

COAL STRIKE BEGINS TODAY

Four Hundred Thousand Men Will Go Out in Anthracite and Bituminous Collieries of Eastern States

REFERENDUM VOTE ON WAGE AGREEMENT

Unions' Policy Committee Believes That Miners Will Favor New Agreement—Suspension Only Automatic

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.—While 400,000 anthracite and bituminous miners are prepared to quit work tomorrow at midnight, when their present wage agreements expire, the operators and union officials took steps today to make as brief as possible the stoppage of coal production. The 170,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania are prepared to quit for an indefinite period but arrangements were completed today for a re-opening of negotiations to settle their wage dispute. The operators and miners conference will be held in Philadelphia on April 10. A month's suspension in the Anthracite mines was believed probable.

The bituminous miners, after an eleven day conference with the operators here, have made an agreement which will give them a slight increase in pay. Agreement must be ratified by the union and then by a referendum vote of the union, a suspension in the bituminous mines will begin pending the results of the final vote.

Reports to the head of the United Mine Workers of America indicated that the bituminous was a agreement which would suspend production in all the mines involving a loss in coal production to the country of 41,000,000 tons a month, and the men would lose in pay one million dollars every day they remained out.

The increase in pay to the bituminous miners' scale by their new contract will amount to more than \$15,000,000 a year.

The union contracts in Montana, Washington and Colorado do not expire on April 1.

50,000 Men Out

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 30.—Work was suspended in the coal mines of the Pittsburgh district this afternoon and until a referendum vote on the propositions decided upon at the Cleveland conference has been taken, activity in the industry in this section will cease. Forty thousand men in the Pittsburgh district and about ten thousand in the adjacent counties in Ohio are affected.

Prospects of Settlement

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—That suspension of mining in the anthracite coal regions will not last more than a month was the expressed belief of coal operators in the hard coal fields today when they learned that the representatives of the miners and the committee of operators will meet in Philadelphia April 10 to resume negotiations.

Reports from various sections show the mine workers expect they will be given an increase in wages, probably about 10 per cent, and that they will have to recede from some of their demands. The news that another conference is to be held spread rapidly through the coal country and created good feeling among the men.

The initiative of the reopening of negotiations was taken by anthracite miners in a telegram to George F. Baer, president of the Reading company and chairman of the operators. President Baer stated the operators were willing to meet the men and fixing of a date quickly followed.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—The union's policy committee tonight issued a statement that it formally had ratified the bituminous wage agreement. The statement says: Arrangements will be made to have the referendum vote taken at once. There is little doubt that the miners will vote in favor of the new agreement.

An automatic suspension of work of the anthracite mines will take effect on Monday. An indefinite suspension, which may develop into a strike, ought to be avoided.

The outcome of the negotiations here removes any excuse the anthracite operators may have had heretofore in refusing the miners' demands.

WORLD'S RECORD

George H. Goulding Covers Four Miles in Less Than 20 Minutes

NEW YORK, March 30.—George H. Goulding, of the Central Track and Field team of Toronto, Canada, established a new world's amateur indoor walking record for four miles at the Grand Regiment Army ground tonight. The track measured eight laps to the mile and Goulding covered the thirty-two laps in 28 minutes 40 1/5 seconds, smashing the old mark of 29 46 3/4 made by T. P. Armstrong, 25 years ago.

THREATENING A TOWN

Rocks From Overhanging Mountain Top Crash Down on Frank, Alta.

FRANK, Alta., March 30.—Yesterday afternoon large rocks started to roll down the sides of Turtle Mountain and striking the miners' cottages, crashed through the roofs of the floors below. Fortunately no one was injured as the places were empty. While these rocks came from the west of the danger zone, it is recognized that the fissures in the mountain top are widening. Dozens of families and a few merchants have moved to other points.

This week, fearing a repetition of the slide of nine years ago when 22 persons were buried 25 feet under the mud and rock the Federal government notified the provincial government of Alberta that the district is unsafe, but the latter is slow to act not wishing to force the abandonment of \$2,000,000 worth of mining machinery, buildings and workings.

Panama Exhibition

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Philippines and the state of South Dakota were added today to the list of site holders on the grounds of the 1915 exhibition and Governor Vessey of South Dakota, with exhibition commissioners from his state took precedence in ceremonies and after the South Dakota flag had been planted on the reservation selected for their state building, Philippine commissioners M. E. Lowenstein, Wm. A. Deerham and Charles C. Cohn were given a deed to the lot of their choice. Both sites are near the water's edge in the Presidio.

BEAUTIFIER OF CITIES HERE

Mr. Thomas H. Mawson Here to Advise the City Council as to the Laying Out of Its Park System

Stated as it is on the highway of the world's travel, Victoria has the honor of welcoming many distinguished men who visit it for its own sake or in the course of their tours of the globe. Today the city has the privilege of the presence here of a gentleman who is without doubt one of the leading landscape architects of the world. He, however, does not come here in the pursuit of leisure, which is a very unusual thing in his life, but at the invitation of the civic authorities.

This is Mr. Thomas Mawson, an hon. associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and lecturer in landscape design to the School of Civic Design of the Liverpool University. He has come over to Victoria from Vancouver at the request of Alderman Herbert Guthbert, chairman of the parks committee, for the purpose of advising as to the laying out of a civic park at Mount Douglas and as to the plans which should be adopted for the making of a city beautiful by nature even more beautiful by art.

No better authority could have been secured by the city as an adviser in the work which the present administration has in mind than Mr. Mawson, as the briefest reference to what he has done will prove. In the old land he occupies a foremost position among landscape architects, and he has added to his professional duties the activities of a university lecturer and an author on the subjects so close to his heart in a style so clear and convincing that his books are not only college text books, but are searched for information and inspiration by architects the world over.

Among the most interesting work which Mr. Mawson has on hand at present is the designing of the extensions to the Hartwood and as well as the Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia. He is also engaged in laying out the grounds and gardens of the Palace of Peace at The Hague, which commission he secured in competition with European architects. During the past week he has been engaged in drawing up a preliminary report on a parks system for Vancouver, in which, of course, provision will be made for the development and conservation of Stanley park. Mr. Mawson is also at work on a report on several properties for the British Columbia Electric railway company, including their new park at Cadboro Bay. He it was who designed the campus and grounds of Dalhousie University at Halifax.

Mr. Mawson is the author of "The Art and Craft of Garden-making," and of a lately issued work on "Civic Art," the sub-title of which is "Studies in Town Planning, Parks, Boulevards and Open Spaces." So famous have his lectures in the Liverpool University become that last November he was brought out to Canada by the University of Toronto to deliver a series of lectures on city building.

These were so much appreciated by the people of Toronto that the audience grew from three hundred at the first lecture to twelve hundred for the greater part of the series. The faculty of civic design in the University of Liverpool is the only one of its kind in the United Kingdom and was founded by Sir W. H. Lever, Bart., who has

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FLOODS CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE

Swollen Rivers and Streams of Mississippi Valley Responsible for Inundated Settlements and Ruined Bridges

CITIES THREATENED BY RISING WATERS

Weather Conditions Indicate No Relief to Raging Torrents—Residents of Many Parts Prepare to Move

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—Rapidly melting snow is making a raging torrent of every river and stream in the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, wrecking houses, inundating settlements and endangering lands. No relief is in sight. The weather is gradually growing warmer, which will result in further melting. All of the larger rivers are at flood tide or within a few inches of it.

Ice does constantly threaten dams and bridges. Many places dynamite being used but the swift flowing current it is feared will carry the huge gorges before they can be broken into pieces small enough to make them harmless.

The Mississippi river cities are said to be in the gravest danger. At St. Louis the river is at the danger mark and rising rapidly. Great fear is entertained for residents near the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Gangs of men are working night and day repairing the damaged levees.

In the north the Platte river and the Des Moines river are causing much damage. The Platte is filled with ice gorges which have ripped away several bridges. The Des Moines is below flood stage but is rising.

High waters drove families from their homes in Rock Island, Ill., Waterloo, Neb., and Waterloo, Iowa, and in the Dakotas, and Norfolk and Schneider, Ind., yesterday. Near Schneider a gorge in the Kanawha river broke, releasing 15 feet of water. Boats are being used in the principal streets of Norfolk, Neb. Other cities are threatened with flood in a few hours.

Warnings have been issued to all residents of low lands to prepare to move.

EX-BANKER TELLS PLAUSIBLE TALE

His Explanation of Embezzlement Charges in Connection with Failure of Idaho State Bank

PROCEEDINGS IN EXTRADITION CASE

VANCOUVER, March 30.—Taking the witness stand on his own behalf, Bernard F. O'Neill, the Idaho ex-banker, whose extradition is being sought in connection with the collapse of the State Bank of Commerce at Wallace, Idaho, this morning gave evidence to explain the three charges of embezzlement laid against him. These three charges, the bank had on the indictment that are for extraditable offences, relate to sums of \$1250, \$5827 and \$375, which appear as credits in his personal account, which it is claimed by the state authorities should have gone to the treasury of the bank.

The first item, Mr. O'Neill said represented the profit on the purchase and sale of fifty shares of the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane stock. He purchased the shares out of the \$25,000 allowed him as credit by the bank.

In regard to the charge of embezzling \$5827 in 1908, he said that he and a man named Spaulding had built the Idaho Northern Railroad. The pair sold out to a company, and when he and Spaulding came to divide the purchase price, Spaulding deducted this sum from the amount due to him, on the ground that the bank had made overcharges for interest and the matter was to be settled later by mutual agreement. Witness said he presumed that the adjustment had not been made, and thus appeared as a deficit.

A sum of \$375 that cashier Wymans alleged was interest on a \$25,000 loan that O'Neill got from the bank, and had him charge up to expense account. The bank had really referred to an interest charge on \$25,000 he had borrowed from the exchange National Bank. His bank got the Hood Lumber Co. His bank got eight per cent on the loan, though the matter was all done in his (O'Neill's) name and the interest charged against him.

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PROTECTORATE OVER MOROCCO

PARIS, March 31.—A despatch to the Matin from its Fez correspondent says that a treaty establishing a French protectorate over Morocco was signed yesterday by the Sultan.

MOTOR CAR BANDITS

Man Arrested in Trance Believed to Have Been Responsible for Outrages

PARIS, March 30.—The minister of justice, M. Briand, announced today that one of the motor car bandits who have been terrorizing the city and environs had been arrested at a Berck-sur-Mer. The bandit is alleged to be one of the robbers who killed a chauffeur at Villeneuve-St. Georges on March 25, held up a bank at Chantilly and killed two of the employees and wounded another, escaping with \$8,000.

Tragic Fate

WINNIPEG, Mar. 30.—Late this afternoon the police discovered the dead body of Miss Grace Brice, organist of the Maryland street Methodist church, who has been missing for 24 hours. She wandered away into the bush south of Crescentwood, got lost and died from exposure. She was aged 24, pretty, tall, but subject to fits of melancholy. She lived with her parents on Langside street.

OPPOSES SUBSIDY TO LINE IN B. C.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Averse to Federal Aid to Canadian Northern Pacific Lines in This Province

OTTAWA, Ont., March 23.—This morning Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected to the bill granting a subsidy to the Canadian Northern Pacific for a line from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver on the ground that the line is wholly in the province of British Columbia, and that the contract between the company and the government of British Columbia gave full control of tolls to the province.

There was considerable discussion on this. Premier Borden holding that the railway commission would have jurisdiction over all through traffic. If any difficulty should arise it could be dealt with by general enactment rather than by special legislation. He further argued that the text of the agreement between the Canadian Northern and the province did not take the railway out of the jurisdiction of the railway commission. The railway agreed not to avail itself of its right to appeal to that commission and to submit to the tolls imposed by the province, but it recognized the board's authority and the other parties could appeal to the railway commission. If the province desired local rates to be lower than those prescribed by the railway commission, and if the railway agreed to accept such rates, why should not such an agreement be permitted?

Hon. Mr. Graham offered an amendment to impose the Dominion jurisdiction on the line. This was lost on division.

In considering the subsidy for the Canadian Northern Alberta line between Edmonton and Yellowhead pass, Hon. Mr. Cochrane said that the railway officials had a line of a grade of four-tenths of one per cent, and that he asserted that it was on the whole a superior location to that of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The House worked late, mainly on the various subsidy bills. The senate amendments to the Highway bill were rejected.

BAIL OF \$10,000

Hindu Alleged to Have Voted in Provincial Elections Comes Up for Hearing

VANCOUVER, March 30.—Houssein Rahim, a Hindu real estate agent of Vancouver, was brought before Magistrate Shaw in the police court this morning charged with perjury. After the charge had been stated his worship fixed bail at \$10,000 and adjourned the case until Monday.

The detectives who made the arrest also executed a warrant of search of the effects of Rahim. To a representative of the press this morning Detective Thompson said:

"We found among Rahim's papers a quantity of I. W. W. literature, also a petition signed by a number of Hindus for the removal of Mayor Findlay from office."

Rahim was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Arthur Sampson, chief of the provincial police of this city, and executed by Detectives Thompson and Lewis of the city force. The warrant alleges that Houssein Rahim did on the 14th day of September, 1911, swear falsely before William E. Flumerfelt in that he was a qualified elector in the Vancouver electoral district.

The maximum penalty for conviction on such a charge is fourteen years imprisonment.

MINERS FAVOR A SETTLEMENT

Indications That British Coal Strike Will Be Terminated by End of Present Week at Latest

MEN VOTING FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK

Great Preponderance of Ballots in Favor of Finding Solution for Industrial Paralysis in Old Country

LONDON, March 30.—Although a week must elapse before any of the collieries are re-opened, even if the miners' decision is favorable to a termination of the coal strike indications afforded by the ballots thus far taken are that a large majority of the men will vote for resumption of work.

This enables the country to face with comparative equanimity the prospect of a continuance of another week of the industrial distraction.

With hardly any exception leaders of the miners are counselling the men to vote for a resumption and although some districts are balancing contrary to this advice, the figures so far received, show a great preponderance in favor of a settlement.

PRINCE RUPERT HARBOR

Limits are Defined by Announcement Appearing in Canadian Gazette

OTTAWA, March 30.—Today's gazette announces the limits of Prince Rupert harbor. It is to comprise all waters of Prince Rupert harbor, including Tucker Inlet, Lake Wainwright and tributary waters connecting and tributary waters enclosed between the mainland and a line drawn north true across Veau Passage, true through the east tangent of Dundas point, a line drawn north and south true through the west tangent of Snider Rocks, a line drawn east and west true through the south tangent of Holland Island, and a line drawn north 5.0 east and south 33.0 west true through the east tangent of Leer Point.

WANT HIGHER RATE OF PAY

Number of Men Engaged on Construction of C. N. P. Railway Are Dissatisfied and Quit Work

TROUBLE IS SAID TO BE SPREADING

KAMLOOFS, B.C., Mar. 30.—Dissatisfaction among the men engaged in construction work in the C.N.P. camps from Savona to Lytton culminated yesterday in the men going out on strike. They demand three dollars for an eight hour day and board to be provided for five dollars weekly. The present scale is two and a half for ten hours day and board six dollars.

The camps of the Shact company and McDonald Bros., west and north of this city are not affected but the trouble is spreading and it is expected their men will also join the strikers. Fifteen men left McDonald's camp yesterday and men are leaving by train all along the line. Placards giving notice of the strike have been posted all through the city and district appealing to laborers to abstain from going to work in the camps. The work all along the grade is well advanced.

TOUR OF B. C.

Winnipeg Business Men Will Visit the Coast During May and June

WINNIPEG, March 30.—It was decided last night by members of the executive and trade expansion committee and of the industrial bureau to postpone western business men's trip to Great Britain. The resolution was unanimously carried that the trade expansion committee be requested to arrange for an all-British Columbian tour in May and June, and to report to the executive of the industrial bureau. The trip is, if carried out, to go in special direct through to British Columbia and make a trip to Prince Rupert.

PLATFORM ASSAULT

Crushed Man Attempts to Kill U. S. Senator With a Club

WAUKEGON, Wis., Mar. 30.—U. S. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, barely escaped with his life this afternoon when Charles Schomgita attacked him with a club while the senator was speaking. His assailant was sitting near the stage and in the midst of the senator's speech leaped to the platform, taking a club from under his coat as he jumped and swung instantly at the senator's head.

One of the men on the stage, Judge F. C. Harting, was quicker than the maniac, however, and with a blow to the chin, knocked Schomgita off the stage before the blow landed. The senator, who did not see his danger, was unaware of the trouble until the man was being overpowered by the audience.

Bounding Up Outlaws

HILLSVILLE, Mar. 30.—With detectives close on the trail of Sidney Allen, ringleader of the Allen clanmen, and his nephew Wesley Edwards, prospects looked were that before daybreak the two outlaws would be captured and the entire band would be in custody to await trial for murder.

BUILDING ACTIVITY SHOWS INCREASE

Value of Structures for Which Permits Were Issued in March is Record for the City of Victoria

With the exception of February last— in which the permit for the additions to the legislative buildings to cost \$1,000,000 was issued—March has proven the banner month for building activity in Victoria's history. Permits for structures of an aggregate value of \$861,770 were issued, compared with totals of \$271,841 for the same month a year ago, and \$244,780 for the same month in 1910. To date this year permits for buildings of an aggregate value of \$2,852,725 have been issued, compared with \$614,340 for the first quarter a year ago, an increase of \$2,238,385, or 365 per cent.

The comparison of the permits and value thereof for the first three months of the year with the corresponding period in the two previous years is as follows:

	1912	1911	1910
January	\$ 219,865	\$121,435	\$128,935
February	1,671,970	122,940	151,750
March	861,770	278,465	244,780
Total	\$2,852,725	\$614,340	\$525,465

The total number of permits issued during the month was sixty-four compared with 121 for the same month a year ago, but the permit for the new Belmont block costing \$400,000 swelled the aggregate value of the structures for which permits were issued this month.

The aggregate value of structures erected last year was \$4,026,315. To date this year the figures show structures of a value of \$2,852,725, or more than half of the amount for the entire twelve months of last year.

Third Term Candidate

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—The issue between Theodore Roosevelt and the present national administration was emphasized by a speech which the former president made here tonight. The railroad rate bill passed by the present congress and the Lorimer case furnished the theme for his speech. With the visit to Detroit, which he reached after an all day ride from the west, Col. Roosevelt's campaign tour of the central states virtually came to an end, as he expects to make no stops on the return trip to New York.

REALTY CHANGES HANDS

The Market for Outside and Inside Properties Continues to be Firm

One important deal which has recently been completed was the sale of 119 acres at Cedar Hill, part of the Irvine estate. This property, which was sold for a figure approximately \$125,000, was put through the market by the Shaw Real Estate company and Alvo von Alvensleben, Ltd. A Vancouver syndicate purchased this property and already have the surveyors at work preparatory to placing it on the market as a subdivision. The Shaw Real Estate company is also responsible for the sale of the Miller property at Cedar Hill, which took place recently. This property comprising about 40 acres, brought a high figure. The same firm has sold during the year, 15 acres in Gordon Head for \$15,500, a semi-business lot in Victoria West for \$15,500; two lots on Oak Bay avenue, a piece of acreage in Saanich, and several smaller properties.

CRITICISM OF G. T. P. COMPANY

Financial Measure is Passed, But Not Until After Severe Strictures are Made on the Transcontinental

HOUSE COMPLETES BUSINESS OF SESSION

Legislation to Provide for Tariff Commission Becomes Effective—Grain Bill Goes Through with Amendments

OTTAWA, March 30.—The house met at 11 o'clock this morning. The senate amendments to the tariff commission bill were considered, Hon. Mr. White in moving to accept one of them making appointments during pleasure instead of for a term of years, and to reject one directing the commission to make a special report when an application for an increase of tariff was requested. The Liberals defended the senate action but the motion carried on division.

The senate amendments to the grain bill were accepted.

Mr. Pugsley on a motion to go into supply assailed the choice of the International Waterways commission. The house tonight closed up its business. In the evening the Grand Trunk financial bill has been passed after severe strictures had been passed on the conduct of the railway and the general manager, Mr. Hays. Hon. Mr. Borden and Mr. Graham concurred in criticizing the company but the house took the ground that a flow of capital must not be checked, and that the grievance of the men must be met by direct legislation, not by indirect methods.

"BETTER TIMES"

President Taft Tells Philadelphia Audience He is Not a Reactionary But a Progressive

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—President Taft was in an optimistic frame of mind tonight when he faced several hundred members of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce. He told them he believed they were on the eve of better times, that things were growing better and that he believed there would be no great coal strikes. He said he had no jurisdiction in settling strikes and that he knew enough to wait and see if he were welcome, rather than to go "battering in" on a matter between parties who knew their rights. The president said he was not a reactionary, but was a progressive, that he was not a pessimist, but an optimist.

This was the first of several addresses the president made here tonight. In the Bellevue-Stratford hotel he addressed the society of Philadelphia. Later in the evening the president went to the Horticultural hall nearby.

STILL AT LARGE

No Trace of Men Who Killed Two Motorists and Wounded a Third

PORTLAND, Ore., March 30.—Today's search for the highway men who last night shot and killed two members of a motor car party and seriously injured a third upon the refusal of the party to stop, resulted in nothing tangible. The only real feature of the day's search by a posse of 20 men from Clackamas and Multnomah counties was the questioning of two crawfish gatherers. A number of peculiar circumstances contributed to the suspicion which attached to the men, but they proved an alibi and were not molested.

The officers of the two counties appear to be as far from discovering the perpetrator of the crime as they were last night. The searchers have not a clue to work upon and are aiming "marking time," hoping that tomorrow will bring forth some development which will lead to the apprehension of the murderer or murderers. There is no reason to believe that more than two men were involved in the outrage.

SEIZE TRAM CARS

Attempt of Canadian Company to Impose Increased Fares Results in Disorders

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 30.—A renewal of the trouble between the general public and the tramway company came today, when crowds took possession of the cars, making the collection of fares impossible. A large force of police was sent out to maintain order, but the demonstrations were so serious that the entire tram service had to be suspended.

The trouble arose through an attempt by the company, which is a Canadian concern, to impose increased fares. There were serious disorders a month ago, but the authorities established a semblance of order, and the situation had been quiet for the last week.

With the approval and consent of the attorney-general, the chain gang system has been re-established at Vancouver.

COPPER SMELTER AT GRANBY BAY

Plant Costing \$1,000,000 to Be Commenced in May— Will Have a Capacity of 2000 Tons Daily

VANCOUVER, March 29.—Construction of a smelter with a treatment capacity of 2,000 tons daily at Granby Bay, Portland Canal district for the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, involving an expenditure of \$1,000,000, will be started in May. This was the official announcement made by F. M. Sylvester, general manager of the company, who is in the city. During the present year an equal amount will also be devoted to the development and equipment of the Hidden Creek mine at Granby Bay.

The site for the proposed reduction works, which will also treat custom ores, has already been graded. A surface tram will convey the ore from the mine to the smelter at tidewater. Although only 200 men were employed in underground work during the past winter, Mr. Sylvester expects that force on development and construction work this summer will reach a total of between 700 and 800. He stated that the recent increase in the price of copper has proved gratifying and profitable to his company. Its smelter at Grand Forks is running full blast, treating over 4,000 tons of ore daily, and the mines at Phoenix are also being operated to full capacity. The latest settlements on Granby Blister copper shipments to New York were on a basis of about 15 cents per pound.

EX-BANKER TELLS PLAUSIBLE TALE

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B. C. Timber As Assists

At the afternoon sitting of the court O'Neill said he had every reason to believe up to the day that the bank suspended that they could tide over their difficulties, as he always understood that the Day brothers, who were wealthy mining men, would see them through. They got into difficulties through various circumstances. In connection with the Laybe Lumber Co., which had an overdraft of about \$130,000 from the bank, Mr. Wall, one of the directors, had gone to New York to find a bond, but just at that time the great Coeur D'Alene forest fire occurred and it was impossible to float a timber bond of any kind. Finding the bank in difficulties he had himself turned over to assist it ten sections of timber in Oregon, British Columbia, which he valued at \$100,000 to \$200,000. He had turned in city property valued at \$500,000, \$500,000 and mining stock and bonds worth anywhere from \$20,000 to \$50,000. He had also turned over 40,000 acres of irrigation land on Spokane prairie. This left him "broke" and he had to go and borrow money to get out of Wallace. O'Neill said another thing that went against the bank was a loan of \$20,000 to the Harrison Box Co. When the concern started there was a good thrifty man at the head of it, and he had every confidence that it would turn out all right. But the man went to the bad and the business was wrecked, so that after loaning about \$20,000 on it it was turned over to him for about \$6000. Thus had another thing followed another.

"During 1909 and 1910 I believed myself to be fairly in equities and assets about \$700,000," said Mr. O'Neill, "all of which is gone."

Overdrafts of \$100,000

He added that the Days held 80 of the 100 shares in the bank and it was his belief that they would come to the rescue and tide them over that has caused him to hang on. They had been dealt with liberally, and in two years had been allowed overdrafts of not less than \$100,000. They had the assurance of Harry Day that every claim would be met, yet on April 19 he had told him that the best thing they could do was to close the bank, as they could not do anything. The state commissioner had afterwards told Mr. O'Neill that there was no reason why it should have been closed as there were 20 banks in the state in worse condition.

O'Neill admitted that one cause of the failure was his connection with the Carnegie Trust company of New York, which had failed in the same year. He had become connected with this company from endorsing a note of Mr. Wall, who had borrowed \$100,000 from them. He was asked to take some stock and act as a director, and, after looking into it, had decided to do so. Mr. Andrew Carnegie seemed to have no objection to the use of his name at the time, though he had objected afterwards, when the company was in the early part of 1911. O'Neill's competitors in the banking business in Idaho were quick to take advantage of it. They pointed out that Barney O'Neill was connected with the company and had a lot of money in it which he had lost. This shook confidence in the State Bank of Commerce; people withdrew their deposits, and everything had been all right previously he had a letter from Wymans, the bank cashier, to himself, written in February, in which he said everything was going along well.

Newspaper Campaign

After the bank failed he went to the receiver and asked him if there was anything he could do to straighten matters out. The receiver put him in, but Mr. Day had been there about a week that he objected that it would not do to have him around. He stayed in Wallace about a month, and it was suggested that he could handle some timber lands. He went to Spokane for that purpose and got in touch with a French firm with connections in Edmonton and Calgary. After some negotiations which realized nothing, he returned to Spokane. There he met a

railway contractor with a hundred horses and full equipment, who suggested to him that if he could use his connections and influence to raise a loan of \$12,000 in Edmonton they could take a twelve-mile contract for constructing the Canadian Northern. They succeeded in making the necessary financial arrangements, and they came to Vancouver to bid for the contract, but owing to there being no railway buildings in the United States, they found competitors very numerous, and they were bidding at a price so low that Mr. O'Neill's partner decided they could not compete, and left it alone. This happened in July last, and since that time O'Neill had remained in Vancouver. Things went all right till August, when the Spokesman Review of Spokane started a campaign against him. They had a Sunday issue with full-page photographs, and the result of their agitation was that extradition proceedings were taken against him. At one time the Spokesman Review had been friendly to him, but he had invested \$45,000 in the Inland Sentinel, an opposition paper, and since that time the Review had been bitter against him. He got the information that they were going after him, and he determined to stay in Vancouver, and brought his family there.

AVERSE TO GRANTING VOTES TO WOMEN

Imperial House of Commons' Defeat of Conciliation Bill Due to Recent Strenuous Suffragette Methods

LONDON, March 28.—By a vote of 222 to 208 the House of Commons tonight rejected the conciliation bill on its second reading. This measure aimed at conferring the right to vote upon every woman possessed of the household qualification and would enfranchise one million women. Announcement of the result was received with deafening cheering. Last year a similar bill passed the second reading stage by a vote of 256 to 88, and was referred to a committee of the whole house, making no further progress. The reversal in the views of the members is attributed to the recent window smashing tactics of the militant suffragettes.

The bill is a privilege measure not backed by the government and in recording their votes the members were not restrained by party considerations. The debate presented the novel spectacle of members of the cabinet taking opposite sides. The Prime Minister strongly opposed the bill on the ground that there was no evidence that it was desired by a majority of the men or women in the country and in his opinion the proposed change would be injurious to the best interests of women and fraught with the gravest consequences to future good government.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, on the other hand gave it as his opinion that the enfranchisement of women would neither injure the state nor the house, but would benefit both, as had been proved in all countries where it had been tried. Although there is no doubt that resentment over the window smashing resulted in the transfer of many votes that otherwise would have been given in favor of the conciliation bill, an analysis of the vote shows that its defeat in the final instance was due directly to the attitude of the Nationalists, not one of whom voted in its favor. Forty-one Nationalists voted against the bill and ten abstained from voting. It is understood the attitude of the Nationalists was to prevent a waste of preliminary time over subsequent stages of the bill to avoid the risk of delaying the introduction of the Home Rule Bill.

HOME RULE BILL

Mr. John Redmond Accepts Government's Message Unreservedly

LONDON, March 28.—At a private meeting of his supporters this week John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, announced his whole-hearted acceptance of the terms of the government's Irish home rule bill. He said that barring unforeseen events, the measure probably would be passed through parliament by the beginning of September.

Revoke Telephone Franchise

TACOMA, March 28.—The city commission yesterday revoked the franchise of the Home Telephone company of Puget Sound. Within sixty days all poles and wires belonging to that concern, now controlled by the Puget Telephone and Telegraph company, must be removed from the city's streets. The property was bought in November by the Sun set company for \$550,000, its debts being about \$2,000,000. The systems were combined the night following the sale which it has been charged was in violation of the understanding by which the city sanctioned the sale.

Senator Vindicated

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Lorimer of Illinois won today vindication at the hands of the special committee of eight senators who had finished a second investigation of his election by the Illinois legislature in 1909. The committee which voted five to three on all vital points, completely exonerated him. Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman referred to in the investigation as "the man who put Lorimer over," also got a vindication by the committee. It had been charged that Hines raised a corruption fund of \$100,000 to elect Lorimer to the senate.

Premier Borden's Movements

OTTAWA, March 28.—As soon as the session comes to an end Premier Borden and Mrs. Borden will go to Hot Springs, Va., where he has already spent holidays. Mrs. Borden will go to New York for Easter and the pre-

mier will join her there, both proceeding to the Hot Springs.

Phillips Wins

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Philadelphia Nationals, 7; Washington Americans, 6.

Beel Throws Coleman

SEATTLE, Wash., March 28.—Fred Beel of Wisconsin, the light heavyweight champion wrestler, won his match with Frank Coleman, of Omaha, last night by superior strength. Beel won the first fall in 87 minutes, with a front half nelson and an arm lock. In the second bout, which lasted 23 minutes, Coleman was badly exhausted, all the time and was badly exhausted. Beel won this with an arm and neck hold.

Dixon Matched With Attell

ANACONDA, Mont., March 28.—Tommy Dixon announced tonight that he had received a telegram from his manager at San Francisco, stating that Dixon had been signed for a match with Abe Attell there April 24.

American Wins

LIVERPOOL, Eng., March 28.—Harry Lewis, the American welterweight and Harry Mansfield of London, fought twenty rounds here tonight. Lewis won the decision on points.

BEAUTIFIER OF CITIES HERE

Continued from Page 1

done so much for the beautifying of the working-class districts in England, not merely in connection with his own immense works, but generally. Speaking to a representative of the Colonist last evening on the development of the love of the city beautiful in Europe and America, Mr. Mawson said:

"There has been remarkable progress during recent years in the beautification of the great cities of the world, and a realization of the part which the love of art plays in our lives, however much we may have overlooked its promptings in our rush for wealth. In the Old Land we have been doing a great deal in the overcoming of the disadvantages which we have allowed to accumulate around us by the ignoring of the calls of our artistic sense. We have been in London and other large cities of England not only looking to the provision of breathing spaces but to the clearing out of the slums which we have suffered to grow in our midst.

"On this continent I find that while we have been removing the slum room have been creating it, and creating it perhaps in an even worse form than we have. I am hoping that before it is too late the people of Canada and of the United States will realize, especially when they see what is being done in the home land, that they should at once tackle this problem and

Wipe Out the Slums

of their cities. It can be done more easily now, and open spaces can be provided for more economically and efficiently than is likely to be the case years hence.

"The practise in the Old Country, where the people have awakened to their duties to themselves, is to purchase areas of land, miles out in the directions in which their city is growing, holding them for a future day when these will be in the midst of a thickly-settled community. Victoria may seem today a long way from the slum condition, but in the city which I am assured, you will have here you will find the slum springing into being if you do not take heed. You are in an exceptional position, and there is no reason why there ever should be any such condition if your city authorities are watchful and start out, as I understand they are doing, to make this an even more beautiful city than nature has made it."

By a coincidence there appears in the current number of The World's Work an appreciative article on Mr. Mawson and his work, in the course of which the writer states:

"Even where English towns have been built regardless of artistic form, Mr. Mawson, in the most skilful, if not, courteously revolutionary, manner, suggests a way out of what appears stubbornest obstacles. Original in ideas and boldly in advance of the times, his eye sees everywhere the possibility of fine design gathering together the elements of color and line. One might look upon him as a kind of high priest or adjuster of civic art to the city needs for the general enrichment and ease of a nation's life, by which the human hunger for, and heritage of, beauty may be satisfied. In the awakening of Englishmen to the great advantage of the city beautiful, Mr. Mawson unwaveringly asserts that his growing realization will not only contribute to health, improved transit circulation and beauty, but likewise to social progress in some of its most beneficent issues. To Mr. Mawson's abilities as a lecturer on town and garden-city planning audiences testify with unqualified admiration. He has the charm of a pleasant and facile delivery, coupled with what Matthew Arnold used to call the soberest quality of an exponent of any subject, lucidity, in unravelling what required no small gifts of imagination and preciseness of statement."

Tomorrow Mr. Mawson will be taken around the city and out to Mount Douglas Park by Alderman Cuthbert, and in the afternoon arrangements will be made to have him meet the mayor and as many of the aldermen as can be assembled in order to outline to them the results of his tour of the city.

Victoria Land District—District of The Islands.

Take notice that L. S. Higgs of South Pender Island, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following lands commencing at a post planted fifty feet north of the foot of the Public Wharf, Bedford Harbour, South Pender, and including fifty lineal feet of foreshore on either side of the wharf. LEWIS LEONARD SPALDING HIGGS. Dated March 23, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of The Islands.

Take notice that L. S. Higgs of South Pender Island, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the west end of an island at the east end of South Pender Island, and known as Blunder Island, and including the whole of the said island, being four acres, more or less. LEWIS LEONARD HIGGS. March 23, 1912.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008 10 Government St.

Easter Week

AT

Campbell's

It is every woman's ambition to appear at her best at all times. At EASTER TIME this natural desire is intensified. With the shop windows blooming with beautiful apparel, every magazine and newspaper filled with style talk, the woman of moderate resources is tempted beyond her means. The first thought is style and with many the next thought must be economy. Discerning women naturally turn to "Campbell's" and those of experience know that they can purchase stylish suits, coats, dresses, and the hundred and one little extras that go to make up the feminine outfit at strictly moderate prices.

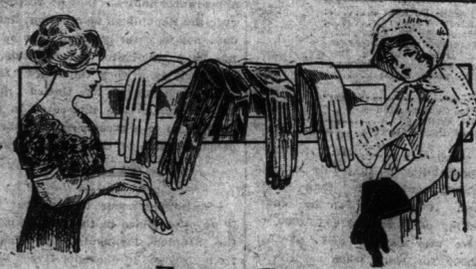


Easter Coats

Many new and smart ideas are introduced into this season's Coats, both in material and embellishment. There are severely plain Tweed Coats, Black and Navy Sicilian Dust Coats, Wool-Taffeta Coats, Black Lace Coats, Blue Serges, Silk and Satin Coats, Coats in Black Voile and Black and White Check Coats.

Waists and Blouses

Dainty Lace Waists, the kind of Waists one would see in the shops of Paris. Marquisette Waists with high necks, side frills and long sleeves. Semi-tailored Muslin Waists and hosts of plain tailored. Pongee Waists also.



Easter Gloves

You can depend on the quality—we guarantee the fit—White and Grey Washable Chamois Gloves, 2-dome, per pair **90¢**
The "Lily" Glace Kid Gloves, all shades, 2-dome, per pair **\$1.00**
Perrin's 2-Dome Glace Kid Gloves, fine quality, pair **\$1.25**
Maggiore Kid Gloves, in black, white, tan, mode, navy, grey and mauve, per pair **\$1.50**
Maggiore Kid Gloves of extra fine quality 3 pearl dome fasteners, per pair **\$1.75**
Trefousse Kid Gloves, 2-dome, all shades, per pair **\$1.50**
Trefousse Kid Gloves, P-K kid, 2 pearl dome fasteners, per pair **\$2.00**
Dent's Suede Gloves, 3 dome fasteners, in black, grey and brown, per pair **\$1.50**
Dent's Heavy Kid Gloves in tan, 2 dome fasteners, per pair **\$1.50**
Jouvin and Trefousse Suede Gloves in black, grey, white and brown, 2 dome fasteners, per pair **\$1.50**
Fowne's White Washable Kid Gloves, 2 dome, in white only, per pair **\$1.50**
Fowne's and Trefousse 12-button kid Gloves in brown, white and tan, per pair **\$2.50**
Trefousse 16-button, in white, pink, sky and champagne per pair **\$3.25**
Fowne's 16-button Suede Gloves, in black, white, champagne and grey, per pair **\$2.75**
Trefousse long white Washable Chamois Gloves, per pair **\$1.75**
Kaiser Silk Gloves in wrist or elbow length, per pair **60¢**

Easter Suits

"Campbell's" Suits have achieved added beauty this season owing to the introduction of many graceful little touches new to tailored suits. They are shown in all the newest fabrics including whipcords, the new browns and the very popular plain and striped cream serges.

Easter Dresses

Our exclusive models in Dresses are as individual as our tailored Suits. Materials include spotted foulards, silks, plain shot taffetas and the ever serviceable panamas and serges. Only the prettiest and most becoming styles are shown.

Easter Neckwear

Ladies who admire really dainty Neckwear will be delighted with "Campbell's" offerings. Jabots of fine lawn with embroidered and pretty lace trimming. Prices 75¢ down to **35¢**
Jabots of fine lawn and marquisette edged with best imitation Baby Irish lace, \$1.75 to **90¢**
Cascades and Side Frills in all the new shapes in all-net or lawn with lace and embroidered edgings. Prices \$3.50 down to **50¢**
Ascot Stocks in plain and fancy vestings, colored stripes and hand embroidered. Prices 90¢ to **35¢**
Wash Collars, with or without Jabots, lace trimmed and embroidered, side effect and straight. Prices \$1.75 to **35¢**
Coat Collars and Cuffs, in fine pique and linen, plain or lace trimmed. Prices up from **50¢**
Pique Coat Facings, "Campbell's" price **25¢**
Stand-up Linen Collars, very large choice, in plain, embroidered and French Kepp. Prices 35¢ down to **15¢**
Hand Embroidered Linen Collars, very large, 75¢ to **35¢**



Parasols

Plain Silk Parasols, extra good frames with fashionable handles. All the new shades are here. Price **\$2.75**
Fancy Silk and Striped Parasols in light or dark shades, \$3.50 to **\$2.75**
Colored Silk Parasols lined with black spotted net and edged with black trimming. Prices from **\$4.75**
Space will not permit of our mentioning our many other Parasols.

New Scarfs and Veils

Lovely Satin Scarfs in all shades, with colored linings and fringed all round.
Stoles—Exquisite Stoles in the glorious combination of Ostrich Feather and Crepe de Chene. Other Stoles in simpler effects at correspondingly lower prices.
Chantilly Lace Veils in black and white, from only **50¢**
Silk Shetland Veils, in black, white, navy, alic blue and green. Prices from **90¢**
Russian Net and Fancy Mesh Veils in black, white, brown, navy and black and white. Prices from **25¢**

Campbell's

The last few days have brought us many handsome new models in Suits, Coats and Dresses.

The last few days have brought us many handsome new models in Suits, Coats and Dresses.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$3.00
To the United States \$2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE RIGHT HON. H. L. BORDEN

The government at Ottawa has been but a little over six months in power and has made good beyond even the hopes of its most enthusiastic supporters. Mr. Borden has proved himself a prime minister endowed with a considerable degree of courage, possessed of a broad outlook and of statesmanlike ability. He has met the criticism of his opponents fearlessly. His policy of giving clean government to the people is being pursued without fear or favor and he is winning the respect of many who in years gone past have been among his bitterest political antagonists.

The record of the session which will end on Monday, has been one of business accomplished. It contrasts more than favorably with sessions of the past. Looked at from a British Columbia standpoint this province has more reason to congratulate itself than ever before. Substantial sums of money have been set aside for necessary works of development commensurate with the growth of the west. For these we have to thank the broad national vision of the ministry now in power. Mr. Borden and his colleagues are determined to develop Canada so that she can take the place which the virility of her people and the wealth of her resources entitle her to in the comity of nations which goes to make up the British empire.

Upon no question has the fearlessness and statesmanlike acumen of Mr. Borden been more apparent than in his stand respecting the future naval policy of the Dominion. The decision to consult the Admiralty must commend itself to the people of this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will be remembered, also consulted the Admiralty but he did not follow out the advice which was given to him. We think we can safely predict that whatever the officials at Whitehall will say will be placed in concrete form and subjected to the people of the Dominion for their verdict. Mr. Borden has subscribed to the doctrine that it is not sufficient just to provide enough vessels for the defence of the country in case of attack but that it is also necessary to have an efficient and powerful fleet so that substantial assistance can be given to the motherland when she is in danger. His minister of Marine, Mr. Hazen, says that when the Empire is at war, Canada is also at war. This is the self respecting doctrine which will commend itself to all Canadians as opposed to the optional neutrality advocated by the former Liberal government.

It is because he takes his stand on similarly broad national grounds that the present prime minister is continually growing in popularity. The policy of establishing great national ports with suitable drydocks is one which particularly commends itself to a people living on the seaboard. There are many indications that the federal government is fully alive to the growing importance of this section of the Dominion and that we out here may expect in the future to receive adequate recognition of our tremendous progress.

There is little doubt that the past session must have been a trying one for Mr. Borden. New to the responsibilities of the great office which he holds he has evinced a grasp of the situation which is inspiring alike to his followers and the country generally. The rest which he goes to seek during the Easter holidays has been well earned, and we hope that he will return to his duties more than ever able to carry out the great task to which he has been assigned by the will of the people.

THE PEACE RIVER LANDS

The Vancouver Sun, says that the Dominion Government will consider during the recess the propriety of handing back to this province, the 3,500,000 acres of land in the Peace River Country selected by the late Government in pursuance of the terms of the Settlement Act of 1884. We shall be very glad if this proves to be the case, and shall be even more pleased if the government decides to hand over this area to the province. As many new-comers may be unfamiliar with the facts of the case, it may be mentioned that the province agreed in 1884 to give the present E. & N. land grant to the Dominion to secure the construction of a railway on the Island, also the railway belt, namely, a strip forty miles wide across the province, along the route of the Canadian Pacific, and 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River Country to be selected by the Dominion Government in aid of the transcontinental railway. The railway belt and the Peace River land

was to belong to the Dominion. No selection of the latter area was made until a few years ago, when Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, sent out surveyors and selected a rectangular block on both sides of the Peace and immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the province.

It has always seemed to the Colonist very unjust that this land should belong to the Dominion and that the cost of opening it up with roads, the erection of the necessary public buildings and the maintenance of schools should be paid for by the province, and we have urged for many years that the Dominion should surrender its claim.

LOOKING AHEAD

The next five years apparently will be the great railway era in British Columbia. The programme of the provincial government, disclosed and in contemplation, will ensure the construction of a great railway mileage and the consequent expenditure of very large sums of money in work and materials. We look for the completion of fully 3000 miles within the period named, and the inception and possible completion of at least 1000 miles more. These figures are arrived at in the following manner:

Construction now in sight:	Miles.
Canadian Pacific.....	204
Kootenay Central.....	100
Lines in Okanagan.....	200-300
Lines on Vancouver Island.....	525
Y. P. to Vancouver.....	180
Kamloops to Kelowna.....	200-225
Lines on Vancouver Island.....	180
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	250
Kettle River Valley.....	250
Great Eastern to Ft. George.....	500
Great Northern and others including sundry branch lines and allowance for underestimates of main lines.....	325
Total.....	3000
Probable Construction:	Miles.
Bute Inlet Railway.....	450
Railway to Peace River.....	450
Total.....	1000

The probability is that this mileage is underestimated rather than overestimated. It will call for the enormous outlay of at least \$100,000,000, to which we may safely add another \$100,000,000 for work which will be brought about as the result of the construction of these railways. In this we include the establishment of terminal facilities, the building of towns, the construction of public works which the railways will necessitate and the enterprises which the new lines of transportation will bring into existence. Thus we have in sight as the direct consequence of railway construction within the province an expenditure which is certain to exceed \$250,000,000 and may easily reach \$300,000,000, most of which will be made within the next five years and all within the next seven years at the most, unless unforeseen contingencies arise.

Here then we have the foundation of a period of great business activity, an activity unprecedented we think in the history of America. One result of it will be the influx of many thousands of people into the province. The next five or six years will be a period of high wages, plenty of work and active speculation. But it is obvious that the agencies which will produce this condition cannot be indefinitely prolonged. We must have population and labor-emplying industries, and herein we think we see the most difficult problem which the governments, federal and provincial, have to face. Fortunately the railway companies will be keenly interested in co-operating with the governments. The problem of agricultural and industrial development seems to be one with which the governments must concern themselves at the earliest possible day. The transportation problem no longer presents any serious difficulties, but colonization and the turning to the best account of our great natural resources in such a way and so speedily, that at the close of the era of great railway construction there may be no half in the general advance, is not altogether easy. Yet it must be grappled with and we believe it can be handled successfully. We speak of it only that we may all have it in mind.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION

The interest of Canadians in the politics of their neighbors is naturally very great, and as Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is by all odds the most picturesque figure in the public life of the United States, his course of action is a topic upon which many people in the Dominion will have fairly well defined opinions, and this all the more so because his candidature for the Republican nomination for the presidency is something unique in the history of that country, and, like all things that are unique, may have some special significance. President Washington refused a third term, and because of that devotion to hero-worship, which the people of the United States exhibit to a greater degree than any other modern people—albeit they have as many heroes at any given time as the Romans had gods—Washington's decision came in the course of time to be a part of the unwritten law. Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged this in his letter written near the close of his second term, when he stated that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for a third term. This declaration, like a conveyance made without consideration, was only morally binding upon

him, and circumstances might easily be imagined under which it was his duty to treat it as void. A general might declare that he would never again lead the armies of his country, and yet an emergency might arise in which patriotism would compel him to do so. Hence we are unable to regard Mr. Roosevelt as guilty of a breach of good faith by consenting that his name shall be placed before the Republican convention.

We do think, however, that in actively campaigning for his own nomination, he has taken a course that cannot be defended. If he had contented himself with saying that, if his party offered him the nomination he would accept it, his position could have been impressive; but when he descended from this stand and engaged in an active canvass for votes in his own behalf, he became one of a number of agitators striving to accomplish an object to which he had only a short time ago declared himself to be unalterably opposed. This is a course of action which seems to us to be indefensible.

We judge of a man by his conduct, and Mr. Roosevelt has shown himself to be governed by no fixed principles in respect to what is regarded as the highest attribute of citizens in his country. A man without fixed principles, of individuality, of exalted self-appreciation, of unusual aggressiveness, and in the enjoyment of great popularity, is a factor in the life of the nation to an extent it is difficult to estimate. Present appearances indicate that he will not secure the Republican nomination; but this does not necessarily mean that he will not be a candidate for election. Mr. Roosevelt is a very important factor in the politics of the United States, and Canadians are interested in what he may do to a greater extent than any people outside of the United States.

SAANICH

Did it ever occur to you that there is no other place in the world just like the Saanich Peninsula. It contains from sixty to seventy-five square miles—that is, if you include all the area lying east of a line joining Saanich Inlet and Esquimalt Harbor, for Victoria is on the Peninsula, and it all the sinuosities of the coast are measured, it must have more than a mile of water frontage for every mile of its area. It has its own mountains, not very big, but very picturesque. It has its lakes, not very big, but all very pretty. It has its meandering streams. It has its broad fields, its giant forests, its smiling farms, its wildernesses, where the deer roam. From a thousand points beautiful landscapes are spread before the eye. It has beaches on which the sea water is warm enough for bathing. Its soil will grow to perfection almost anything you care to plant. It has the finest climate in the world. Saanich—it is going to be the home of many thousands of people, for there is nothing else quite like it anywhere.

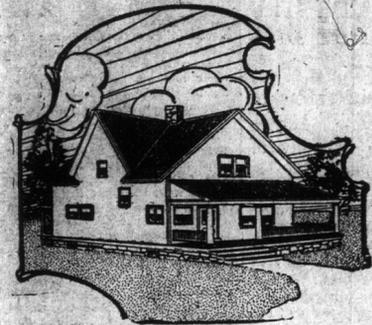
Most people do not know that the Bishop of Falkland Islands has the most extensive see of any Anglican prelate. The islands themselves are small, but the bishopric embraces the greater part of South America. By the way, we think the Falkland Islands are rated by the Admiralty as a man-of-war.

It is said that the Industrial Workers of the World propose to move to Mexico and set up a new republic, if it were not for the international complications which might arise, we could wish that they would do so, in order that the rest of mankind might see what sort of a job they could make of it. The chances are that they would find it much easier to talk of governing than to govern.

There is a growing fear that Capt. Scott's party has met with disaster in the Antarctic continent, although Sir Ernest Shackleton and most experts are convinced that he is remaining in the south for purposes of scientific exploration. There is talk of despatching a relief expedition. The Antarctic winter is now approaching, and this, naturally, adds to the uneasiness, not to say anxiety, that is felt in some quarters.

The defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in the British House of Commons is undoubtedly due to the mad tactics of the militant suffragettes. The measure seemed very likely to be adopted by the House. It would have been defeated in the Lords, we suppose, but its final passage under the provisions of the Parliament Bill seemed to be assured. Then Mrs. Pankhurst and her associate fanatics got in their work, and the reform—if it is a reform—has been set back indefinitely.

It has been suggested in the New Brunswick Legislature, and a resolution has been passed to that effect, that the Dominion Parliament shall appropriate \$4,000,000 to agricultural and technical education in Canada, the grant to be distributed among the provinces on a per capita basis and to be continued for ten years. At least, that is how we understand the resolution. Four million dollars would be about 50 cents a head. British Columbia could make very good use of her share.

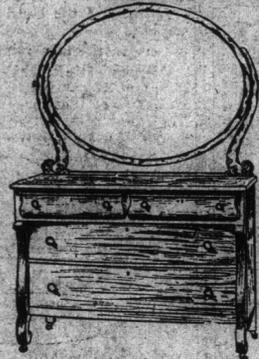


Home Sweet Home

Looks Cosy---Wish It Was Yours? Then Why Don't You Have One Just Like It?

Don't envy the other fellow—bring your ideas of what your "Home Sweet Home" is to be, right to this store. Here you'll find everything for your home—everything to make it just as cosy, inviting and comfortable as the one you have so often envied. Don't hesitate—don't put off coming—do it now. Come to this store and have your own "Home Sweet Home." Goods, prices and arrangements—all just to suit you.

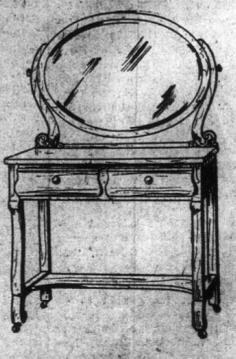
This Handsome 3 Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite Displayed on Our Fourth Floor



MAHOGANY DRESSER
Heavy Colonial style. Top 28 x 48. British bevel mirror 32 x 44. Highly polished. Matches Chiffonier and Dressing Table. Case contains 1 large and 2 small drawers. Same as above picture \$37.50



CHIFFONIER
Polished mahogany, heavy Colonial style. Size of top 40 x 34. British bevel mirror 18 x 30. Case contains 4 large drawers and 2 small drawers. Same as illustration above. \$77.50



DRESSING TABLE TO MATCH
Polished mahogany. Size of top 20 x 38. British bevel mirror 22 x 32. You can buy any of these pieces separately or in the set. Price of this table, same as above picture, is \$47.50
We have also a Sonnoe to match..... \$27.50

Ladies!

Why mar the appearance of your home with a carpet that shows the wear of time? We display a line of Carpets and Rugs that cannot be surpassed in quality, style or price.



Folding Go-Cart. \$3.25
This is a well made Go-Cart. Frame is of steel, with wooden body. Rubber tires. Folds in ONE MOTION. GOOD VALUE. Same as picture.

Two Splendid Go-Cart Values For Monday Morning Shoppers



Folding Go-Cart. \$3.75 With Hood. \$4.75
This one is splendid value at the price. Come tomorrow morning and see these on our balcony, first floor. Folds in one motion. Same as picture.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

Tell Us How We Can Serve You Better

The about means them a the Rh that co the Rhi the co mounta city on they en peared. When Gaul, th Romans Chalons a battle atrocity there in antiquit said to lived b great e tle, for the Hu Europe, gained years la existenc fight w name h Merovin In th establish The Sa tribe, M the coast the Rh whose s Franks age. F reign qu not prom twentiet tivity, v modern upon by If w who mo race, fro spirit of haps, any He was control, physical master of their tre to his st teries of ilies amo time imm Of these other wa the Burg Clothide character of their r deserves next wee career of The head an garius, w of Roma and settl by a ser ritory to spoils of among th which th besought king dire present a Bishop ca and othe liminary vase mig customa diers gla one of th "Thou sh thee," an vase. Th up the pie to the B patience, sembled that he r who had Clovis ch equipmen upon the it up, wh above his neck of th from his to the vas expected, to cherish ture of hi rible, that thereafter none of th the victim sonal cou tion and such that spired the The in est, as it s regarded t king was among eq lutism be Teutonic strength

An Hour with the Editor

THE STORY OF FRANCE

The Franks are first heard of in history about sixteen hundred years ago. The name means free men. Roman historians speak of them as among the Barbarians, who worried the Rhenish frontier of Gaul, at times invading that country. One of their expeditions crossed the Rhine not far from its mouth, swept over the country to the Pyrenees, crossed those mountains, marched through Spain, captured a city on the southeast of the peninsula, where they embarked in ships for Africa, and disappeared in the northern part of that Continent. When Attila, with his horde of Huns, overran Gaul, the Franks came to the assistance of the Romans and took part in the famous battle of Chalons, which destroyed the Hunnish host, a battle of which an old historian writes, "for atrocity, multitude, horror and stubbornness, there has not been the like in the records of antiquity." Three hundred thousand men are said to have been slain, but it is generally believed by modern writers that this number is a great exaggeration. It was a memorable battle, for not only was its result the extinction of the Huns as a formidable force in western Europe, but it was the last victory in Gaul, gained in the name of Rome. Twenty-four years later the Western Empire passed out of existence. Among those who took part in the fight was Meroveus, a Frank chieftain, whose name has been preserved as the founder of the Merovingian dynasty.

In the year 480 we find the Franks firmly established in Gaul, though not a united people. The Salian Franks, to which branch of the tribe Meroveus belonged, were settled near the coast; the Riparian Franks lived west of the Rhine. Meroveus had a son Childeric, whose son, Clovis, became king of the Salian Franks in 481. He was then fifteen years of age. For five years Clovis was content to reign quietly, probably because his youth did not prompt him to acts of ambition; but in his twentieth year he entered upon a life of activity, which resulted in the foundations of modern France being laid. Clovis is looked upon by the French as their first king.

If we would seek a character in history, who more completely typified the Teutonic race, from which he was descended, and the spirit of the age in which he lived than, perhaps, any one else, we might well select Clovis. He was courageous, passionate, impatient of control, ambitious, crafty, superstitious and physically powerful. That he made himself master of a people who prided themselves upon their freedom is of itself sufficient testimony to his strength of character. Among the mysteries of history is the existence of certain families among the Teutonic peoples, who, from time immemorial, have been regarded as royal. Of these the family of Meroveus was one. Another was the family of Gondebaud, King of the Burgundians. Gondebaud had a niece, Clothilde, a girl of rare beauty and strong character. She married Clovis, and the story of their romantic wooing, if so it may be called, deserves an article by itself and will be told next week. At present we shall deal with the career of Clovis as a king.

The first act of the youthful king was to head an expedition to the south against Sygarius, who preserved in some sort the shadow of Roman authority. Victory attended him, and settling himself at Soissons, he proceeded by a series of incursions into neighboring territory to increase his domain and treasure. The spoils of the Church formed rich booty, and among them was a vase of wonderful beauty, which the Bishop of Rheims valued highly. He besought Clovis to return it to him, and the king directed him to come to Soissons to be present at the distribution of the booty. The Bishop came accordingly, and when the money and other things of value were displayed preliminary to distribution, Clovis asked that the vase might be given to him in addition to his customary share. The greater number of soldiers gladly acceded to his request, whereupon one of them stepped before the king, saying: "Thou shalt only have what lot shall give thee," and whirling his battle axe, broke the vase. The king made no reply, but gathering up the pieces of the shattered vessel, gave them to the Bishop. The soldiers marvelled at his patience. A year later, they were again assembled and passed Clovis one after another that he might inspect their arms. When he who had broken the vase came before the king, Clovis chided him upon the condition of his equipment, and seizing his battle axe, threw it upon the ground; the soldier stooped to pick it up, whereupon Clovis swung his own axe above his head, and bringing it down upon the neck of the stooping soldier, severed his head from his body, exclaiming: "Thou didst thou to the vase at Soissons." The deed was so unexpected, the evidence that the king knew how to cherish his wrath was so strong, the nature of his revenge was so complete and terrible, that they so impressed his soldiers that thereafter they all stood in fear of him, for none of them ever knew when he might not be the victim of his displeasure; and yet his personal courage, the wisdom of his administration and his general sense of fairness were such that he won the confidence as well as inspired the dread of his people.

The incident just related is of great interest, as it shows the manner in which the Franks regarded their sovereigns up to that time. The king was simply "primus inter pares," the first among equals. If thereafter the idea of absolutism became engrained upon this ancient Teutonic idea, it was largely due to the strength of the personality of Clovis. The

turning point in the career of this monarch was his conversion to Christianity after the battle with the Allemani near Cologne. The day was going against Clovis and the Franks, when he was induced by one of his attendants to throw his cause upon the God of the Christians. The story is that Clovis called aloud in the midst of the battle to the God of Heaven, promising that, if given the victory, he and his people would believe and be baptized. How true this may be we do not know, but it is certain that the tide of battle was turned and the Franks gained a complete victory. Clovis hesitated about making good his vow, but finally did so, and with the greater part of his army was baptized. Three thousand of them refused to abandon Paganism and left the kingdom. Later for his services in suppressing Arianism, the Pope gave Clovis the title of "Most Christian King," which the rulers of France always claimed until the time of the Revolution.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The Religion of the Wise Men

We have read over and over again in the story of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth of how the Wise Men came out of the East to worship at the cradle of the divine Child, and most of us know that these Wise Men were the Magi, the priests of Zoroaster, who taught the people of Persia, long, long before the birth of Christ, to believe in a supreme God who would confer everlasting happiness upon all those who should follow the Golden Rule. Zoroaster was supposed to have brought the sacred books of Persia to the people of that country after he had sojourned in Paradise and received them from the hands of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

"The will of the Lord is the rule of Good" is the beginning of one of the principal prayers in the Avesta, and when we have read a little of this long-ago faith of a people whom we look upon now as having the nature of barbarians, we are astonished that there is so little in its tenets that conflicts with our own conception of religion. While, like all primitive peoples, the Iranian people believed in many things that we have relegated to the realm of the childishly supernatural, the foundation of their faith seems to be built on sound and sensible principles enough, and its ethics are generally acceptable and very beautiful.

We are told that Ahura-mazda created the universe by the magic of his word, and that it exists by the free play and equilibrium of opposing forces to which he gives activity, forces which existed for ages without coming into actual conflict. When this conflict did take place then good and evil were born, and the world as we know it took shape with the living things upon it, and Ahura-mazda created the Yazatas, guardian angels to defend mankind against the evil spirits, the Daevas. For a period of twelve thousand years victory will lie with first one power and then with another, but at the expiration of that time evil shall be finally and forever defeated, and good shall reign triumphant upon earth. The traditions enshrined in the sacred books of Iran announce the coming of three prophets. Did not the Wise Men, when they came to worship at the feet of Jesus, think a new prophet of their own faith had been born into the world?

"He who sows corn, sows good, and promotes the faith," reads the Gospel according to Zoroaster. "He nourishes the faith as fifty men would do rocking a child in the cradle, five hundred women giving it milk from their breasts. When the corn is created the Daevas leap, when it sprouts the Daevas lose courage, when the stem sets the Daevas weep, when the ear swells the Daevas flee. In the house where corn is mouldering the Daevas lodge, but when the corn sprouts, one might say that a hot iron is being turned round in their mouths." "For whoso eats not has no power to accomplish either a valiant work of religion, or to labor with valor, or yet to beget children valiantly: it by eating that the universe lives, and it dies from not eating." Hence it will be seen that the teachings of Zoroaster were conducive to thrifty husbandry.

Further we read: "The faithful follower of Zoroaster owes no obligation toward the impious men or toward a stranger, but is ever bound to render help to his coreligionist. He will give a garment to the naked, and by so doing will wound Zemaka, the demon of winter. He will never refuse food to the hungry laborer under pain of eternal torments, and his charity will extend even to the brute beasts: . . . he has duties toward them, and their complaints, heard in heaven, shall be fatal to him later on if he has provoked them. The cruel man who has ill-treated his ox or allowed his flocks to suffer shall be condemned to hell; and the killing of a hedgehog is not less severely punished—for does not a hedgehog devour the ants that steal the grain? The dog is in every sense a sacred animal—the shepherd's dog, the watch-dog, the hunting-dog, even the prowling dog. . . . For the rest the faithful Zoroastrian was bound to believe in his God, to offer to him the orthodox prayers and sacrifices, to be simple in heart, truthful, the slave of his pledged word, loyal in his smallest acts. If he had once departed from the right way he could return to it only by repentance and purification, accompanied by pious deeds, for instance, to restore impoverished land, to construct bridges over running water, to distribute implements of husbandry to pious men, or to build them a house, to give a pure and healthy maiden in marriage to a just man; these were so many means of expiation ap-

pointed by the prophet. Marriage was strictly obligatory, and seemed more praiseworthy in the proportion as the kinship existing between the married pair was the closer." This was particularly the case among the magi, the priests, and this fact accounts for the stories of the moral depravity of these men which have come down to us through the classical writers. In those days it was considered necessary for the members of the priestly family to intermarry in order to keep the strain pure. In later days such a condition of affairs was looked upon as horrible, and deserving the severest condemnation, hence the accounts of classical historians. The priests of the highest ranks lived an austere sort of life, being bound by a thousand rules and observances. They ate no meat, kept their bodies immaculately clean, wore the simplest dress, cultivated the virtues of obedience and truthfulness, and kept strict fidelity to their marriage vow.

The Iranians believed that when a man died his soul remained in the neighborhood of the body for three days, after which time, if the soul were that of a just man, it took its winged way across bright plains, led by a beautiful spirit, the incarnation of his pure thoughts and noble deeds. This beautiful spirit remained with him until he had left the Hall of Judgment, and showed him the way to Paradise, the abode of Ahura-mazda, where he was assigned his post until the day of resurrection of the body. In like manner the soul of the unrighteous man hovered about his body, and on the third day, led by the incarnation of its evil deeds in the guise of a beautiful hag, took its way toward the north, where it encountered squalls and hurricanes, and floated above noisome swamps, where evil spirits mocked at it. Leaving the Judgment Hall, and led by its evil spirit, it essayed to cross the bridge to Paradise, but invariably slipped and fell to the nether regions, where it too must remain until the day of the resurrection, when it might meet a happier fate.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF JESUS

A short time ago a writer in one of the reviews said: "The thoughts of Jesus dominate the world." We are taught to think a great deal of Jesus as the Christ, as a Mediator between man and an offended Deity, as a means of personal salvation, as a sacrifice for the sins of the world; we do not often think of Him as a teacher of profound truths, or as a leader of the thoughts of humanity. In other words, we think of Him chiefly as ecclesiastics have presented Him to us, and not as He Himself was. We devote our reasoning and our contemplation to the Divine side of His nature, which we cannot possibly hope to understand; we think altogether too little of Him as the greatest of human philosophers, as the one Great Teacher of humanity Who was able to show us the truth, and the truth is the aim of all philosophy.

You may remember Pilate's famous question, "What is truth?" This was called forth by the statement of Jesus reported in St. John's Gospel in these words: "To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness of the truth." We may accept this as the most authoritative statement of the mission of Jesus. The words were spoken at the turning point of His career. To bear witness of the truth is the very consummation of philosophy. Other great teachers preceded Jesus of Nazareth; great teachers have followed Him. The others strove to find the truth. Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Confucius, Buddha, the neo-Platonists and others sought the truth earnestly, but one and all confessed their inability to attain to it. The writings of the Greek philosophers are full of evidence that they strove to reach the fundamental truth of all human things, namely, the relations of man to the Supreme Creator, but they left the problem unsolved. Confucius frankly confessed that the question was beyond his power to answer. The Buddhist writers, lofty as were their thoughts, noble as were their conception of the Deity, fell short of the solution of the ultimate question. It remained for Jesus of Nazareth to point out that the relationship between the Deity and man is spiritual, that there is no chasm between the Infinite and the Finite. It is difficult to know which among the sayings of Jesus best demonstrate this, but a few passages may be selected. We read in Matthew XXI, 23: "And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." In Matthew XXIII, 9, we read: "For one is your Father which is in heaven." In Luke XI, 13, are these words: "If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" In the same gospel, chapter XII, 31, we have: "Rather seek ye the kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you." In John, chapter III, 6, is written: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." In the same gospel, chapter XIV, 16, we read: "And I will pray the father and he shall give you another Comforter that he may abide with you forever." Many other passages might be selected illustrative of the same thought. Indeed the Gospels are full of it. We must bear in mind that in one respect we are under a disadvantage in following the thoughts of Jesus as compared with the teachings of the great philosophers. In the case of the latter, we have nearly always the full statement of their own views as reduced to writing by themselves. In the case of Jesus the reports are synoptic and

clearly incomplete. They read as if they had been written from memory, and there is no reason why it should not be admitted that some parts of them are not as clear as they might be, and others that do not seem to have any bearing upon the immediate context. But for all this, there is one dominating idea in everything which Jesus said and did, and it is that it is possible for man to come into complete spiritual harmony with God.

This is the substance of the philosophy of Jesus. How this harmony is to be attained to is secondary. To the rich young man Jesus said that he must sell all he had and give to the poor. To Nicodemus He said he must be born again. Advice as to methods of attaining this spiritual harmony was adapted to each individual case, and the method did not affect the fundamental truth that the spiritual harmony is possible and within the reach of us all. So far as we know, there is nothing like this to be found in the teachings of other philosophers. Some of them may have approached very closely to it, but no one before Jesus seems to have taught fully the possibilities within the grasp of mankind by the exercise of the quality known as Faith.

There are many persons, who pride themselves upon their scholarship and seek in the writings of the philosophers of Greece or India the secret of a perfect life. Others search for it in the speculations of modern writers. This is well. It is a good thing to know how man has in various ages sought for truth, and how nearly he has been to attaining it. But let us not forget that we have at hand available to us all, written in such simple language that a child can understand it, the profoundest of all philosophy, a philosophy that goes to the very root of things, and what is of more value still, a philosophy that can be tested by each person for himself. We may wonder if the things taught by Plato are true, and we have nothing whereby we can test them; but there is none of us so humble that he cannot apply the supreme test to the philosophy of Jesus. We can all, if we wish, place ourselves in the position of the man whose eyesight was given to him: "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

THE GLACIAL PERIOD

In the last article the astronomical theories of the cause of the Glacial Period were given. It will be remembered that mention was made of the theory that the period of prolonged cold was due to the procession of the equinoxes, which, expressed in popular language, means the changes in the position of the earth in regard to the sun during its annual revolution around that luminary. March is colder than September, because of the present position of the earth in its orbit in those months; but it is probable that if we could take a succession of years we would find that the temperature of March has been becoming milder, for the astronomers tell us that we are approaching an era of warmer temperature in northern latitudes. In the extreme South the average temperature is so low that the permanent ice covering extends as far north as 67 degrees of latitude, that is to say, to a distance from the Pole, where in corresponding latitudes in the North there is no fixed ice during the summer. Geographers explain the warmth of the North as compared with the South by referring it to the effect of the Gulf Stream; but one school of astronomers explain the Gulf Stream by the relative warmth of the North. It is impossible to do more than outline this theory in such a series of articles as this, and we shall pass on from the astronomical proposition by adding that one astronomer has suggested that the earth has a secondary motion around its axis, by which the position of the Poles varies greatly through long periods of time, say, through about thirteen thousand years.

The most generally received explanation of the Glacial Period, by which is meant the last of those periods, if there were more than one, is that it is due to the elevation or subsidence of parts of the earth's surface. One writer explains it by suggesting that the narrow neck of land now forming the Isthmus of Panama was submerged and that the warm waters flowing into what is now the Caribbean Sea and passing out of it as the Gulf Stream, flowed through the passage formed by the submergence and out into the Pacific Ocean. This would undoubtedly have caused a very great change in the temperature of the countries bordering upon the North Atlantic. That the Isthmus was once submerged is shown by the presence of marine fossils in the cuttings made for the Panama Canal. This subsidence at the present Isthmus, it is suggested, was contemporary with an elevation of the northern part of America, and of such an elevation there seems to be abundant evidence. There is as yet, however, not much proof that the submergence and the elevation were contemporary. It is also objected against this explanation that, if the Gulf Stream did not flow to the north as at present, there would never have been the necessary precipitation there to provide the snow out of which glaciers were formed. To this objection Professor Carpenter replies that the warmth requisite to cause the moisture-laden atmosphere in the North was due to the vast body of lava poured out over North America by the great extinct volcanoes in the Rocky Mountains, which covers hundreds of thousands of square miles west of that range. Professor Winchell answers this by saying that it was the accumulation of ice that caused the volcanoes to emit their floods

of lava. His estimate is that during the Glacial Period there must have been at least 3,000,000 cubic miles of ice piled up east of the Rockies, and he thinks the weight of this would open great fissures in and west of that range and cause the lava to gush out. This divergence of opinion illustrates how very far investigators are from being agreed upon even the supposed fundamental facts upon which all theories must be based. Students of this interesting subject will, therefore, see that no one is in a position to speak with authority on the subject. We mention this because readers have asked questions indicating that they are of the opinion that all matters relating to the Glacial Period and its phenomena have been settled beyond controversy. So far from this being the case, it is not impossible that one reader may be right who says that there never was anything in the nature of a Glacial Period, but only a long series of oscillations in different parts of the earth's surface, causing local glaciers, a process which he says is now going on.

In a general way it may be said to be accepted by most geologists that great continental glaciers covered a large part of the land surface of the Northern Hemisphere after what is called the Tertiary Period. It is also accepted as fairly well established that most, if not all, of the mountain ranges of the Northern Hemisphere were thrown up about the same time. Let us try and get a picture of this tremendous event into our imaginations. The temperature of the North was such that vegetation, now found only within the Tropics, flourished there, and great herds of mammoths roamed through forests luxuriant in their growth. South of this region was a great low area on both the eastern and western continents. We may assume, if we wish, for there is no evidence one way or another, that this low area was too warm for human habitation. A former president of the Boston University in his rather fanciful book, "Paradise Found," suggests that this region was the origin of the tradition of an infernal region of intense heat, the hell of religious teachers. He accepts as established that man lived before the Glacial Period, and that he must have lived in the North, and he infers that the survivors of the Glacial Period would preserve the tradition of this lower region as uninhabitable because of its heat. But dismissing what may seem to be purely imaginings and confining ourselves to what geologists think they have proved, we may suppose a time when the "ethereal mildness" of the Tertiary Period was broken by great terrestrial disturbances, and the mountains were thrust up from the bowels of the earth. You may, if you like, see a reference to this in the Psalm which says, "Before the mountains were brought forth, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." You can, without doing violence to geology, imagine the great towers of flame, which the Coast Indians tell of in their legends as issuing from where the mountains now are. You can imagine intense local heat causing abnormal evaporation from the ocean, vast waterspouts filling the air with moisture, and beneath it all the surface of a great region being slowly but steadily elevated. Then when the force of the eruption ceased, and the air became cooler, you can imagine the precipitation of the moisture in the form of snow, in a storm which may have lasted with little interruption for months. You can imagine the snow settling by its own weight and taking the form of ice, for you will remember that at the outset we explained how under pressure snow becomes ice. And then you can imagine the ice masses thus formed moving down from the higher levels to the lower plains, grinding down the surface of the rocks. You can also imagine the remnants of our race creeping out of their hiding places and beginning to occupy the land around the foot of the glaciers, making themselves clothes of the skins of animals which had escaped burial in the ice-field. You may let your imagination play at will in the field of speculation thus opened to it, and no matter how extravagant its pictures may be, they can be supported by some of the theories advanced for the coming of the Age of Ice, of the day of the Ice Giants, of which the Norse sagas tell.

A correspondent writes: For a long time I have been impressed with your writings in the Sunday Magazine of the Colonist. You cover a very wide and important field, and are most certainly implanting correct ideas on a scale impossible to appreciate at this time. Privately, I have a suggestion to make relative to your treatment of the subject of the "Glacial Period." From such opportunity as I have had to judge the matter, the explanation of such phenomena as the existence of gravel deposits on elevated planes, and detached rock far away from its native abode, is that the land has been heaved out of an ocean. The strange rock has been dropped from a glacier drift.

I think that in the very earliest period of the world's existence, the earth's crust frequently broke up, some parts upheaving, others subsiding. The whole American continent is probably an upheaved mass, with the mountain ranges the lines of cleavage. How far this idea is sustainable I do not know; I merely offer it for what it is worth, with a note of sincere appreciation of your efforts to arouse interest and impart instruction on scientific matters.

Absent-Minded—"I want a dog collar, please."
"Yes'm. What size shirt does he wear?"
—Life.

SLIM HOPE OF CHURCH UNION

Presbyterian Vote Only Favors Idea by Two to One Whereas Five to One Majority is Required

TORONTO, March 29.—From official figures received to date church union between the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada will be favored by the Presbyterians by a proportional vote of between two and three to one. Several of these Western Presbyterians have not completed their votes yet, but this does not materially affect the result.

The church union on the present proposed basis has been defeated according to the percentage wanted by the officials. They, at the outset, stated that the vote must be five to one before the matter could be seriously considered by the church officials. There is no indication of the total vote ever reaching that proportion. These figures have been received from every part of the Dominion and are representative of the total vote.

None of the officials of the Canadian Presbyterian church will venture a statement as to what the next step will be. It is probable, however, that there may be a sort of union in the mission fields. The mission fields of both the Methodists and Presbyterians are voting strongly for the union on the present proposed basis and also for the organic union of the three churches.

THREE DROWNED WHEN SHIP WENDUR SANK

Well Known Sailer Foundered off the British Coast—Two Steamers in Trouble

Three men are believed to have drowned when the British ship Wendur, well known at this port, foundered at sea March 12. Foreign advices received yesterday tell of the loss of the vessel. The ship had just completed a voyage from Port Pirie, Australia, to Plymouth with wheat. She was ordered from Plymouth to Swansea and had proceeded around Land's End when she struck on the rocks off Seven Stones Lightship. She went down in deep water. The accident to the vessel occurred shortly after midnight, March 12, and the following day her captain and 17 men of the crew were picked up by the steam drifter Lovcroft and landed at Penzance. The steward and two of the crew were reported missing. The ship's cargo was valued at \$40,000. The Wendur is well known here. Other marine casualties include the steamers Wallingford and the Baron Orlino, which carried a cargo of raw sugar from Java to Vancouver, was in collision with a barge at Hamburg when loading at the German port for Philadelphia and the steamer Strathgarry, which brought sugar in July last to Vancouver has been in collision at Newcastle, Australia, with the Norwegian bark Bannockburn.

FROM WEST COAST

Steamer Tees Brings Many Passengers and Good Freight from Holberg and Way Ports

The steamer Tees, Capt. Gilliam, of the C. P. R. is back from Holberg and way ports on the west coast of Vancouver Island, after a good run. The steamer brought a large complement of passengers and much freight, including a big shipment of rock for the B. C. Pottery company from Kyquoot sound. The Tees will sail again for west ports on Monday night.

The Princess Beatrice, Capt. Locke, of the C. P. R. left last night for Queen Charlotte's islands with a fair cargo of general freight and many passengers.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR TO BE REVIVED

LONDON, March 29.—Among all the old-time delights that are to be clustered in "Shakespeare's England" at Earl's Court in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre, the merriest and not the least picturesque will be a realistic revival of Bartholomew Fair. This is to be a central feature in the Empress hall, transformed for the nonce into Old Smithfield just as Shakespeare knew it.

Practically the whole design is now completed by Mr. Patrick Kirwan in his Elizabethan capacity as master of the revels and manager of the Globe theatre. It already promises a scene of heavily old-fashioned picturesque jollity such as London has hardly seen since the "Bartholomew" itself was in its glory.

As may be supposed, Earl's Court will present a very different spectacle from Bartholomew Fair as it was in its last, worst, dragged days. There are still remembered by some old folk for it was not stopped until 1855. Even now, among the Brethren of the Charterhouse, is an old actor, Mr. Joseph Cave, who is probably the last living player who actually appeared in the famous Richardson's show—almost the one reputable attraction that then remained in the Fair.

The Fair in "Shakespeare's England" will be shown as realistically as is humanly possible—exactly as it was in its Elizabethan heyday, and as Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Dekker, and all the galaxy of Elizabethan playwrights and poets reflect it in a thousand allusions.

Around will stretch 15th-century Smithfield as it is shown in the 3rd print, with the pleasant rural uplands of Pentonville and Merrie Ingledon beyond. Old English pastimes will be going forward everywhere—bowling and archery and tilting at the ring. The whole scene will be crowded with the

many-colored throng that used to make holiday there in Queen Bess's day for 14 days—from August 4 onward—"August bank holiday" that the modern Londoner might well envy them!

Even by Shakespeare's time, it appears, the original serious purpose of the "Bartholomew" as a cloth fair seems to have been almost completely lost. So Mr. Kirwan will have historic authority for letting genuine merchandise give place almost everywhere to booths and shows, and motley crews of tumblers, lesters, mountebanks, acrobats, mimmers and merry-andrews.

Still, there must have been many an Antiochus there with his trifles and ribbons and gilt gingerbread and "fiddlings," and the booths around the fair at Earl's Court will show forth wares that were known in every case to be sold there in Shakespeare's day.

There will be Elizabethan pipes and tobacco, such as Sir Walter Raleigh had just discovered in aid of Virginia, though Shakespeare himself, of course, ignores them. There will be too, the famous scented gloves introduced by Sir Thomas Gresham, and Elizabethan dolls ("Bartholomew babies," as they were called), playing cards and dice. A one stall roast pork will be sold in memory of Shakespeare's own allusion to "Bartholomew pig" in the second part of "Henry IV." as a horridly cruel pastime that were prevalent in Shakespeare's time will have, of course, to be tempered with mercy. Only by a picture will be recalled the wager that two Elizabethan youths actually did make to pit a bull-dog with its forepaws out against a bull. It is said that the dog was the better of the bull and the wager was won.

At the same time every sort of harmless frolic will be represented. There will be an Elizabethan inn with the genuine old sign of the "Hare and Tabor"—a hare beating a tabor having been "sight" that entertained our Anglo-Saxon forefathers centuries before Shakespeare saw the light. Here Robin Hood and Maid Marion, and Friar Tuck and John Scarlett, will disappear themselves, while another feature of the show will be the bringing in of the Lord of Misrule in mock solemnities. With him, in accordance with an old description of the fair, will be "a brethren compaign, their pipers piping, their drummers drumming, their stunges clinking, their bells jingling, their handkerchiefs fluttering about their heads like madmen, their hobby-horses and other monsters skimming among the throng."

Mr. Jonathan Peate, a Leeds manufacturer, offered to let the local Socialists have the use of a mill rent free if they would demonstrate the practical utility of their theories by running a manufacturing concern of their own, and a similar offer was made by Alderman George Hirst, of Bailey. Neither offer has been accepted.

Alderman Ben Turner, the general secretary of the Weavers and Textile Workers' Union, announced publicly that he would accept my offer," said Mr. Peate, "but I have heard nothing from him, and I do not expect that I ever shall."

"I have no comment to make. I have made a fair offer and it has not been accepted."

Alderman Hirst told, a similar story. "I met Alderman Turner the other afternoon," he said, "and I repeated my offer. He admitted that the mill which I offered him was a good one, and eminently suitable for the work of manufacturing."

"Then what are you going to do?" I asked, and he replied, "I am going to do nothing."

"I offered to give him a five years' lease on the place immediately, but the only answer he would give was that he would consult his colleagues and see what could be done. It will all end in smoke."

Inquiries made indicated that the general body of opinion among the Socialists is against the experiment being tried. Alderman John Badley, of Leeds, who contested the Eastern Division of the city at the last election, said that neither the offer of Mr. Peate nor that of Alderman Hirst was fair.

"We don't want piece-meal Socialism," he said, "and we never pretended that it would pay. If we took up either of these challenges we should have to deal in the ordinary markets, and should not have a fair chance. We should be overwhelmed by the syndicates of capitalists."

There has been a pronounced disposition, of late years, to welcome the strikable R. domestic circles in these islands—for the happy parents to pretend, elaborately, that they would rather have her than a boy. She is given a magnificently simple name, such as "Elizabeth" or "Ann," and becomes at once, and for the first few years of her life, a very prominent personage in the household.

But, unfortunately, the enthusiasm which welcomes her birth does not last. When Elizabeth arrives, at a marriageable age her parents discover with dismay that there are other Elizabeths, equally pretty, equally useful, and equally dowdless, all anxious to "warm both hands before the fire of life." And while the boys are making their way in America, India, Australasia, and South Africa, to say nothing of Egypt and our crown colonies, their sisters are all kept at home, passing their lives playing hockey and golf, and practicing economies over their dresses.

Now, the obvious remedy for this perilous state of things is that the girls must emigrate as well as the boys. Every son sent out from an English house should take a sister with him, who would be started in life by her parents in the same way as her brother.

It is natural that a young girl, carefully reared and sheltered, shrinks from setting out alone, to cross thousands of miles of ocean and to buffet for herself when she arrives. Yet to buffet out with a brother would be looked on as a pleasant adventure, and, moreover, you have in this way the nucleus of a settlement of educated English people.

Prince Rupert's council has set aside eight or nine hundred feet square for drill hall purposes.

Mr. Oscar John Miller of Port Hammond, for twenty-eight years C. P. R. section foreman, is dead. He was 56 years of age and had never missed a day's work during all his long engagement with the road.

NEW METHODS OF ATTACK

Ottawa Liberals Circulate Leaflet Assailing French-Canadian Conservative Ministers for Their Stand

OTTAWA, March 29.—The house spent the day discussing a variety of matters of political rather than a business nature. In the morning there was discussion on the fast Atlantic line and its Canadian terminus, which did not elicit ministerial statements.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Rhodes of Cumberland brought up a leading printed in French which the Liberals are spreading over Quebec. Mr. Rhodes explained that the Liberals have taken office in Ottawa; that this office has been frequented by Mr. Frank Oliver and by Mr. Sinclair, while the leaflets are being franked by Charles Murphy, so that the whole party is involved. The pamphlet is an attack on the French-Canadian Conservative ministers and members. It assails them with regard to the naval act, the schools and marriage act. On the first, it charges them with having broken their promises because the naval act is to be repealed, in the second instead of the first session of the new parliament. In regards to the schools, it declares that the French Conservatives have betrayed the Roman Catholics of Keewatin and sacrificed their rights. On the marriage question it says: "Last year fanatics attempted to obtain the sanctioning of a uniform marriage law throughout Canada. The Laurier government refused to consent, that each province should have its own legislation. This year the same fanatics come before the new Conservative government and Mr. Borden, instead of giving the same answer as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, refers the matter to the civil courts."

Mr. Rhodes held that the leaflet was being issued to influence the coming Quebec provincial election.

Mr. Carvell attacked A. B. Morine, chairman of the Public Service commission. The charge was that during his career in Newfoundland politics, Mr. Morine had been R. G. Reid's solicitor while a member of the government which treated Mr. Reid in regard to the famous Reid contract; but he had later quarrelled with Mr. Reid and had by him been practically expelled from Newfoundland; that Mr. Reid had continued to pay him \$10,000 a year, his salary as solicitor, to the end of 1911, on condition that he left the colony. Part of the charge was that in 1898 Mr. Morine had been dismissed from his post as finance minister by Governor Murray on the ground that he was Mr. Reid's solicitor and had sacrificed his charges, as stated by Governor McCallum, to give the undertaking not to act as Mr. Reid's solicitor notwithstanding which he continued to do so and was dismissed a second time.

A Strange Course

Mr. Borden said that Mr. Carvell had taken a strange course. He should have given notice to Mr. Morine that he intended to bring the matter up. He had not done so. He had not taken a manly course and given notice so that he could not submit to charges 50 Mr. Morine and get his answer.

The Prime Minister continued that Mr. Morine had gone into Newfoundland politics, which (Mr. Borden) knew had been very warm and stormy. All the essential features of Mr. Carvell's charges were new to him in so far as they reflected on Mr. Morine. He knew that Mr. Morine had practiced for some years in Toronto and he never had heard any charges, or any breath of charges, against him. He regarded the charges as grave. He stood exactly where he had stood in former years as to the character of persons appointed to office. He would place these charges before Mr. Morine and give him an opportunity to make an answer. He would then announce to the house and to the country what his action would be.

On either side will be stores, with a continuous line of display windows. Some of these stores will run through from View street to Troncaue avenue. On the occasional wet days which Victoria gets it will be possible to shop in the stores, and the display windows. Tenders are now being received for the work, and it is expected that the contracts will be let in a very short time. The cost is estimated at \$10,000, to be borne by McPherson and Fullerton, owners of the Central Building, the Union bank, W. and J. Wilson and L. W. Young.

Plans have been prepared for the new building which W. and J. Wilson are to have erected on the corner of Government street and Troncaue Arcade. Major W. Ridgway Wilson is the architect of the building. At present the firm purpose to make the structure a basement and one storey for their own business purposes solely, but the plans provide for a second storey, which will be a building of any height can be carried soon as the firm decides to continue it up. The front will be a particularly fine one in appearance, and the store will be a credit to the firm and an attractive addition to the new business houses on Government street.

Work is also to begin shortly on the splendid block which Mr. O. E. Campbell is having built at the corner of Douglas and Fort streets. There is a call out now for tenders, which will be considered early next week, and contracts are to be let immediately thereafter.

Plans for the new Grand Trunk Pacific hotel at Prince Rupert have been completed by Mr. E. M. Ratenbury, and are in the artistic style which marks all the work of this architect. There is a striking similarity between the new hotel and the Empress hotel here, but at the same time there is considerable difference between the two when one comes to look into the plans.

Both buildings are in the modern adapted French chateau style. The Prince Rupert hotel will present a remarkably handsome appearance from across the harbor, and will, like the Empress hotel seen from the harbor entrance of Victoria, be the most outstanding feature of the skyline as visitors approach the new northern port. It will be the most imposing building in the city when it is erected. Construction will shortly begin, and the building is to be rushed to a completion. It is planned to contain three hundred rooms.

EARLY CONSTRUCTION ON COURTENAY LINE

Canadian Pacific Will Shortly Let Contracts For This Work—The Use of Oil by Locomotives

That arrangements for the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway northward to Courtenay, which was provided for in the legislation passed at the late session, will be made in the course of a few days was the intimation which was given by a Colonist representative yesterday afternoon by Mr. R. Marpole, chief western executive of the C. P. R., before he returned to Vancouver.

Mr. Marpole was over with Mr. E. J. Cambie, of the company's engineering staff, in connection with this and other matters which are being considered by the company in order to make up the line on the island. Mr. Marpole states that the service is to be improved all round, both to accommodate the regular traffic and the tourist traffic, which will be greater than ever this year as a result of the extension of the line to Alberni. The chalet at Cameron Lake is to be opened early in May, and a new line is being laid, which will be a popular tourist route. From the demand already for accommodation, it is clear that an enlargement will have to be effected before another season.

One of the matters with which Mr. Marpole dealt while over here was that of the use of oil by the locomotives of the company in order to make up the requirements of the new Forests Act and order of the railway commission for the protection of standing timber from fire. Mr. Marpole said that the oil would be brought from California, stored in tanks at Esquimalt, a site for which had been chosen, and distributed along the line by tank locomotives which are being made up for storage tank may be placed at Nanaimo, but this has not been settled yet. The Esquimalt tanks will be available as an auxiliary supply for the steamers as well, these now getting their fuel at Vancouver. There will be stored in them about forty thousand gallons of oil.

It is understood that the company has in mind an increase in the train services both between here and Nanaimo and on the Alberni extension. Mr. Marpole said yesterday that the company looked to the traffic on the Alberni line warranting a daily service. A possibility of the coming summer is the running of a "mail train" between the city and Duncan, to relieve the through trains, which would then be able to make much better time than can be done with so many stops as have to be made.

ARCADÉ PLANNED FOR SHOPPING DISTRICT

Troncaue Avenue Will Be Covered With Attractive Glass Roof—Continuous Lines of Show Windows

On either side will be stores, with a continuous line of display windows. Some of these stores will run through from View street to Troncaue avenue. On the occasional wet days which Victoria gets it will be possible to shop in the stores, and the display windows. Tenders are now being received for the work, and it is expected that the contracts will be let in a very short time. The cost is estimated at \$10,000, to be borne by McPherson and Fullerton, owners of the Central Building, the Union bank, W. and J. Wilson and L. W. Young.

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TO EXTRADITE CHARLES DEAN

Man Alleged To Have Been One of Robbers Who Looted New Westminster Bank Recent Proceedings

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—Before United States Commissioner Vandyke, the hearing of the extradition proceedings against Charles Dean alias Chas. Hoffman, who is held in connection with a charge of having been one of the robbers who looted the bank of Montreal at New Westminster when that city's \$300,000 was stolen, was continued here today. After hearing some of the evidence the case was further adjourned till next Tuesday at the request of the Canadian authorities who stated that they have more witnesses to call, but would not be able to get in touch with them to have them in court before the day. The Canadian authorities' statements were put in by the Canadian authorities relative to the identity of the prisoner, but as it was impossible to complete this the adjournment was granted by the commissioner.

Daily mail services to be established between Merritt and Princeton.

OPTIMISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Feeling is Prevalent That Result of Ballot Will Be Return of Miners to Work at Early Date

LONDON, Mar. 29.—The government's minimum wage bill became law today when at noon it received the Royal assent. Simultaneously the coal miners throughout the British Isles were voting to decide whether the strikers should return to work, pending a decision by the district boards provided for in the bill, fixing wages in the various coal mine districts. While the result will not be known until next Thursday, there was prevalent everywhere a feeling of optimism that the vote would favor resumption, and that meantime thousands of miners would return in anticipation of such a decision.

Thomas Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation, issued a statement tonight counselling the miners to resume work without waiting for the district boards to adjust the minimum wage and an advice will probably have greater influence on the ballot than that of any other leader.

The only stumbling block in the way of a speedy termination of the strike seems to be the attitude of the surface men, who still have some grievances unsatisfied. Their national federation issued a manifesto today that there must be no resumption until the owners have conceded their demands. It is believed that this dispute will be settled soon.

There were further additions today to the ranks of the miners resuming work in Scotland, and but an increase of 20,000 in the unemployed in the other trades due to the shortage of coal. There was no recurrence of disorders.

SALMON CANNERY FOR ARCTIC OCEAN

Kotzebue Sound Site of First Industrial Undertaking of This Kind "In the Midnight Sun"

SEATTLE, Wash., March 29.—A power schooner which is fitting out here for a cruise to Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean will take a salmon cannery plant to Kotzebue Sound, on the Arctic. This will be the first salmon cannery in the world on the Arctic Ocean, but probably not the last. There are salmon runs on the Arctic rivers of Alaska, and the fish are even better than those caught further south but the difficulties of going to and from the rivers is very great, and the season is short. The amelioration of climate in Alaska last summer affected even Point Barrow, the most northerly land. A permanent extension of the summers would make Arctic fisheries profitable.

ON THE WINGS OF THE WIND

Charles E. Hamilton, in California Flight, Makes Speed of Almost Three Miles a Minute

STOCKTON, Cal., March 29.—Charles K. Hamilton, in a Curtiss biplane this afternoon flew from Sacramento to this city, a distance of 82.7 miles in 23 minutes, averaging a speed of 126 miles an hour. Hamilton says the world's record was made last week at Pau, France, by Jules Verduin, who averaged 103 miles an hour. Hamilton flew at an altitude of about 1500 feet, the wind blowing at a velocity of 40 miles an hour in his favor.

THIRD TERM CANDIDATE

Colonel Roosevelt Advocates the Betterment of Country Life

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—Another plank in Colonel Roosevelt's platform was suggested in a speech which he made here today. Speaking on "The Welfare of the Farmer," he said the movement for conserving the country's natural resources and for helping the betterment of country life had not advanced since the end of his administration. He advocated a policy of government activity in this direction. Colonel Roosevelt's address was adopted to close the close of a day in which he traveled across Iowa and part of Minnesota and made a dozen speeches. On reaching St. Paul he conferred with political supporters and in the evening went to the auditorium where he made his presidential speech of the day. He then went to Minneapolis to make a short speech before starting for Chicago. In his speech here Col. Roosevelt said the progressive policy stood for conservation and the betterment of country life.

"For the last three years," he continued, "there has been as regards both of these, first, reaction, and second, when under a storm of public disapproval the policy of open reaction was abandoned, weak and halting action without the forceful central leadership which can only come from deep and abiding conviction."

The Colonel referred to his appointment of the national conservation commission and added: "Unfortunately the policy this began was completely reversed by the appointment of Mr. Ballinger and the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot."

Speaking of the movement for the betterment of country life, Colonel Roosevelt expressed the belief that farmers should adopt the co-operative system.

"An immense impulse to the movement would result from the extension of recognized leadership and sympathy from the chief executive of the government," he said, adding, "to extend this work will be one of the first objects of the progressives when they come into power."

Most of Colonel Roosevelt's speeches

MINERS WILL GO ON STRIKE

Suspension of Work in U. S. Anthracite Collieries Will Leave 170,000 Men Unemployed

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—The first step toward a stoppage in coal production in the United States as a result of wage disputes was taken tonight when the miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania quit work next Sunday at midnight. The suspension was ordered because of the operators' refusal to grant the union demands for increased pay.

The shutting down of the mines, the union official says will cause a loss in the coal production of the country of 7,012,000 tons of anthracite a month and will entail a loss in pay to the miners of not less than \$350,000 a day.

Measures to induce miners and operators to renew negotiations broken off in New York several weeks ago are talked of. The settlement of the bituminous coal miners' wage dispute on a basis satisfactory to both sides was announced last night as having been virtually arranged.

The order of anthracite miners to quit says: "Suspension ordered to all anthracite mine workers. Your committee, to whom was given authority by the Pottsville convention to negotiate a wage contract, up to this time has been unable to do so, and in as much as the present wage agreement expires on March 31, all mine workers except the Pottsville miners, except the engineers, pumpmen, firemen, watchmen and such other men as are absolutely necessary for the proper protection of property are hereby instructed to suspend work beginning April 1, and remain idle until further notice."

Summarized, the facts about the suspension are: "Number of miners to quit, 170,000. Twenty per cent. increase in pay; eight-hour day, instead of nine, and a complete recognition of the union; adoption of a system whereby the operators would deduct from the pay the union dues each month and give it direct to the national union; modification of the conciliation board created in 1902 to enable employees to deal more directly with employers."

"One instead of three-year contracts. Demands rejected by the operators of March 13.

"Offer of the operators to continue the present scale rejected by the miners."

Hope of an early resumption after a short suspension was not abandoned. It was said the suspension might help in determining what steps might be taken to bring both sides together.

LOYALTY OF JAPANESE TO THEIR EMPEROR

Statue May Be Erected To Man Who Succeeded Because He Delayed Mikado's Train

TOKIO, March 29.—Dr. Yamakawa, president of the Kyushu university, has resigned his office in connection with a curious incident. Last November when the emperor attended the grand manoeuvres the imperial train during shunting operations jumped the points, with the result that its august passenger was detained for forty minutes at the Meiji station. Subsequently the stationmaster, as a sign of penitence for what was after all, not his fault, committed suicide by placing himself in front of the express. His majesty was much moved on hearing of the tragic sequel, and sent a sum of money to defray the funeral expenses.

It has now been proposed to erect a statue to the deceased railway official, so that his sacrifice may be remembered by posterity. Dr. Yamakawa strongly disapproved such a course, and wrote to the newspaper, expressing his opposition. He at the same time drew attention to the common incident of school teachers being killed or severely burned in their attempts to rescue the picture of the emperor which hangs in every school from the flames when their schools happen to catch fire. The press declared that the doctor's letter was most indiscreet and demanded his removal, in reply to which he is understood to have tendered his resignation. The whole question of the ethics of harikari is therefore likely to be again discussed. The doctor claims that not even the imperial portrait is worth a man's life.

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FAVOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Municipal ownership of the telephone system was recommended by a 2 to 1 vote in San Francisco today, 20,000 voters expressing the opinion as to whether the board of supervisors should oppose the merger of the Pacific and Home telephone systems and whether an election for the authorization of a \$6,000,000 issue of bonds for the acquisition of the Home system should be held.

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THOROUGHbred STALLIONS

Policy of Federal Department of Agriculture Working Out Most Successfully

The policy initiated in 1911 by the department of agriculture with reference to the granting of aid, under certain conditions, to the owners of thoroughbred stallions is generally meeting with approval and is accomplishing, in part at least, the objects sought when the policy was undertaken. Amongst other things, owing to the rigid conditions imposed, it is encouraging those maintaining really high class horses and is serving to organize the system of breeding followed in the different communities where thoroughbred stallions are located. The stimulus given, in this manner, to the use of thoroughbred blood, it is believed, leads to an improvement in the light horse stock of the country. Thoroughbred stallions, if really good individuals, may be expected to exert such an influence in the development of Canadian horses for saddle and harness use, as is greatly needed and greatly to be desired. The premium placed upon quality, soundness and progeny, through the grants awarded by the department is serving to check the use of unsuitable sires and is tending to conserve a type of thoroughbred, the utility of which is beyond question.

While, as perhaps should be stated, it is not the intention of the department to encourage the breeding of thoroughbred horses or to develop a type of light horse approximating closely to that of the thoroughbred, there is no question but that a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood in the light legged mares of the country will be of inestimable value in improving the quality of the stock got from them by stallions of the various light harness breeds.

Believing himself to be justified, therefore, in further prosecuting the policy begun last year, the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has authorized the continuation of the grants to be available for all thoroughbred stallions, standing for public service during the season of 1912, which comply with the conditions imposed by the department.

The conditions under which assistance will be given are as follows:

1. All horses on account of which aid is given by the department must be registered in the thoroughbred stud book of the Canadian National Live Stock Records.
2. Horses shall be of good size, quality and conformation and shall be free from all hereditary vices, and these conditions to be ensured by submission annually to a thorough, careful examination either at the hands of the veterinary director general or such other members of the veterinary staff of the department or other persons as the minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose.
3. Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for all service of mares, under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of thoroughbred mares) of not more than \$10.00 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable only when mares prove to be in foal.
4. Any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling any thoroughbred stallion in regard to which all of the conditions above set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence thereof and of the fact that a reasonable number of mares, other than thoroughbred mares, have been served during the season, be entitled to receive, at the close of each such season the sum of \$250 from the funds of the live stock branch. If, in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the minister may, after due consideration of the circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above mentioned.

The necessary forms will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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MINERS WILL GO ON STRIKE

CONSERVATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thirteenth Parliament of British Columbia Will be Composed of Forty McBride Supporters and Two Socialists

For the first time in the political history of Canada, the British Columbia general election of yesterday shows the Liberal party to have been completely eliminated in popular representation...

True, this new opposition party counts but two in number. But it is the opposition in provincial parliamentary affairs.

The party of Hon. Richard McBride has been again endorsed by the people with unprecedented decisiveness...

Last general election—held on the 25th of November, 1909—saw 33 seats occupied by Conservatives, with a mixed opposition composed of two Liberals and two Socialists.

Two of the members of Hon. Mr. McBride's cabinet were honored with election by acclamation, these being Hon. Dr. Young and Hon. Mr. Taylor.

The Premier, Hon. Richard McBride, was again chosen in Victoria, heading his party ticket; and in Vancouver Attorney-General Bower and his four running mates were returned with majorities almost equalling the totals of their Liberal opponents.

To illustrate the completeness of the exceptional victory it may be mentioned en passant that twenty-seven hundred dollars comes to the treasury of the province in forfeited deposits, the luckless ones being as follows: Saanich, Mr. Noble (L); Esquimalt, Messrs. Helmcken (C), Jardine, C. Jackson (L), and Oliver (S); Rossland, Mr. Casey (C); Victoria, Mr. Perry (I) and Mr. Midgley (S); Nelson, Mr. Wright (I. C.) and Mr. Harrod (S); Ymir, Mr. Pettipiece (S); Greenwood, Messrs. Heatherton (S); Okanagan, Mr. Strirling (S); Delta, Mr. John Oliver (L); Vancouver, Messrs. Bennett, Reid, Pritchard, Lord and McDonald (S) and Mr. Greer (I, S); Skeena, Mr. Montgomery (S) and Dr. Clayton (L.C.); Cowichan, Mr. Herd (L); Cariboo, Mr. Holt (L); Dovedney, Mr. McNeice (L.C.); Yale, Mr. J. P. McConnell (L); and The Island, Mr. Winon (C).

At the last provincial general election Mr. H. C. Brewster (L) was returned for this constituency with a majority of 87 over Dr. Morgan (C), the vote standing 298 to 211. In the election of 1907, 236 Liberal votes were cast, 204 Conservative, and 43 Socialist.

Hon. Dr. H. Eason Young (C) re-elected by acclamation. In the last general election in November, 1909, Hon. Dr. Young was defeated by Mr. Kearns (L), whom he displaced by 197 to 65. In 1907 a total of but 51 votes was polled, 41 being cast Conservative.

There is no question but that the old members, Dr. Michael Callaghan and Mr. J. A. Fraser, will again represent the Cariboo in the new parliament, the contest being in fact but half a battle, as only one Liberal, offered in the person of Mr. Holt, a Queensland rancher, to dispute the two seats. Cariboo returns are always somewhat slow in reaching the centres of provincial population, but the conservative totals so far as reported, would seem to indicate still another lost deposit. Six polls in the Barkerville district gave the Conservative pair overwhelming majorities. Dr. Callaghan registering 106 and Mr. Fraser 80, while their opponent's vote was 33.

Harper's Camp and 150-Mile House gave Mr. Fraser 38 and his running mate, 32, with 18 only for the Liberal standardbearer. The election of both conservatives is thus conceded.

Messrs. Callaghan and Fraser were returned as representatives of this constituency at the last appeal to the people, with 273 and 267 respectively, as

DYNAMITE PLOT

Rock Island Under Martial Law As Result of Fatal Blast

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 28.—Fear of a possible dynamite outrage as a sequel to Tuesday night's fatal riot caused Rock Island authorities to invite the protection of martial law late yesterday.

The entire Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was mobilized here today. As a result an early threatened demonstration was averted and Mayor Schriever relinquished his power to the militia.

Sheriff Bruner's fear of "powder men" was substantiated when it was learned that several experienced construction workers familiar with the use of high explosives were mingling with the malcontents. This was followed by a raid on railroad yards, where a score of men were arrested. Deputy sheriffs aided by militia officers, report that a dynamite plot had been perfected.

A recapitulation of dead and injured disclosed that but one man lost his life last night. The list of injured, however, has increased. Of these two are said to be dying.

BANK CASHIER'S EVIDENCE TELLING

Is Leading Witness Against Former President of Defunct Idaho Bank—Hearing is Adjourned

VANCOUVER, March 28.—The case for the prosecution in the extradition proceedings against Bernard F. O'Neil, former president of the State Bank of Commerce of Wallace, Idaho, was closed this afternoon, and upon the request of Mr. S. S. Taylor, K.C., counsel for the accused, further hearing was adjourned till Saturday next. In the meantime, Mr. Taylor will decide whether he will put in evidence or simply content himself with argument. The evidence for the prosecution was contained in eight depositions taken at Wallace before Judge Worsell of the probate court.

The strongest accusations were contained in the deposition of Edgar Smith Wynmans, the former cashier of the State Bank of Commerce. He stated that O'Neil was in the habit of allowing the figures in the trial balances in preparing statements for the purpose and gave as his excuse that he wanted to show good assets and a good trial balance as compared with the other banks doing business in Shoshone county. In this way the report on assets and discounts was raised from \$182,831 to \$482,420 on May 8th, 1909. But the biggest alterations were made in the statement of overdrafts. In this way the overdrafts of the same date were reduced from \$227,663 to \$27,663. These overdrafts were not secured in any way and the money went principally to the Layne Lumber company and the Idaho North-western company, two concerns in which O'Neil was interested. The overdraft to the Layne Lumber company reached \$130,000. Whenever O'Neil went away he would leave instructions that any cheques presented by the Lumber company were to be met.

Wynmans said that the alterations on the trial book were not his way of doing business, and he told O'Neil he did not like it. O'Neil said that no one would be the wiser and that such a large overdraft would not look well to the public.

"It would have looked better to the public if Wynmans had handed in his resignation," remarked Judge Grant. The deposition stated that the bank continued to lose ground steadily after the failure of the Carnegie Trust Co., in New York. It was known that O'Neil had been a director of that company. It was agreed that O'Neil's bail should continue. There are two charges of embezzling bank funds, aggregating about \$5000. The other charges are making and false reports of the bank's standing and accepting deposits knowing the bank was insolvent.

THREATEN VIOLENCE

San Francisco Unemployed Urge Claims Upon the O'Neil Authorities

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The unemployed who invested the rooms of the supervisor's court yesterday alleging that work was not to be had, and that thousands must of necessity resort to violence to sustain life, held another meeting on a vacant lot today and appointed a committee of seven to visit the mayor and receive the city's answer to the plea. This committee, consisting of seven men, was given a courteous hearing by the public welfare committee of the board of supervisors and was offered rooms and meals at a public institution for all who cared to saw wood in return therefor. The committee refused this offer demanding at least laborers' wages.

In reply to their demand that work be begun at once on the proposed public improvement, the supervisors said that charter provisions limited their resources, and that they could not compromise on their offer.

The committee retired to receive further instructions expected from "a sand lot" meeting tomorrow.

Premier Will Reopen Ottawa, March 28.—Premier Borden expects to leave for a week from today for a three weeks holiday in the South, probably at Hot Springs, with Mrs. Borden. He will return to the capital toward the end of April.

DEATH OF THE HON. C. E. POOLEY

Honored Parliamentarian, Leader of the Provincial Bar and Pioneer Sportsman, Passes Away

After an illness which during several weeks past has occasioned his family, his relatives and his wide circle of friends the gravest anxiety, and which during the past few days has left no ground for hope, there passed away at 10:30 o'clock last evening at his family residence, "Fernhill," Esquimalt, a pioneer in the professional, political, social and athletic life of this provincial capital, in the person of the Hon. Charles E. Pooley, for many years representative of Esquimalt in the provincial parliament and during the latter years of that representation the Speaker of that assembly. By curious chance it so happened that the death of the veteran parliamentarian occurred just as the results were declared making it evident that his son and partner in his professional practice had been elected with a decisive majority to represent in parliament the riding of the fast-diminishing group of pioneers now resident in this city who elicited expressions of the keenest sorrow.

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in the Turner ministry, retiring when the now agent general in London, Hon. J. H. Turner, relinquished the reins of office on August 8, 1898.

Mr. Pooley married, in November, 1869, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Fisher, formerly member in the legislature for Esquimalt. The children of this union were six—the Misses Alice and Violet Pooley, Mrs. Victor Stanley, and Messrs. Thomas E. R. H. and Charles Pooley. Lieut. Thomas E. Pooley, more popularly known as "Tom," at the outbreak of the South African war, enlisted in the Strathcona Horse, when hostilities ceased, secured a commission in the regular forces and was stationed in Egypt, where he is now residing. Mr. Charles Pooley is living in Vancouver.

The late Mr. Pooley, although his time was occupied for the most part with his professional duties and political responsibilities, found occasion, nevertheless to identify himself with business projects, and was a large shareholder and director in the Esquimalt Water Works Co. and other industrial and commercial enterprises. He was also for many years a shareholder in and director of the Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., evincing an active and useful interest in the policy and prosperity of this paper. Mr. Pooley enjoyed a large and lucrative private practice, during many years handling all the vast legal business of the Dunsmuir interests on Vancouver Island.

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The Campaign Is Not Over as Regard High Combine Grocery Prices. Copas & Young. Are still in the fight and intend to keep them down. A few quoted below. Compare them—

Patronize the Store of the People. COPAS & YOUNG. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632.

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF KEMOON. 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. Chemist. Government St., near Yates.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies. A SPECIALTY. The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59. 544-546 Yates Street.

Spring Vegetables. Globe Artichokes, each .15c. Mexican Tomatoes, per lb. .20c. California Asparagus, 2 lbs. for .25c. Seattle Local Asparagus, per lb. .20c. Cucumbers, each, 40c and .25c. Rhubarb, 3 lbs. for .25c. Cauliflower, each, 25c, 20c and .15c. Celery, 2 for .25c. Cabbage, per lb. .6c. Green Onions, 3 bunches for .10c. Lettuce, per head .5c. Parsnips, 5 lbs. for .25c. Carrots, 8 lbs. for .25c. Australian Dried Onions, 4 lbs. for .25c. Oregon Onions, 6 lbs. for .25c. Parsley, per bunch .5c. Garlic, per lb. .25c. Potatoes, per sack, \$3.00, \$2.75 and \$2.25.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

WHER For has been of fishes all, the grow le -the fam fresh air to catch city, as and then of the from th Old- lake in and deo departed fact reo resorts ally re trouble. No o the bas bigger, caught catch th Unfo duced o great m trout fi from w ed to ha and, juo, he ing the sideratu Late represo blasted let of th Lake w and steo and th with gr cess. The falls has seems n nigan I fishing meanwh fishing an angle ally end more o Shaw from Vi facilities naimo months. In a nice peo East Af must be by wild story of Uganda tremend capes, e J. H. P. meeting in the V when "La "reading atic effe and the bending scribed lning, w showing the scen ent. The o eating lio son was had mar and the noses at ided att way int and nigh camp w ing carri but the way thr thorns, a ing then but to a attention took men from ove they fou the eyes And "terly." tempts t ning. A in an op were bla ing the were no stalling to the la they cro the black

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

WHERE TO GO FOR THE VISITING FISHERMAN

Shawnigan Lake

For a good many years now Shawnigan has been the regular resort of a small army of fishermen every season, and in spite of it all, the attraction of the place never seems to grow less. It is par excellence the resort of the family man who likes to give his folks a fresh air outing of a week-end and incidentally to catch a basket of fish to bring back to the city, as it is within easy reach of town by rail and there are two good hotels right by the side of the railroad and a stone's throw or less from the water's edge.

Old-timers, who fished the waters of the lake in the earlier days are apt to cry Ichabod and declare that the glory of Shawnigan is departed for fishermen, but for all that the fact remains that many a regular habitue still resorts there regularly every week, and usually returns with something to show for his trouble.

No doubt when the waters were less fished the baskets were heavier and the fish were bigger, but there are still big fish to be caught in Shawnigan Lake for those who can catch them.

Unfortunately some misguided party introduced cat fish, and to this is attributed in great measure the falling off in quality of the trout fishing in the lake. Still last Sunday the writer saw a fisherman returning therefrom with a large basket, in which he claimed to have forty-five fish, caught "on the fly" and, judging from the smile on his countenance, he had greatly enjoyed himself in catching them, which after all is the great desideratum.

Lately the Government has listened to the representations of Shawnigan anglers and blasted steps in the rocky falls near the outlet of the stream running out of Shawnigan Lake with the object of giving the sea trout and steelheads a chance to ascend into the lake and the experiment has been watched with great interest and bids fair to be a success.

The work of blasting out the steps up the falls has been done in good shape, and there seems now to be a very good chance of Shawnigan Lake once more becoming as fine a fishing resort as in the days of yore. In the meanwhile, though, old-timers say, the fly-fishing there is not what it used to be, many an angler makes it his regular resort and usually ends the day with a smiling face and a more or less numerous catch.

Shawnigan Lake is about twenty-five miles from Victoria reached by road or rail, special facilities being given by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company in the summer months.

MAN-EATING LIONS

In a crowded darkened room, filled with nice people in evening dress, a well known East African traveler last evening told what must be the most amazing story of terrorism by wild animals in the annals of hunting; the story of the famous man-eating lions of the Uganda Railway told by the man who, after tremendous dangers and a dozen narrow escapes, eventually killed them—Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Patterson, D.S.O. The occasion was a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, when Lieut.-Colonel Patterson "read a paper" on "Travel and Sport in East Africa." But "reading a paper" gives no idea of the dramatic effect of his story of the man-eating lions and the room was thrilled as the lecturer, bending over the red shade of a candle, described his long battle of cunning against cunning, with pictures flickering on the screen showing, amidst the impenetrable thorn brake, the scenes of the drama of the Dark Continent.

The centre of the depredations of the man-eating lions was Tsavo, where Colonel Patterson was constructing a railway bridge. He had many hundreds of coolies working there, and the lions after a time turned up their noses at the camp cattle, and gave their undivided attention to man. They forced their way into the camp, entered tents and huts, and night after night, in pitch darkness, the camp was aroused by the screams of men being carried away. Strong zarebas were built, but the lions—there were two—forced their way through or leaped over the barriers of thorns, and picked men up as they slept, shaking them to death. The camp was shifted, but to no avail. The animals turned their attention to the hospital, and time after time took men away. They jumped on to the tents from over the zareba, and seized the first limb they found, often taking a man away before the eyes of his companions.

And at this the coolies "complained bitterly." Colonel Patterson made many attempts to get the lions, but they were too cunning. And then one night he sat, foolishly, in an open railway wagon with Dr. Brock. It was black darkness, and after two hours' waiting the watchers became aware that the lions were not worrying about the camp, but were stalking them. The lecturer's narrative rose to the last pitch of terror as he described how they crouched there in the truck, staring at the black wall of darkness. And then sud-

denly, without any warning, a brute jumped at them. Their rifles went off together, and the lion, dazzled by the flash, turned aside in rifle missed fire! Very fortunately the lion was startled, and bounded aside into the thorns. And at last Colonel Patterson got this one by sitting all night on a rickety platform in pitch darkness, "calling himself all the names he could think of." The lion stalked him again, and he killed it in the darkness.

The coolies fell at his feet for this. And then the picture of the lion flashed on the screen, an immense maneless brute, which brought exclamations from the ladies in the audience. The second lion he managed later to get from a tree.

"And in the meantime our bridge went on and was finally finished, and there it is," said the lecturer showing a picture on the screen of a prosaic railway bridge. But to the audience, after hearing, as Desdemona did of Othello, "of the dangers he had passed," in building it, the bridge represented a great deal.

Lord Desborough presided, and many famous African hunters, including Sir Henry Seton-Kerr, applauded the lecturer's description of his battle with the lions and many other adventures in the land of Livingstone, Speke and Baker.

Reindeer meat from Alaska may be a food common to the American table in the near future. This opinion was expressed recently by William F. Lopp, in charge of the government's reindeer service, who recently returned from a tour of inspection through Alaska on behalf of the United States Bureau of Education. "A commercial shipment of reindeer meat, the first brought into this country, has been made to Seattle. In twenty-five years hence at the present rate of increase there should be three million prime beef reindeer in

Alaska on which the people of this country can depend for much of their flesh diet. In taste reindeer meat is a cross between mutton and beef, but more palatable than either."

It is announced that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia will spend some time salmon fishing in New Brunswick next summer and that for their accommodation a magnificent lodge will be built on the Tobique River by Lord Strathcona.

King George during his visit to India enjoyed some big game shooting in the northern dependency of Nepal, during which he killed thirty tigers and thirteen rhinoceroses. The Queen in the meantime made a long tour in the various provinces of India, during which she visited many of the historical spots.

What He Shot

What is the name of that species I just shot?" inquired the amateur hunter. "Says his name is Smith, sir," answered the guide, who had been investigating.

BUMPING RACES AT OXFORD

(Continued from Page 5)

of one's second eight. Owing to the number of the boats the races are rowed in two divisions with an interval of an hour or so between the start of the two divisions, the sec-

two years, as each year the boats start at the beginning of the races in the order in which they finished the year previous. There are two possible exceptions to this limit of six possible bumps in one year. Supposing a boat starts fourth in the second division at the beginning of the races and makes a bump each of the three first nights, on the third night it has bumped what is known as the "sandwich" boat, that is to say the boat which, rowing as head of the second division, has also the privilege of rowing again if unbumped as bottom boat of the first division, and by doing so has itself become sandwich boat, and therefore has the chance of making a second bump on the same night, and thus, if successful again on every remaining night of the week, will have made seven bumps for the year and thus gained seven places on the river. The other exception is when the boat in front bumps the one ahead of it and the boat behind rows past both bumping and bumped boat, and is fast enough to catch the one which started three places in front of it, in which case it changes places the next night with this one, thus gaining three places on the river in one night, while the unlucky boat which it has bumped has to lose three. This of course is a very rare occurrence.

Although the course is a short one, being rather less than a mile for the top boats, it by no means follows that it is an easy one; from the nature of things, it is a sprint from start to finish, as no boat's crew can afford to hold



ond division rowing first. At the lower end of the course pegs are driven into the bank at equal intervals of about two boats' lengths, to which are attached lines of equal length, each with a big cork bung at the other end. Before the start of the races each college sends its waterman to a punt moored alongside the peg which denotes its station, armed with a long strong punt-pole. When the boats take up their positions one behind the other along the bank, each coxswain has to grasp the cork at the end of the line from the peg, and must not let it go until the starting gun is fired. A gun is fired one minute before the start, superfluous clothing is doffed, the cox gives his crew the necessary orders to get the boat into the right position for the start, the waterman helping to keep her there with his long pole until the final gun is heard and "They're off!"

It is now the aim of each boat to try and "bump" the boat in front of it and to keep away from the one behind. To make a bump some part of the boat in front or an oar in it must be actually touched; overlapping does not count. A bump can only be made either by touching or rowing completely past the boat in front. A bump must be acknowledged by the coxswain of the boat bumped holding up his hand, when both boats must at once get out of the way of following boats by steering into the bank. The races are held for six days with a Sunday's rest in the middle, and on the next day, or night, as it is always called, the boat which has been bumped changes starting places with the boat which has bumped it, which is said to go down the river a place. It will thus be seen that the largest number of bumps which can be made and places gained in order "on the river" by any one boat is limited to six for the year, so that a boat which has left off low down at the end of the year cannot hope to attain to the dignity and honor of being "head of the river" in one or even in

its strength for the end of the course, as although the distance between the boats at the start is about two lengths, which would be considered an easy win for a level race over the same course, two lengths is very easily made up when one boat is spurring and the other is not, and it is too dangerous to allow the boat behind to gain any more than it is possible to prevent. Neither is it at all a matter of little skill being required by the coxswains. A good cox in a bumping race makes all the difference; he can often save his boat from apparently unavoidable misfortune, and, if he is not on to the game, he can just as easily spoil their chance of a bump by mistaken judgment in making his shoot. When one boat is overlapping another it looks to the uninitiated to be only necessary for the coxswain of the pursuing boat to pull his string on the side next to the pursued in order to bump it; but not so, it is unsafe to shoot until well overlapping, and then it is that the crew must be called on for a supreme effort, as the wash of the boat in front helps to keep the pursuing boat off, and just as the pursuing boat's cox makes his shot, the cox of the overtaken boat will put his rudder on hard on the side from which the enemy is approaching, thus helping to "wash" them off. If he is successful in this, his own boat swings in to one side, and the enemy, having missed their shot, will shoot by his stern in the opposite direction, thus losing a lot of ground which will have to be made up again before coming to close quarters once more. Apart from the

required just at the time of "shooting," the moral effect of missing a shot is very great and disheartening to a crew, while on the other hand it has just the opposite effect on the crew which has been shot at and missed, and encourages them and gives them confidence which helps to strengthen their struggles for the remainder of the course. It will thus be seen that the coxswain's position

WHAT'S DOING FOR THE SPORTSMAN?

March 26—Opening of the trout-fishing season.

Shooting season has now closed for everything on the mainland. On Vancouver Island and adjacent islands you may still shoot geese, if you can get them.

Brant geese are plentiful on the shores of Vancouver Island. Decoys are almost an absolute necessity, also a special knowledge of their haunts. Comox and Denman Island, the best known resorts for brant-shooters. Sooke, Sidney, James Island, other well-known resorts. Discovery Island sometimes affords good sport in the migrating season, a little later, while Rocky Point and similar places in the time of migration. Honkers are to be had by the persevering and lucky sportsman, but, except in a few favored localities, the man who gets honkers on the coast certainly earns them and is a friend of fortune.

Grilse, a term used roughly here for immature salmon, are now to be caught in considerable numbers by trolling in salt water—estuaries and inlets. The best known place for this fishing is Saanich Inlet, reached most easily by E. & N. Railway, 17-Mile Post Station. Boats for hire are few and should be arranged for beforehand. Sport depends a good deal on tide, a long run-out in the day generally meaning poor sport. High and flooding tides better than low and ebb.

Tackle used commonly, ordinary trolling tackle, the finer the better for good sport, with any small spoon or minnow, the local favorite now in fashion being a small Stewart spoon.

Spring Salmon are now running and may be caught in similar places with similar tackle; usually it pays to fish rather deep for springs, especially at this time of year. A deadly bait is a herring rigged with a single hook at the tail so as to give it a "wobbling" motion when trailed behind a boat.

N.B.—The "winter" springs give far better sport when hooked than the summer variety, but are not quite so numerous, or if so, not so readily caught.

Saanich Arm, Cowichan Bay and Genoa Bay, some of the best places, being sheltered water, but "springs" are found now round the shores of almost any inlet and near the kelp-beds.

Steelheads now running to the rivers, may be caught with salmon fly (favorite patterns here, Jock Scott and Silver Doctor), fished deep. Spoons and Devon minnows give good results. Best-known places handy to Victoria—Sooke River, reached by stage; Cowichan and Koksilah Rivers, by E. & N. Railway.

N.B.—Trout-fishing for any kind of trout is illegal before March 26th, in fresh water, salt water, tidal water, still water, running water or any other old water.

is a most important one and not merely a matter of light weight and straight steering.

A stranger to the Varsity seeing the races for the first time would wonder at the number and variety of the noise-making instruments carried and used by the men running on the tow-path alongside the racing boats; probably he would put it down to just a desire to make an encouraging noise and nothing else, but in this he would be wrong: the friends and followers of the various colleges, who are energetic and hardy enough to run with the boats, will make lots of encouraging noise with any spare breath they may have, and they will not have much at the end of the course, but the noise-making instruments in all their variety are in the hands of the college coaches and are used for giving signals to the crews. Each college uses its own pet noise-makers, and has its own system of signals to its crew, which are necessary to let them know the position of the boat in front of them which they cannot see. For instance, one college will use, perhaps, a revolver and a showman's rattle, a common instrument of torture at Old Country fairs. When its crew is overtaking the boat in front and gets within half a length of it one shot is fired from the revolver, when they are within a quarter of a length two quick shots signal the intelligence to them; now is the time for them to strain every muscle to the utmost; if they still gain until they are overlapping, the rattle is set going full tilt, and if the cox knows his business it will probably keep going until they have made their bump and the cox yells "Easy all!"

Before the races—hard training for a month and more; after the races—bump suppers and "high jinks" galore. High jinks, which, indulged in by the crews released from the restrictions of training after their long period of strict discipline and self-denial, are apt to be rather more uproarious than the revels indulged in during Eights Week by those not in training, who "cut" lectures in the daytime to escort their sisters, cousins and aunts round the sights of Oxford, and put aside their books in the night time to dance with the other fellows' sisters, cousins and aunts; for Eights Week at Oxford is one of the social festivals of England, and the old grey town is brightened with the best summer finery of her youth and beauty, and even the Dons become human for the nonce and indulge in tea-parties and river picnics and keep a discreetly blind eye and deaf ear for the more or less Bacchanalian rejoicings of the Eight which has made five bumps!

Sample Costumes of Unusual Worth Go on Sale Monday

Men's Night Dresses and Pajamas

THE BEST BRANDS AT BAST PRICES

White Cotton Night Shirts for Men—These garments may be had in plain material with turndown collars, or with the collars and front trimmed with blue or pink binding. The garments are generously cut round the body and neck, are most comfortable and will render long and useful service. All sizes are here at, per garment **\$1.00**

White Cotton Night Shirts—Without collar. These garments are trimmed round the neck and down the front. All sizes are here. Specially good value at, per garment **\$1.25**

White Cotton Night Gowns—A little lighter than the above. These are reliable garments, and we strongly recommend them. Per garment **\$1.00**

Gayton Flannel Pajamas—These are a special purchase that we were fortunate in securing at a big saving, consequently we can give you a better value than ever. They come in a variety of neat striped effects and are the most comfortable style of garment on the market. Three sizes only. Per suit, \$4.75 and **\$4.75**

Men's Underwear Department

SOME TEMPTING VALUES FOR MONDAY'S SHOPPERS

Imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—These are a light weight for Spring and Summer wear, and the man who desires a durable, comfortable and economic garment will find that these will please him. Your choice from vests with long or short sleeves and vests that are ankle or knee length. Sizes from 32 to 42 at the chest. Per garment **\$1.25**

Halbrigan Shirts and Drawers for Men—These may be had in colors natural, pink, grey and sky, are well finished, and cannot irritate the most sensitive skin. They are made of the best Egyptian cotton. The shirts have long sleeves and the drawers are ankle length. All sizes are here at, per garment **50¢**

Porous Knit Shirts and Drawers—Made of a fine Egyptian cotton, and comes in colors natural and grey. The shirts have long sleeves and the drawers are ankle length. All sizes at, per suit **75¢**

Smart Easter Millinery Showing the Latest Trend of Fashion

We never had such a large and representative stock of trimmed, tailored and untrimmed hats to show you, and you have never seen a showing that can excel this for high quality and moderate prices.

Many charming styles, the product of French, English and American artists are here to choose from, and the woman who desires to trim her own hat will find an abundance of shapes, feathers, foliage, flowers and all other necessities, all marked at easy prices.

You are invited to inspect our stock.

Charming Collars and Side Frills, Novel Designs at Saving Prices

Dutch Collars, in lace and embroidery. The range of patterns is especially good and the values are better than the average. There are many here that will please you. Prices start at 25c and range as high as **\$2.50**

Side Frills—These are the season's latest productions and better values are not to be had. Many charming designs to choose from. Prices start at 25c each, so you can afford one, but there are many better ones that range as high as **\$8.50**

Coat Collars and Sets, in lace and muslin. These will add the latest fashion touches to your attire at a very small cost. Your choice from qualities that sell at prices ranging from 55c up to **\$5.50**

Jabots, in lace and embroidery. We have an assortment that should meet your requirements exactly. Prices start at 25c and range as high as **\$6.00**

Handkerchief Collars—These come in a variety of shapes. Will you see them? The goods tell their own story best. If we attempted to tell you what their worth is, you might think that we were partial to our goods. Prices from 35c up to **\$2.00**

Colored Satin Sailor Sets—Very attractive and cost little. Price **\$1.75**

Lace and Muslin Yokes and Sleeves—Many styles to choose from. Prices 50c and **\$1.00**

Dresden and Taffeta Ribbons

SOME STRONG INDUCEMENTS FOR RIBBON BUYERS

Dresden and Fancy Striped Ribbons—6 to 8 inches wide are here in many effective designs and colorings. No matter what your taste may be you will find something in this lot that will please you. Prices start at 25c a yard and will range as high as **\$2.00**

Plain Taffeta Ribbon—In all the leading colors are here to choose from. Milliners and home dressmakers should find this showing exceptionally interesting. They are new goods and are 6 inches wide. Per yard 25c and **50¢**

Women's Night Gowns at \$2.50

Specially good Values for Monday.

Women's Nightgowns, made of a fine nainsook in the slip-over style. These garments have short sleeves and hand embroidered fronts. Price, each **\$2.50**

Women's Nightgowns, made of a good strong cambric. They have high necks, long sleeves, tucked fronts set with insertion and the neck and sleeves are finished with embroidery. Various other styles to choose from. Garment, **\$2.50**

Women's Night Gowns—In the slip-over style. These garments are made of a fine nainsook, have three-quarter sleeves, while the fronts are finely tucked, trimmed with medallions and insertion. The sleeves are trimmed to the fronts. Handsome garments and splendid value **\$2.50**

Bedding at Economy Prices. Others Have Made a Big Saving on These Lines, Why not You?

Ready-to-Use Sheets—Fully bleached and made from a good strong cotton. These are hand torn and will always keep their shape. 100 pairs only to be sold. Our regular \$1.75 grade will be sold **\$1.25**

Twill Sheets—Made from an extra good quality of sheeting, closely woven and a quality that will stand no end of laundering. Per pair, \$2.50, \$2.25 and **\$2.00**

Hemstitched Sheets—Woven from a pure white English cotton. These have a soft smooth finish and a deep hemstitched hem at the top—
Size 2 x 5 1/2 at, per pair, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
Size 2 1/4 x 3 1/2 at, per pair, \$2.75 and **\$3.25**
Size 2 1/4 x 3 1/2 at, per pair, \$3.00 and **\$3.50**

Pillow Cases—All ready to use, fully bleached and finished with a deep plain hem. Our regular \$2.40 grade to be sold at, per dozen, \$1.50, and \$2.00 grades are now marked at, per dozen **\$1.50**

Pillow Cases—Neatly hemstitched and a very serviceable quality. Per pair **50¢**

White Grecian Quilts—Full size and a quality that you can depend on. Special value, each \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

White Woolen Blankets—Suitable for full size beds. These are a well finished blanket and represent a rare value. Only 50 pairs to be sold at this price. Per pair **\$3.00**

White Woolen Blankets—Made of selected Canadian wool. Just sufficient cotton is mixed with the wool to give these blankets greater durability and prevent them shrinking. Full size. Pair **\$3.75**

White All-Wool Blankets—With neat pink and blue borders. They are woven from the finest wools, are free from specks and impurities and a blanket that we warrant to give great satisfaction—
Our regular \$6.50 grade, on sale at **\$5.75**
8lb. Blankets, sold regularly at \$7.50, to be sold at **\$6.75**

Flannelette Sheets—Made from the best grade of flannelette sheeting. These are values that are hard to beat. 12-4 size at, per pair **\$1.75**
11-4 size at **\$1.50**
10-4 size at **\$1.25**

Wool-Filled Comforters—In dainty designs. They are covered with serviceable red chintz. Per pair, to clear **\$2.50**

Sample Costumes at \$15, \$18.75 and \$25

THESE ARE MARKED AT A MERE FRACTION OF THEIR REAL VALUE

WE are exceptionally fortunate in securing this sample line just when you want the costumes most, and no doubt you will appreciate the saving that the offer means to you.

There are tweeds, novelty suitings, homespuns and serges to choose from, and all are in the very latest styles. Many new and exclusive patterns are included in this lot, some plain tailored and others trimmed, so you are sure of finding a garment that will please you.

A few attractive lines made of Panamas are included. Shop early and make your choice while the opportunity to choose from a wide range lasts.

All sizes are here and the quality of the garments are hard to beat, even if you are willing to pay a much higher price.

Lingerie Dresses in New and Elegant Styles

It's impossible to give you an adequate description of these dresses in this advertisement, and there is nothing that we can say that will flatter their quality and refined appearance.

They have Dutch necks, set-in sleeves three-quarter length, and are beautifully embroidered. Most of them are all white, but we have them with dashes of black, mauve, pink and blue if you prefer them.

Ask to see them in the Mantle Department, and you will agree that such dainty dresses are remarkable values at from \$10 to \$15.



For the Woman Interested In Embroidery Work

ART NEEDLE WORK DEPARTMENT

Guest Towels—These are fine huckaback and damask towels that are very absorbent, and will render excellent service. They have hemstitched edges and are stamped for button-holing. Price, each **40¢**

Full Sized Towels—Either huckaback or damask. Ready stamped and hemstitched. Price, each **75¢**

Linon Pillow Slips—Stamped in a choice assortment of designs and marked for scalloping. Per pair **\$1.50**

Linon Pillow Slips—Ready made up, stamped and finished with a hemstitched edge. Per pair **\$1.75**

Kimona Night Gowns—Stamped on a fine lonsdale. Sufficient cotton to work. Price **\$1.25**

Tailored Waists—Stamped on a good quality of pure linen and complete with sufficient cotton to work. Price **\$1.50**

Marquise Waists—On white material. Many different designs to choose from. Price, each **\$1.00**

Marquise Waists—In grey, cadet, navy and black. Prices **\$1.25**

Corset Covers—Made of a fine nainsook. Price, each **25¢**

Kingzie Hats—These are stamped on good linen and have separate brim and crown. Price, each **75¢**

Hand Bags and Work Bags, in a great variety of designs and prices.

Bibs—Stamped on linen or heavy honeycomb cloth. Each **10¢**

Bonnets—The three section design stamped on a fine lawn. Price, each **25¢**

Kimono Jackets, on a fine corded pique, has scalloped edge and a fine pattern inside. Price, each **35¢**

Kimono Jackets—The same pattern as the above, but stamped on a good cream cashmere. Price, each **50¢**

\$2.90 for Black Taffeta Silk Waists Are Worth Considerable More

There are two styles here to choose from, one is strictly plain tailored and the other has two wide pleats full length and two shoulder pleats on either side of a box pleat. The plain tailored waist has a patch pocket, box pleat with covered buttons showing through, long sleeves and a soft detachable collar. The pleated style has a box pleat down the centre, invisible fastening, and the collar and cuffs are tucked. All sizes are here, and the values are excellent. Per garment on Monday **\$2.90**

Another Shipment of John Brown Linens Has Just Arrived

This is the most reliable brand that we have seen and recommend it strongly. Everything that you require for your home is here and the prices are no higher than the ordinary and unbranded lines. We invite you to see them.

Muslin Bedspreads—Hemstitched and embroidered, size 90x108 inches, various patterns at, each \$9.00 and **\$7.50**

Linon Bedspreads—Hemstitched and embroidered in different patterns, size 90x108 inches are now selling at, each \$12.50 and **\$9.75**

All Linon Guest Towels—Hemstitched and embroidered at, each, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and **40¢**

Pure Linon Pillow Covers—Hemstitched and embroidered. These are excellent values at, per pair \$4.50, \$3.50 and **\$2.55**

All Linon Circular Doilies—Hand embroidered and finished with scalloped. Price, each, \$3.00 and **\$2.00**

Damask Sets—Pure linen. These sets consist of one cloth, 8-4 and 12 napkins. Per set **\$10.50**

Cushion Covers—Embroidered and finished with a frill. Price, each, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Linon Bolster Covers—With hemstitched hems and embroidered. Price, each \$2.75 and **\$3.00**

All Linon Tray Cloths—Hand embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. Price, each **\$3.75**

Women's Summer Underwear

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

White Cotton Vests—These are ribbed, light weight garments daintily finished with crochet edgings at the neck and arms. Your choice from garments with short or no sleeves. Just the thing for present wear. Special, per garment **15¢**

Women's Combinations—Fine ribbed combinations made of cotton, seamless and cut on the bias. The drawers are Isabelle shape. Sizes 34 to 40. Per garment **50¢**

Glove Money Goes a Long Way Here

Women's Glace Kid Gloves—These are Perrin's Marchioness gloves, and may be had in colors tan, brown, beaver, slate, navy, green, black and white. Two-clasp length. This is the best glove on the market that sells at **\$1.00**

Women's Dogskin Gloves—Dent's special, tan only. Per pair **\$1.00**

Perrin's Dogskin Gloves—In tan and white. These have 1 clasp fastening and are an excellent glove. Per pair **\$1.00**

Glace Kid Gloves—Trefousse Dorothy, in colors tan, brown, slate, wine, mode, beaver, mauve, black and white. They are two-clasp length, and are good value at, per pair **\$1.50**

A Special Line in Long Gloves—These are 16-button length, and may be had in colors tan, black and white. Price per pair **\$2.50**

Sideboards and Buffets, Some New and Interesting Lines

Solid Oak Buffet—With two small drawers, one lined for silver, one large drawer, and cupboard with two doors. Has a low back with large shelf and a bevel edged mirror. Early English finish. A rare value at **\$34.75**

Surface Oak Buffet—Golden finish. This is a serviceable piece of furniture, has two small drawers, one large drawer, and cupboard with two doors with leaded glass panels. Price only **\$24.75**

Fire Buffet—Early English finish. This is an extra deep buffet, has two small drawers and one large drawer, one cupboard and a handsome back with beveled mirror and large shelf. Price only **\$14.75**

Fire Buffet—Same as the above, except that it is finished golden oak and the back is a little different. A big bargain at **\$13.75**

Surface Oak Sideboard—Made of well seasoned fir. Has two short drawers, one large drawer and cupboard. The back is finished with carving and has two brackets, one shelf and an oval, beveled mirror. Price **\$13.75**

Hardwood Sideboard—Finished golden surface. Has two small drawers, one large drawer and cupboard with raised panel doors finished with carving. The back is finished with carving. Has two brackets and one shelf. Large beveled plate mirror. Price only **\$16.75**

David Spencer, Limited

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