Max Adler—the works of these writers are full of similar anti-climax. Artemus Ward even made a visible anti-climax.

"As winged lightning bolts from the heavens when the Eternal has unbared their bolts, so does a fat nigger run like the deuce when a big dog is after him."

## COUNTING THE CHINESE

According to an estimate made by the Imperial Board of the Interior in China, the population of the empire is 336,042,000, against 429,214,000, the estimate of the Chinese Imperial Customs in 1909, and 433,553,030, the figures attributed to the latest native computation by the Statesman's Year Book for 1911. Mr. Rockhill, until recently American Minister at Peking, put the population of China proper in 1904 at probably less than 270,000,000, but this, it should be understood, does not include Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet or Chinese Turkestan. The present estimate of the Board of the Interior goes far toward confirming Mr. Rockhill's conservative total, for it attributes to China proper a population of only 309,674,000, or an excess of less than forty millions over his figures. Manchuria is credited with a population of 14,917,000, Mongolia with 2,491,000, Tibet with 6,500,000, Chinese Turkestan with 760,000, and the Manchu military clans at 1,700,000.

The figures gathered by the Board of the Interior are regarded as trustworthy above earlier computations because they are based on an actual count of households in all parts of the empire, Tibet excepted, and on a count of individuals in two entire provinces, parts of other provinces and the urban district of the capital. By means of these partial enumerations ratios of individuals to families was established, and what seems a fairly accurate aggregate was obtained. The result is interesting for more than one reason. It shows in the first place a growing disposition on the part of the Chinese government to substitute modern statistical methods for the haphazard conclusions of the past. Eventually there must be an authoritative census of the empire, and the present combined count and estimate will make that more comprehensive task, whenever it is undertaken, easier than it would otherwise be. Isolated and ignorant peoples habitually object to a census. They think it implies some new tax impost or military draft. But, having perceived that the count of households has produced no harmful effects, they will be readier to assist the enumerators hereafter.

The estimate by the Board of the Interior is chiefly interesting, however, because of the reduction of more than a hundred millions that it makes in the total Chinese population. Never before was there so bloodless and painless an elimination of an enormous mass of humanity. We have been led to suppose from various sources that the Chinese empire contained from four to five hundred million inhabitants, and now at one fell swoop the number is reduced to 336,042,000, a total considerably greater than the population of India, which was 294,361,056 in 1901, and is at present, according to advance figures of the census of 1911, 315,000,000. It may be that when actual rather than approximate figures are eventually obtained from the Chinese empire, say a decade hence, it will be found that there are fewer people under the rule of the Emperor at Peking than are included in King George's Indian dominions.—Providence Journal

# Arthur Bonar Law, M.P.

It was characteristic of that pillar of conservatism in the House of Commons, Arthur Bonar Law, to set about the undoing of American reciprocity with Canada the moment the news of President Taft's now famous pact had reached London. If, as so many of his admirers insist, Mr. Law is a coming Prime Minister of England, the cornerstone of his policy, as we read in the London Standard, will be the destruction of reciprocity between the Dominion and the States through the purely commercial process of a preferential rate. Canada is to be given the British market when she has given up the American one, and the bribe will be, in the opinion of those who uphold the economic theories of Bonar Law, quite too tempting. Nor does Bonar Law talk merely of tariff in his campaign. He is the spokesman and leader of those Britons who see in Canada's pact with the States the entering wedge that may split the Empire upon which the sun never sets. As he is the most conspicuous figure next to Arthur James Balfour in the whole opposition, as he commands the ear of his countrymen in all that relates to tariffs, and as he represents to his native land the sum of all the forces opposed to free trade with the foreigner, the Canadian reciprocity pact arranged by President Taft conferred among its other blessings a special importance upon Arthur Bonar Law. There is not the slightest fear that Canada will linger long beneath her new American spell if we can accept the judgment of British Conservative dailies. Mr. Bonar Law will open her eyes.

The greatness of Bonar Law at Home has still to be realized in the United States. A leader of the Unionists, in the Commons, he clamors in and out of the House that Britain is for the Britons. He has expended much energy in the past seven years in vociferations that Canada would yet be induced by representations from Washington to let down her tariff barriers. He does not proclaim his ideas eloquently or with brilliance, for Nature denied him the hining gifts which render Lloyd George so emotionally effective when he refers to the blessings of free trade. To the London News, indeed, Bonar Law is the Gradgrind of English politics, a dealer in hard facts. He is a man who, we read in the London Mail, springs no swift verbal surprises, who has little or no appeal in the tones of his voice. He is that incarnation of British heroism the average man, not witty, not clever, not magnetic, but so much to the fore that he may succeed Arthur James Balfour as the leader of his party.

The very absence of those brilliant qualities which have raised contemporary British statesmen to international renown has made the solid and serious Mr. Bonar Law illustrious, according to the character sketch in the London Mail by its Parliamentary correspondent, Mr. Frank Dilonot. An entire absence of ornament in speech, we read, but the conspicuous presence of common sense, "a terse and forceful exposition of practical matters," are Mr. Law's distinguishing characteristics in debate. He never tries to convey the impression that he is brilliant. But it was not until he found himself out of office, in company with his leader, Arthur James Balfour, that the strong qualities of Bonar Law became evident to Britons. "From the time he took his place on the front Opposition bench with Mr. Balfour he has been steadily building a name for himself as a big fighter, a stalwart, with a business equipment such as few statesmen have, who is prepared to battle always, under any circumstances, with the nimble wits on the other side." He can state a case as convincingly as can Prime Minister Asquith himself.

In no sense is Bonar Law a phrase-maker, like Lloyd George, his great antagonist in the House of Commons. Mr. Law meets the corners of epigram with forceful facts, forcefully arranged, asserts our London authority. "Verbal subtleties are not for him, and it is testimony to his worth that he has succeeded by his simple directness." His political aptitude as well as his business training led him early to see that tariff reform was to be one of the great political motives of the age, and he soon acquired a place of prestige among the champions of that preferential tariff idea which the name of Joseph Chamberlain is so conspicuously associated. Time and again did Bonar Law assure the House of Commons that the United States and Canada would enter into just such a reciprocity agreement as has been already effected—and a bad day would that be for the British Empire. Bonar Law seems to the London Mail to be endowed with just such a mind for the Cassandra-like functions of dire prophecy. He has the facts of commerce at his finger's end. From boyhood he has been in the habit of coming to close quarters with facts.

In Bonar Law the House of Commons has no fervid prophet running to words. Here is rather the man who, having convinced himself that a certain course is necessary, will work without any personal ostentation, but with a certain grim ruthlessness until his object is attained. "That is how Mr. Bonar Law reveals himself. He stands at the table of the House of Commons, a tall, spare figure, with a suggestion of Scottish gauntness about him. He is generally in a long frock coat or cutaway. He stands very erect, one hand by his side, the finger of the other hand resting lightly on the box in front of him. He has no gestures, and he consults no notes." Thus seeming to an onlooker he pours out a steady stream of facts and arguments, effective against his cleverest opponents yet to be understood, seemingly, by the merest novice in

politics. That would appear to be one of Bonar Law's secrets of effect—his lucidity, his complete grasp of his topic and the directness with which he seizes, and controverts an argument, be it the most incisive, advanced by the other side.

The speeches for which Bonar Law is so celebrated in and out of the Commons are described by our contemporary as "amazingly factful." His efforts are the more impressive because he never makes use of a note. Once in a long while, we read, he will thrust his right hand into the left breast pocket of his coat and draw out a small sheet of paper containing some reference or some quotation. But he restores it to his bosom or lays it on the table in front of him with a quickness suggesting his eagerness not to spoil an argument by depriving it of the extempore quality. "He is not a great orator in the sense that he can move by any appeal to the emotions, but for that very reason he is the more trenchant debater." Mr. Bonar Law thus seems to the friendly London Post one of the great assets of the Opposition. His grasp of practical facts, his lucid exposition of them and a certain firmness are his outstanding characteristics. "He first lifted himself in the world as an ironmaster, and even now, as he stands beside the table of the House of Commons, there is iron in the hard directness of the man, and in that air of quiet resolution which marks him from head to foot."

The monotonous and dry details of his biography go well with the character that seems to have resulted from them. Arthur Bonar Law was born nearly fifty-three years ago, and he is the son of a Presbyterian minister. He went to the High School at Glasgow, and while a mere youth was put to business. He forged ahead at a rate that made him as powerful in the steel trade of Britain as any president of the Carnegie board in the United States. Not until he was forty-two and famed as chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association did Bonar Law find a seat in the House of Commons. Once there, he made up for lost time, filling a responsible secretaryship in the Board of Trade during Mr. Balfour's stormy period of power. Mr. Law proved himself a peculiar master of the dry, cold and irresistible facts which, stated without passion, demolish the most brilliant propositions. He could not be brilliant, as the London Times says, but he could be crushing. His assertions relate invariably to trade returns, to tariffs, to reciprocity, to preference. It is difficult to realize that one mind can bring an artillery of statistics to bear upon so numerous an array of themes. He is said never to err.

## THE POOR VEGETARIAN

Dr. Archibald Henderson, author of the new life of Bernard Shaw, was talking about vegetarianism at a dinner at Hillsboro.

"Mr. Shaw," he said, "has been a vegetarian more than twenty years. He sticks to vegetables very strictly. At the same time he doesn't like their taste overmuch."

"Shaw," at his house at Ayot, St. Lawrence, once said to me:

"You should have come in time for luncheon. We had a fine luncheon today."

"Good," said I.

"Yes," said Shaw, "a fine luncheon. Salad, lentils, cress, greens, a luncheon fit for a cow—excuse me, I mean for a king!"

## HAD

"Pat," said the Englishman who wanted some fun, "I will give you eighteen (eight in) pence for a shilling." Pat thought for a moment, then, diving his hand in his trousers pocket, produced the required shilling. At the same time the Englishman slipped eight pence into Pat's hand, saying, "Not bad, is it?" "No," replied Pat, "but the shilling is."

## SWEET CHILD

"Yes," said little Elsie, "mamma says she is always glad to let me come to parties at your house."

"It is very nice of your mamma to say that." "Cause she says you're so savin' that there's never any danger you'll give me anything that will be rich enough to hurt me."

## ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT

A traveling salesman was handed a message which read as follows:

"Twins arrived tonight. More by mail!"

The drummer rushed to the telegraph office and hurriedly replied:

"If any more arrive by mail send them to the dead letter office."

## NOT EXACTLY

Conductor—Did you get out and stretch your legs when we stopped at the junction?

Passenger—Well, not exactly; I went into the dining car and had them pulled.—Brooklyn Life.

Client—Before we decide on the house, my husband asked me to enquire if the district is at all unhealthy?

House Agent—Er—what is your husband's profession, madam?

Client—He is a physician.

House Agent—Hum—er—well, I'm afraid truth compels me to admit that the district is not too healthy!

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# A Special Purchase of Boys' School Boots on Sale Today at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Linenette Waists at \$1.75, and a Special Showing of Infants' Clothing

## Items of Interest from the Mantle Department

### The Celebrated "Zambrene" Weather-Proof Coat For Women

No woman who wants a smart coat can afford to overlook the merits of these distinguished looking garments. "Zambrene" weatherproof quality is obtained by treating the goods by a special process before and after weaving. With "Zambrene" garments there is none of that cold, clammy feeling you associate with rubberized fabrics. On the contrary they keep you warm and are snug and dry inside. Further, they can be dried at a fire without injury to the fabric. Almost any fabric can be "Zambrene" treated so naturally you will expect to find tweeds prominent, and you would be correct. They're here a plenty in rough Harris tweed effects, also in smoother weaves almost bordering on a worsted. Come in greens, greys, browns, fawns and tans. Every coat is full length, loose fitting, made with a raglan sleeve, turned or strapped cuff and usually a collar that buttons close up to the neck. Excellent coats are marked at \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40.

### Women's Oiled Silk Raincoats, with Hoods, at \$25

These come with the new Raglan sleeves, storm collars, large patch pockets fitted with deep flap and cuff-band to fasten tight at the wrist when desired. One of the best features of these coats is the large but light hood that will fold up into such little space and is so light that it may be carried without the least inconvenience when not in use, and affords ample protection from even the most severe weather when required.

The coats are wonderfully light, are quite transparent and will not stick. They are lined with soft silk and are, without doubt, one of the best raincoats for women.

You can have your choice from colors fawn, green and black, and complete with hoods at \$25 each.

### Seasonable Underwear for Men, Specially Priced for Friday's Selling

Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of heavy wool mixture in natural color. All sizes. Special on Friday, per garment. **75¢**  
Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, made by the famous Penman Company. Medium weight, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Special for Friday, per garment. **75¢**  
Lamb's Wool Natural Color, Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, Penman Brand. All sizes. Special per garment on Friday. **\$1.00**

### Men's Furnishings at Unusually Low Prices for Friday

**MEN'S SOX**  
Imported Cashmere Sox—About 100 dozen Men's Fine Imported Cashmere Sox, in black only, have spliced heel and toe, made of pure wool, and in sizes from 9½ to 11½. Regular value 35¢ per pair. Special Friday **25¢**  
Black Wool Sox, of British make, good worsted, in black only, and a card of mending wool with each pair. Sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair **25¢**  
Silk Sox—Men's Fine Silk Sox, suitable for evening wear, in black only, and guarantee for three months coupon with every three pairs. Per pair, 75¢, or three pairs for **\$2.00**  
**MEN'S SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS**  
Coat Sweaters, made of heavy wool mixture. Colors grey with red, plain grey or plain navy. In all sizes. Special for Friday's selling **\$1.25**  
Men's Coat Sweaters, in wool mixtures. Colors grey with maroon, grey with blue, and khaki with brown. Closely knitted, very serviceable and attractive. A bargain on Friday at **\$1.75**  
**MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS**  
Men's Working Shirts—These come in dark stripes and plain colors, made of strong cotton. Have soft turndown collars, are generously cut, and may be had in all sizes on Friday at, each **75¢**  
**MEN'S TIES**  
Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, in fancy stripes, etc., and plain colors, some slightly faded. Values 50¢ and 75¢ each. All to be cleaned out on Friday at, each **25¢**

### Axminster Rugs, Size 3 ft. by 4 ft. 6 at \$2.90, Friday

Not one of these Rugs is worth less than \$5. The goods without the making or the fringe that is on either end would cost you \$5 if you wished to buy it in the ordinary way.

These Rugs have been made from remnants of high-grade Axminster carpet border, are 3ft. wide and 4ft. 6in. long, finished at both ends with good fringe and come in a wide range of colors, in floral and conventional designs. About 50 of them to be sold on Friday at **\$2.90** each.

### Special Bargains in White and Gold China, Friday

Cups and Saucers in Blair's best white china, with narrow gold line trimming. Regular value \$2 a dozen. A limited quantity to be sold on Friday at, per dozen **\$1.50**  
Tea Pots, made of Blair's best white china, in three styles of decoration but all one shape and size. They come in white with clover leaf in gold, white with plain gold lines and white with narrow pink band and gold lines. Worth 40¢ each. The balance of our stock, about 44 in all, to clear at, each **20¢**



### Women's Swiss Vests at 75c, Friday

We have just received a consignment of Women's Silk and Wool Swiss Vests with low necks and sleeveless, neatly finished with beading and ribbon drawingstring.

All our underwear has been chosen to give the greatest comfort and satisfaction at a minimum price, and in no case has quality been sacrificed for low price or an elaborate appearance, and we believe that these garments are the best possible value at the price. Per garment **75¢**.

### Boys' School Boots, Specially Low Priced For Today's Selling

In spite of the low price these shoes are all that can be desired for a boy to wear. They are not merely shoes that are made specially to sell at a small price, but real good, solid leather boots, put together in the most approved style by skillful workmen.

It is only by contracting for large quantities at one time that we are able to sell the shoes at these low prices, and it is to your advantage to see them before making your final purchase.

Box Calf Blucher Lace Boots, with strong sewn soles, neat in appearance, comfortable and, what is perhaps most important, are durable and backed by our personal guarantee to be the best possible value for your money—

Sizes 1 to 5, per pair **\$1.50**  
Sizes 11 to 13, per pair **\$1.25**  
Sizes 8 to 10, per pair **\$1.00**

Remember that this is a special purchase and the prices will only hold good while the supply lasts.

### A Fall Showing of Infants' Clothing

Here is an interesting list of clothing for baby. You will find it complete, and every item marked at most reasonable prices. Our stock is complete, and we can now show you a large and varied assortment of all that is newest and best for the little one—everything fresh and dainty.

White Lawn and Nainsook Slips. Prices ranging down from \$1.50 to **65¢**  
White Lawn Robes, elaborately trimmed, at prices ranging down from \$8.75 to **\$1.75**  
Long White Skirts to match, from \$2.50 down to, each **50¢**  
Flannelette Night Gowns, from \$1.25 down to, each **65¢**  
Flannelette Barracoats, \$1.25 and, each **\$1.00**  
Superior Flannelette Barracoats at \$1.50, \$1.25 and, each **\$1.15**  
Head Shawls, in flannelette, \$1.75 and, each **\$1.25**  
Wool Honeycomb Shawls from \$3.50 down to, each **\$1.00**  
White Cotton Bibs, in a great variety of patterns, at prices ranging down from 50¢ to, each **10¢**

White Silk Bibs, in a large assortment of designs. Prices from 75¢ down to, each **15¢**  
Cashmere Cloaks, in many dainty styles, from, \$12.50 to **\$2.50**  
Wool Overalls, with or without feet, from \$1.25 down to, each **50¢**  
Wool Jackets, in a variety of fancy weaves, from \$1.00 down to, each **50¢**  
Eiderdown Jackets at 75¢ and, each **50¢**  
Hand-Crocheted Jackets from \$1.50 each down to, each **65¢**  
Wool Bootees in a great variety to choose from at \$1.00 down to, per pair **10¢**  
Wool Mitts from 50¢ down to, per pair **10¢**  
Moccasins, in soft leather. Per pair **40¢**  
Fancy Kid Slippers, in separate box. **\$1.00** Per pair **75¢**  
White Quilted Silk Slippers, in box. Per pair **\$1.00**

### Women's Gloves in all the Newest Styles at Modest Prices

Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves, in colors black, tan, brown, slate, green, mode, beaver, and white. A beautiful, soft glove. Per pair **\$1.00**  
Perrin's Dogskin Gloves, 1 clasp, in self color and red stitching. A very comfortable and serviceable glove. Per pair **\$1.00**  
Perrin's Chamols Gloves, in natural color and white. Very soft finish, and splendid value at, per pair **\$1.00**  
Trefousse Dorothy Glace Kid Gloves, in all the latest and most popular shades, 2 clasp length. Per pair **\$1.50**  
Trefousse Dorothy Suede Gloves, in colors brown, slate and black. Pique sewn, 2 clasp fastening. Per pair **\$1.50**  
Trefousse Shelbourne Glace Kid Gloves, pique sewn and extra good quality. Colors tan, brown, black, white, slate and green, 2 clasp length. Per pair **\$1.75**  
Women's and Children's Cashmere and Suede Finished Gloves, also a variety of Children's Woolen Gloves and Mitts, marked at prices that will please all.

### Bargains in Linenette Waists at \$1.75, Today

There are two styles and many variations of each style to choose from in this line, but every waist is an exceptional bargain at this price.

There are strictly plain-tailored waists with sprays of embroidery on either side of the box pleat fastening, laundered detachable collars and laundered link cuffs, at **\$1.75** each.

Another smart and rather novel style has a laundered detachable collar, 2 wide tucks on either side extending over the shoulders, and cluster of tucks at one side of the closing, which has an embroidered panel effect with scalloped edges, and terminates in a large lapel. Price, **\$1.75**.

### A Shipment of Beautiful Satin Under- skirts Just Arrived

In the View Street windows you will see a display of very attractive Satin Underskirts that have just arrived. They button at the side, are close-fitting, have drawingstring fastening, and are finished with a 12in. flounce of accordion pleats, having a V effect. Almost any color may be had, and in some cases a variety of shades to choose from, but there is none in black. Prices each Friday, \$4.90 and **\$3.65**.

### Men's and Boys' Suspenders and Waist Belts, Specially Low Priced

A new consignment of those goods have just arrived, including many attractive lines that are exceptionally good value for the money.

Men's Suspenders—Special value, made of good elastic web, in a variety of colors and strong leather ends. Per pair, 50¢, 35¢ and **25¢**

Boys' Suspenders—Per pair, 25¢, 20¢, 15¢ and **10¢**

Leather Belts in all sizes and many new styles and colors to choose from. Prices, 50¢ and **25¢**

### Slippers of the Highest Quality at Very Inviting Prices

**WOMEN'S EVENING SLIPPERS JUST ARRIVED**  
Black Velvet Pumps, suitable for dances and social parties, etc., a very dainty model. Per pair **\$2.50**  
Strap Slippers, made of dull kid and handsomely beaded over the toe. This is an unusually attractive slipper, and at the price we consider that no better value could be desired. Per pair **\$3.00**

Strap Slippers and Pumps, made of patent leather and buckles, leather bows or neat beading. May be had in all sizes at, per pair, \$3.50, \$3.00 and **\$2.75**

All-Kid Colonial Slippers, in many handsome styles, that must be seen to be fully appreciated. Per pair **\$3.00**

### WARM SLIPPERS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We have just unpacked a big shipment of all kinds of Slippers that will suit all classes both in point of style and price—in fact it would be hard to find a better selection to choose from at the prices we are asking.

This line includes all kinds of warm Slippers, Indian Moccasins and Jager Style Slippers, etc. Let us show you this line—it will please you.

### Ready-Made Cushion Covers, Attractive Styles, Moderate Prices

Scrim Cushion Covers, with cream centres worked in a variety of designs in colors and finished with a wide frill of dark colored material. Price **\$1.00**

Linen and Holland Covers, beautifully worked with floral designs and finished with wide frill of plain material. Price each, \$1.75 and **65¢**

Tapestry Covers, made of beautiful closely woven tapestry, with a complete design in a variety of colors and styles and finished with a good chintz cord. Price, each, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **75¢**

# David Spencer, Limited

## COURTS SLOW SAYS MR

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## CONTRACTS WOR OF ENGLISH

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ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—A moderately busy day here today. President Taft made six special trips to the local football season by pigskin into the gridiron yesterday, held the corners of the Y. M. C. A. building, saw the innings of baseball between the Philadelphia National and Philadelphia National, visited the Masonic club, and addressed a group of 100 members of the organization addressing a through tonight, had nothing to do in order to be in state of Kansas tomorrow.

On the eve of entering hostile territory, President Taft's suggestion of impeachment as a substitute for a more radical proposal of call. The president declared the law's delay unquestionably the great cause of unrest, and said that without call idea had grown out of the courts in many cases performing the function should.

Judges should be more presidentially declared, and the impeachment made more should be judicially rather than political. Taft declared that the degrading justice in this case, bringing the blush of shame to Americans, and that the country made a very poor comparison with those where the judges keep dockets and where criminal punishment awaiting the

The president spoke with earnestness on the subject in judicial procedure, and this subject was entirely followed the conclusion of the City club. The speech of the day was of the work and the purpose board.

Mr. Taft's reception of the most cordial and he has received on any of his said: "I suppose you have seen the speaker Champ C. Klamath Falls, Ore., District Attorney C. Klamath Falls, Ore., who has been in California while were deliberating whether a connection with numerous his wife, Allen was 46 six feet tall, and his wife

Democratic Sept. 1.—Democratic senators and are concerned the defeat was not such a great trade with Canadian. The same ends that were accomplished by the ad reciprocity agreement established by a tariff bill to provide for lower duties on portations or for free many articles is coming from

Death of Bandit C. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 1.—Louis Colquhoun, a bandit in the public eye in 1905, a westbound express of near Ducks, B. C., and registered mail bags, died at the New Westminister hospital. Colquhoun was "Shit" Mince and "Shit" this holdup. The trip later by the Royal North Police after a hard fight hills near Kamloops. He was sentenced to life and Colquhoun was given few months ago Colquhoun became impaired and tumbled his end. He was years of age and unmarried at one time a school teacher, a bookkeeper. His brother and is taking the reburial.