

The Vancouver Daily Colonist

VOL. L., NO. 518 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1911 FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

LOYD GEORGE BADLY INJURED

Struck in Face by Brassbound Box Hurling by Male Suffragist While Leaving Women's Meeting

NARROW ESCAPE FROM LOSING EYE

Chancellor and Foreign Secretary Had Addressed Meeting in Favor of Including Women Suffrage in Bill

LONDON, Dec. 18.—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, was seriously injured while leaving a woman's Liberal meeting here this evening, at which he had just made a speech.

A male suffragist hurled a brass-bound box at the chancellor, which struck him full in the face, cutting his lip and badly injuring his eye. A doctor who attended to the chancellor's injuries said he had a narrow escape from losing the eye.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George both addressed the meeting in favor of including female franchise in the government's suffrage bill next year.

The police had taken extraordinary precautions to exclude militant suffragists from the meeting, but evidently some of them forced their way through the barrier.

FIREMEN IN PERIL

Biscuit Factory in London, Ont., Partially Destroyed—Firemen Made Narrow Escape

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 18.—A fire that did damage amounting to about \$125,000 and endangered the lives of many firemen destroyed the east half of D. S. Perrin & Company's large biscuit manufacturing plant on Dundas street last night and seriously damaged the central part. Two hundred people are thrown out of employment until spring.

NEAR TO BLOWS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A sharp clash between Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican leader of the house, and Representative Sisson, Democrat, of Mississippi, gave the house an exciting moment today. What many members characterized as a challenge was hurled by Representative Sisson at the Illinois member, who, he said, was protected by the rules of the house from what Mr. Sisson would like to do or say to him.

FIRE IN HOTEL

Five Persons Injured in Sleeping Room Annex of Hotel Potter, on Santa Barbara, California

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 18.—The annex to the Hotel Potter, one of the principal tourist hostels on the Pacific Coast, was destroyed by fire late today, and for more than an hour the main building was seriously threatened. Five persons were slightly injured. The loss will reach about \$50,000.

WHITE FISHERMEN

Laborer Men Should Be Able to Succeed on This Coast, in Opinion of Mr. McIntyre

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 18.—The experience of the cannery on Rivers Inlet, B. C., where a fair proportion of white men are employed is that men for the whites are better by fifty per cent than Japanese and by a hundred per cent than Indians. This is the opinion expressed by D. N. McIntyre of the Provincial Fisheries Department at Victoria, in a memorandum to British Columbia's Prime Minister on the subject of Dr. Grenfell's proposal to populate the fishing coast of this province with Devonshire-stock fishermen from Labrador.

NEW EMPRESSES ON R. N. RESERVE

Contract at Present Under Negotiation Between British Admiralty and Canadian Pacific Railway Company

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—G. M. Bealworth, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is now here, states that the idea of placing the company's new steamers, the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia, now building on the Clyde, on the Royal Navy reserve list is at present the subject of negotiations between the company and the British admiralty.

DANGER OF PANIC

Secretary of American Mining Congress Takes Gloomy View of Bituminous Coal Situation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Serious danger of a general industrial panic throughout the United States is likely to become a reality as a result of the bituminous coal mining situation, the opinion expressed here today by J. T. Calbraith, Jr., of Denver, Colo., secretary of the American Mining Congress, who is in this city to open permanent quarters.

WILL HAVE ONLY BARE MAJORITY

MELBOURNE, Dec. 18.—The fate of the government of New Zealand continues to remain in doubt.

SEEKING SETTLERS

Government of Victoria, Australia, Taking Steps to Attract People From the United States

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 18.—J. O. Irons, the agent of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, who arrived back in Vancouver today from San Francisco, where he was engaged in making new arrangements for his company, owing to the impending advent of the Oceanic Steamship company into the Australian business, says he has been informed that representatives of the government of Victoria were conducting a vigorous campaign to attract desirable citizens of the United States across the Pacific.

SHELLS KILL MEN IN MOSQUE

Porte Accuses Italians of Bombarding Unprotected Arabian Town, Killing Nine People and Wounding Many

FEELING AGAINST TURKISH MINISTRY

Grand Vizier in Chamber Explains Action Towards Securing Peace—Forces Short of Provisions

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is stated that the Turkish embassy at the Porte has lodged a protest with the powers against the alleged action of the Italians in bombarding a mosque in the northern region of Mecca, Yemen, at the time of prayer, killing nine and wounding many. The Porte asserts that such an attack in an underequipped locality is contrary to all the principles of international law.

PARTIES TIED IN NEW ZEALAND

Result of General Election Leaves Government of Sir Joseph Ward in Very Doubtful Situation

CHARGED WITH MURDER OF SON

BAD AXE, Mich., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Carrie E. Sparling, wife of the late John Wesley Sparling and mother of Cecil Albert and Porter Sparling, all of whom are dead, was arrested today charged with the death of her son Cecil.

LECTURE ON BRITAIN

Instructive Illustrated Talk to Be Given in Alexander Club Tomorrow Evening

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, traveler, explorer, author and lecturer, whose association with the city of Victoria is a gratifying compliment to both, and who has recently returned from England with new and greater laurels upon her head, will deliver a lecture illustrating the suggestive title, "Through Great Britain with a Camera," in the Alexander club tomorrow evening at 8:15 p.m. Miss Cameron has already established a name for herself as a writer and lecturer in the English-speaking continents, and it is certain that her impressions of the motherland, which are to be accompanied by suitable illustrations, will be both entertaining and instructive.

MEXICO SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Severe Tremor Felt Throughout Greater Part of Country—Recorded on the Local Seismograph

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18.—Mexico was shaken from ocean to ocean, and from Guajalato on the north to the isthmus of Tehuantepec on the south by an earthquake today. No one was hurt, but the disturbance to the capital late tonight. The disturbance was most severely felt in the state of Guerrero, especially in Chilpancingo. A few flimsy buildings were thrown down.

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO RESOLUTION

Protest is Informally Offered by Ambassador Against Language Used in Declaring for Treaty Abrogation

SOME STIR CAUSED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Senators Assert That House Resolution Will be Passed, With Modifications—Congress is Determined

EXCITING RIDE FOR FOUR MEN

Trolley Pole Breaks and Brake Becomes Useless on Westminster-Eburne Car, Which Runs Down Hill

FORT RILEY MYSTERY

U. S. War Department Officials Reject Theory That Conspiracy Existed—Pyromaniac Suspected

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Dec. 18.—Government officials engaged in the investigation of the recent series of explosions and fire at Fort Riley are looking for a strange man, who was in the company of Private Michael Quirk on the night of September 13 last, when Quirk was arrested while trying to enter the pumping plant at Fort Riley. This man, who wore a soldier's uniform and who carried a package in his hand, escaped while John Hartung, a special watchman, was placing Quirk under arrest.

MR. COSTE IS ON THE GROUND

Noted Engineer Appointed by Dominion Government is in the City Ready to Begin Task

INVESTIGATING NEEDS OF LOCAL HARBORS

Mr. Louis Coste, M.I.C.E., the engineer appointed by the Dominion government to prepare plans for the development of harbor works and to improve the port of Victoria to properly equip it to handle the great trade which will soon follow the opening of the Panama canal and to make better provision for the increasing coasting trade arriving from Ottawa by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday afternoon, and is registered at the Empress hotel. Mr. Coste, who is one of the most prominent harbor and waterways engineers in Canada, designed the harbor works now being carried out at St. John, N.B., and was connected with the planning of Montreal harbor and other big projects in the Dominion. In fact, he has been connected with nearly all the big engineering works of this country since 1883. He was chief engineer of the public works department of Canada for many years and is now a member of the International Waterways commission of Canada and the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS DYNAMITE FUND

Grand Jury at Indianapolis Seeks Further Information as to Money Handled by John J. McNamara

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—The \$1000 fund for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers for dynamite, and for which he was not required to give any accounting, was inquired into today by the government officials who are conducting the dynamite investigation before the federal grand jury. The sections of the fund given to John J. McNamara, the confessed dynamiter, for his work in blowing up structures erected by non-union workmen also was traced.

FOUR OCCUPANTS GET SEVERE FRIGHT

Vanouver, B. C., Dec. 18.—With the rear trolley pole broken off near its base and the brake beam useless, Westminster-Eburne car No. 201 tore down the grade from Royal station this morning for nearly five miles, finally slowing down on Lulu Island after the four men aboard, two passengers, the conductor and the motorman, were given a severe fright.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A protest by Russia today against the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with that country in the form proposed by the Suislaw resolution, overwhelmingly adopted in the house of representatives, was followed tonight by the declaration of senate leaders that, in modified terms, a resolution declaring the treaty at an end would be put through the senate before the adjournment of that body on Monday next.

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ORDERERS SIXTEEN FISHING STEAMERS

Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co. Will Construct of Big Fleet for Halibut Business

Tenders will be invited in England for sixteen halibut fishing steamers to be used in northern British Columbia waters next year for the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage company...

The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage company proposes to commence business next April and it is hoped to have the fleet of sixteen fishing vessels ready for that time...

MR. COSTE IS ON THE GROUND

Work has been connected. He has had a share in nearly all the engineering works of Canada, with the planning of all the larger harbors and the development of waterways, since 1852.

ENQUIRING INTO DYNAMITE FUND

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Olaf Tveitmo, secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council, and Antonio Johannsen, an organizer for that organization arrived in San Francisco today from the East...

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO RESOLUTION

Nothing in his resolution which could be construed as an insult to "sensitve Russia," and urged senators to adopt it without any modification whatever.

Russia has made no formal protest against the abrogation of the treaty...

President Taft is said to have sent for several of the senators. The president, it was said, had not given up hope that the negotiations undertaken some time ago with St. Petersburg would meet with success.

SHELLS KILL MEN IN MOSQUE

as a result of the explosion of shells at some distance from the coast of Tripoli are in a sorry plight, according to a statement made by a Maltese who escaped from the Turkish camp and has just reached Malta.

POLTALLOCH TOWS TO UPPER HARBOR

Was Moved by Tug Lorne from Royal Roads to Mills of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co.

The four-masted British bark Poltalloch of Victoria, B. C., was towed into the upper harbor yesterday morning by the tug Lorne to load lumber at the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company's mills for Sydney, N. S. W.

BISHOP CRIDGE'S 94TH MILESTONE

Venerable Bishop of Reformed Church Enters Upon His 95th Year, Revered and Beloved

The venerable Bishop Edward Cridge attains his 94th birthday today, and the hearty congratulations of all are due on the auspicious occasion.

DOMINION SHIPPING SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Value of \$1,002,735 over last year in vessels added to register—big expenditure in St. Lawrence

MILLIONS FOR HARBORS AT PACIFIC PORTS

Seattle Newspaper Outlines Development at Many Points in United States

SEALS KIN PRICES SHOW DECLINE

Brought One Dollar Less Than at the Sales of Last Year at Lampon's Auction in London

The annual sale of fur sealskins held yesterday at London, Eng., by C. M. Lampon & Co., showed a falling off of about 5 per cent. in the price realized as compared with last year when the average price showed an advance over the year before.

EGERIA LEAVES AMID CHEERING

Old Sloop Bought by Vancouver Navy League Sails in Tow from Esquimalt Manned by Volunteers

After many and various preparations, proclaimed against heavy weather, the wreck of other perils, at half-past nine last night H. M. S. Egeria, under the command of Captain Eddie, and with a picked crew of volunteers, left the government wharf at Esquimalt in charge of the tug Nansen, captained by Captain Gunn, on her voyage to Vancouver.

The captain and two acting mates, Captain Winters and Captain Stewart, had a busy time telling of the numerous crew who to the number of about forty, did not arrive till after eight o'clock, but the presentation of making fast to the Nansen before dark and shortly after the last man had reported aboard the new cast Egeria slowly drew away from the wharf.

That in view of the recent increase in rates by the B. C. Telephone company government ownership and operation of the telephone system is the only means whereby the people of the province will receive this absolutely necessary convenience at reasonable rates, is the opinion of the city council which last night adopted a report to that effect prepared by Alderman H. M. Fullerton and City Solicitor McDonald and referred to the legislative committee for the preparation of a memorial to the government urging the principle approved.

SHOUTED BANZAI WHILE DROWNING

Dramatic Story of the Loss of the Japanese Destroyer Harusame Brought by the Panama Maru

Going down to death singing the national anthem and shouting banzais for their emperor, 46 of the crew of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Harusame went down with the war vessel on the night of December 15, when she was brought by the steamer Panama Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line, which reached port last night.

SEVEN MORE WHALERS

Three New Companies Formed on Puget Sound to Hunt Off the North Pacific and Alaska Coasts

NEW ISLAND POLITICS

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Dec. 15.—The Labor party now holds the balance of power at the polls and dissolution will probably follow. The News says "there is no exclusive franchise given to the company and there is nothing to prevent any other company commencing operation in the city, or indeed in any part of the province."

MIGHT PROVOKE WAR OF TARIFFS

German Newspaper Comment on Secretary Knox's Suggestion that Power of Regulation be Vested in President

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The letter of Secretary Knox to Representative Underwood, suggesting an amendment to the tariff law that will permit the president of the United States by proclamation to levy additional duties upon importations of goods from powers discriminating against the products of the United States, or to prohibit them entirely, is attracting considerable attention.

COUNCIL FAVORS GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Ownership and Operation of Telephones Suggested Panacea for Burden of Advancing Rates

That in view of the recent increase in rates by the B. C. Telephone company government ownership and operation of the telephone system is the only means whereby the people of the province will receive this absolutely necessary convenience at reasonable rates, is the opinion of the city council which last night adopted a report to that effect prepared by Alderman H. M. Fullerton and City Solicitor McDonald and referred to the legislative committee for the preparation of a memorial to the government urging the principle approved.

WIRELESS EQUIPMENT FOR THE RESTORER

Four New Tugboats

ISINGLASS DEAD

World's Famous Stallion Dies at Newmarket After a Remarkable Race Course Record

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RELIGIOUS ELEMENT

Chief Secretary Birrell Discusses Phase of Home Rule Question Before English Audience

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Speaking at Skipton on the question of Home Rule, Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that if this country would have the proposals of the government next year and fought any of them, and the elections went against them, and the measure could not be passed, then the position would remain, and they would have to go on for another half century.

LYRA STORM TOSSED

Steel Decks Were Sprung and Other Damage Sustained on Passage to San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—With steel decks badly sprung and her heavy bracing wrenched and twisted, the steamship Lyra is here from Philadelphia with a tale of storm and danger in which the big coal laden ship narrowly escaped foundering in the bay, one of the sailors, injured, but not dangerously.

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INSURANCE BILL PASSES LORDS

Mr. Lloyd George's Measure Needs Only Royal Assent to Become Law—Its Final Reading Yesterday

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The House of Lords passed the National Insurance bill, providing for compulsory contributory insurance against sickness and unemployment of the working classes, through its third and final reading today.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—With steel decks badly sprung and her heavy bracing wrenched and twisted, the steamship Lyra is here from Philadelphia with a tale of storm and danger in which the big coal laden ship narrowly escaped foundering in the bay, one of the sailors, injured, but not dangerously.

COUNCIL FAVORS GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Ownership and Operation of Telephones Suggested Panacea for Burden of Advancing Rates

That in view of the recent increase in rates by the B. C. Telephone company government ownership and operation of the telephone system is the only means whereby the people of the province will receive this absolutely necessary convenience at reasonable rates, is the opinion of the city council which last night adopted a report to that effect prepared by Alderman H. M. Fullerton and City Solicitor McDonald and referred to the legislative committee for the preparation of a memorial to the government urging the principle approved.

WIRELESS EQUIPMENT FOR THE RESTORER

Four New Tugboats

ISINGLASS DEAD

World's Famous Stallion Dies at Newmarket After a Remarkable Race Course Record

SEVEN MORE WHALERS

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Petitioners in Parliament Succeed in Coercing Private Council—Likely to be Privy Council

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INSURANCE BILL PASSES LORDS

Mr. Lloyd George's Measure Needs Only Royal Assent to Become Law—Its Final Reading Yesterday

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TRAMWAY BYLAW COURT QUASHES

Petitioners in Point Grey Case Succeed in Court of Appeal—Likely to be Taken to the Privy Council

VANCOUVER, Dec. 15.—The court of appeal today handed down judgment allowing C. M. Woodworth's appeal and quashing the Point Grey tramway bylaw with costs in both courts.

Chief Justice Macdonald in rendering judgment emphasized the point that the bylaw embodying the agreement had never been submitted to the people for ratification.

Mr. McPhillips stated today that he would advise an appeal to the privy council, as the judgment meant that they would not be able to operate cars in Point Grey.

Since the company was now operating a service to Steveston Heights and to West Point Grey, it will be a serious inconvenience to them if the cars cease to run.

FIVE SITES FOR ELECTORS' CHOICE

Cost of Various Propositions Advanced for Proposed Civic Centre Scheme Estimated by City Assessor

Preliminary estimates of the cost of securing the necessary property and erecting thereon the proposed new civic buildings have been compiled by City Assessor Northcott.

1. The present city hall site and the expropriation of the balance of the property as far as Broad street and also the gore from Broad street to Government street, the expropriation to cost \$255,800, and the new civic buildings \$750,000, making a total of \$1,005,800.

2. The market site property and the expropriation of the balance of the block to cost \$749,000, also the present city hall site and the gore running through to Government street to cost \$525,800, and including the \$750,000 for new buildings, bringing the total cost to \$2,024,800.

3. To buy out that portion of block T, bounded by Douglas, Blanchard, Pandora and Cormorant streets at a cost of \$538,900; the gore lying between the present city hall site and Government street at \$335,800 and adding thereto the city hall site and further adding \$750,000 for the new building, bringing the total cost to \$1,624,700.

4. To buy the whole of five acre lot 15 and the southern part of lot 14, bounded by Vancouver, Pandora, Cook and Fisgard streets at a cost of \$343,925; that portion of five acre lot 20 from Cook street to Chambers street at a cost of \$33,125; that portion of five acre lot 10, from Quadra street to Vancouver street, to cost \$239,950, and adding \$750,000 for the new building, making a total cost of \$1,456,100.

5. All that block at the head of Pandora avenue between Chambers and Camosun streets, and 120 feet south of Rudlin street, and 120 feet north of Pandora avenue, east of the city waterworks property and also widen that portion of Chambers street, all for the sum of \$214,795, which with \$750,000 for the new building, brings the cost to \$964,795.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH IS JURY'S VERDICT

That Arthur Clayton, motorman, who was fatally injured on November 18 at 8 a.m., by being crushed between two street cars on Government street near Yates street, died on Thursday last as the result of injuries accidentally received and that no blame attached to any employee of the company was the gist of the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which investigated the case yesterday.

Dr. George Hall who attended the injured man testified that death was the result of the injuries received and that no other condition of deceased contributed to his death.

Charles Burr, motorman on the Esquimaux car which had drawn up to the place of stopping followed by the George car on which Clayton was motorman, stated his car was stopped in the usual manner and he was on his way through the car when he felt it start to move.

William Armstrong, mechanical foreman at the car barns, testified as to the condition of the brakes when the car left the barns that morning and immediately after the accident. They were in good working order.

Mr. H. Gibson, traffic superintendent, stated that there is a standing rule that at any time a motorman leaves his car the brakes shall be fully set.

Coroner Hart in summing up stated that both motormen appeared to be experienced men and no rules of the company had been grossly violated.

NEW MASTER FOR QUADRA

Capt. J. D. McPherson, of C. P. R. Steamer Otter Appointed to Command of Government Steamer

Capt. John D. McPherson of the C. P. R. steamer Otter has been appointed to the command of the government steamer Quadra in the place of Capt. Chas. Hackett, and will take command of the lighthouse tender when she returns from the north about the end of next week.

Capt. McPherson, the new commander of the Quadra, is a shipmaster of considerable experience, both in large liners and small coasting steamers. He came to Victoria as master of the tug William Jolliffe, which he brought from the Mersey around the Horn when the powerful tugboat was bought by the B. C. Salvage company of Esquimaux from the Jolliffe company of Liverpool.

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According to statistics there has been a gain of 250,000 in the membership of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor during the last year. Los Angeles has the honor of gaining the greatest percentage.

CAPITAL CHANGE PROVES POPULAR

People of India in General Enthusiastic Over Removal of Seat of Government to Delhi

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Times correspondent at Delhi, in a dispatch printed this morning, says: "All my inquiries tend to show that the king's Durbar announcement of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi is producing rising enthusiasm."

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress today laid the first stone of the new capital building of India. There was a brilliant assemblage of ruling princes, governors and state officials.

MOOSE JAW MILL DESTROYED. The Robin Hood flour mill was destroyed by fire tonight, with a loss of \$300,000. The mill had a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels and was owned by the Van-Prague Milling company of New Prague, Minn., but was part of the Canadian cereal merger.

ALL PASSENGERS ARE RESCUED

Only One Injured in Wreck of Steamer Delhi—Members of Royal Party Reported to be Well

TANGIER, Dec. 14.—All the passengers of the wrecked steamer Delhi have been landed. Only one of the passengers was injured, a man having a broken leg.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Italian government has issued an official denial that its troops in Tripoli are using dum-dum bullets. The denial was made in a dispatch to the press.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—The Royal bank will issue \$2,000,000 of new stock at \$100 a share. This will bring the capital of the bank up to \$2,200,000. This issue of 20,000 shares is at the rate of one new share for about four old shares.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The House of Commons today passed a bill to amend the law relating to the control of the sale of liquor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ninety days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for coal mining purposes, the following described lands situated on Vancouver Island, about four miles westerly from Point-no-Point on the straits of Juan de Fuca, marked D. B. on the south-east corner post, thence running north, slightly easterly, about 100 feet, to the point of commencement.

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Advertisement for Campbell's Christmas Shopping. Includes headline 'Only 6 Days Left in Which to Complete Your Xmas Shopping', list of products like Christmas Gloves, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, and various clothing items with prices. Features an illustration of a woman and the Campbell's logo.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00
To the United States \$2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE LABOR QUESTION

A correspondent in yesterday's Colonist dealt with the labor question especially in its relation to the future requirements of the fruit-growing areas of the Okanagan. What he said in regard to that part of the province holds good, though perhaps not to quite the same extent, of other parts, and it directs attention to an increasing want that must be supplied if British Columbia is to become a successful competitor with other fruit-growing countries. In this province there are not large centres of population from which fruit-pickers can be drawn, when they are required, as is the case in some localities with which our orchardists are in competition. Our correspondent has a good deal of faith in the ability of the Premier to solve the problem that is thus created; but, without disparagement to that gentleman's abilities, we venture to suggest that he might find the task less difficult if practical suggestions were offered by those who have given the subject consideration from the fruit-growers' side.

We will advance a proposal ourselves in a tentative way as a contribution to the practical discussion of this question. While there are not any very large centres of population in the province from which fruit-pickers can be drawn, it may be that in the cities a very considerable number of people might be available for that purpose. The Canadian Pacific brings harvesters from the East at low rates. Might it not be possible to arrange with the transportation companies for low rates locally for fruit-pickers? In the hop-picking season people used to go from far and near to the White River valley in the State of Washington. Hundreds of Indians used to go, some from the Olympic Peninsula and others from Vancouver Island and elsewhere in British Columbia. Hundreds of white people also used to go, and we assume do so now, from the cities and towns of the state. Hop-picking was a means of earning ready money without too heavy labor.

To what extent can the home supply of labor be relied upon to meet the needs of the fruit-growers? This is a practical question, and purely a business question. It is not for the government to solve. The transportation companies are interested in the fruit output, and therefore it will be to their financial benefit to see as far as they are able that the orchardists get help when they need it most. We do not assume the right to dictate to any railway company how it ought to conduct its business, but it does not seem unreasonable to think that it would pay the companies to carry fruit-pickers into the fruit-growing districts and bring them out again at a charge that would cover the cost of transportation. We may carry the suggestion a little further, always premising that it is purely tentative. The Fruit-growing Association of any district can without great difficulty ascertain how many pickers will be needed. Its agent, in, say, Vancouver, could be notified that 100, or 200 as the case may be, would be needed from such a date to such a date, and what the wages would be. The agent could advertise the fact, and applicants could be provided with a certificate entitling them to purchase fruit-growers' tickets to their destination and return. What do men engaged in the industry think of this? What do persons in touch with the supply of labor in the cities think of it? We should be glad to have the proposal criticized, either favorably or unfavorably as it may strike readers.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

A very important question is before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for decision. It involves the right of the provinces to incorporate companies to do business throughout the Dominion, and although it arises out of an Ontario case, all the provinces are alike interested in the result. The question is a very large one and before it is finally settled the powers of the Dominion government in respect to granting corporate rights to commercial companies will come up for consideration, although they may not be involved in the present case. As we understand the matter, if the decision of the Judicial Committee is adverse to Ontario, a company incorporated in, say, British Columbia, would not have sufficient legal status in Alberta to enable it to carry on business there. Whether in such a case Alberta could remedy the difficulty by legislation we shall not pretend to say. At present we do not see why, even if British Columbia may not have authority to incorporate a company to do business in Alberta, Alberta might not have power to legislate that a British

Columbia company might have all the rights of a locally incorporated company. Without an exact statement of the case before us, we shall not undertake to say how far the decision, when given, will extend, and under any circumstances it is better to wait until the court has given judgment. The question is one in which the business community is very deeply interested.

WATER SUPPLY

The tenders for the installation of the Sooke Lake water supply cover a wide range, but responsible firms have offered to do the work at figures far below what anyone anticipated. There is, therefore, no reason why this work cannot be put in hand at an early day if the ratepayers so desire. Pending the report of the water commissioner and the action of the council thereon, further comment is unnecessary, and we will only add an expression of pleasure because the city is in a position to get a much-needed service at a moderate cost.

MR. ROOSEVELT

A week or so ago the Colonist mentioned that the comic papers of the United States were foreshadowing the possible candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency next year. The political newspapers have now taken up the theme, and there is a growing feeling, almost of apprehension, that he is "in the hands of his friends." He recently, in reference to a request for a definite statement, gave an answer that really meant nothing at all. He said that he was going neither to oppose nor support Mr. Taft for renomination, and that, as far as far as he was personally concerned, he was not seeking a nomination. As has been pointed out in some of the American papers, the fact that a man does not seek a nomination is very different from a determination not to accept one, and it has also been pointed out that the activity of the ex-President's friends has not been at all abated since he gave vent to this Delphic utterance.

A whole army of cartoonists and paragraphers seems to be engaged in creating the impression that President Taft has been a failure. This expression is very much in use, and it is one that, repeated often enough, will acquire the force of an argument. Mr. Taft is being represented as a President who is to be found anywhere else than at the national capital, as one who has neither the sagacity to devise a policy, nor the energy to carry one into effect. The fact seems to be that the whole country is restless, and it wants someone to do something. Even the fact that business shows a disposition to revive is construed as proof that the National Executive is in the hands of the trusts. Apparently a call for Mr. Roosevelt is being industriously engineered, and it will not have to be very loud or very insistent for that gentleman to hear and heed it.

POLLING BOOTHS

The city council has decided to have a polling station in each ward at the forthcoming municipal election. This is right, but we think that the locations chosen are wrong. The idea of having a polling station in each division is to facilitate voting for the people in the different wards, and if all the booths are centrally located in the business area this will not have been accomplished. The stations should, as nearly as possible, be in the centre of each ward. It may be a difficult matter to find premises, but if the civic authorities made an effort something towards this end could be done. The Drill Hall is a desirable site for James Bay district, but we do not think that the City Hall is a good location for the voters in ward two. Surely it would be possible to find a polling place somewhere in Spring Ridge. A booth should be found in Victoria West somewhere more central than on Store street. Similarly with the other wards.

ANCESTRAL TRAITS

It is a Frenchman who comes to the rescue this time. He has been investigating certain things in relation to the "human form divine," which may or may not make for happiness. For example, he claims to have discovered that if in walking you carry your hands with the palms towards your body you may reasonably infer that your ancestors were Crusaders or possibly soldiers of a later date, but not after the time when fighting was done by machinery. If, in addition to this, you have some sort of birthmark at the base of your neck, you may conclude with justice that a long line of ancestors wore casques—that is, helmets with sides extending to the shoulders. Au contraire—it is a Frenchman we quote you will remember—if you carry your hands with the backs to the front and a little way out from your body when you walk, you are forced to the conclusion that when the other fellow's ancestors were fighting the infidel, yours were engaged in laying bricks or something of that kind, and presumably if you have birthmarks on your neck that only demonstrates that your ancestors carried hods. This is really a

very fine thing to know, because you must have observed that to be unquestionably descended from a Crusader will readily secure you an aircraft at almost any bank. Just try it and see. Get the Frenchman's book; take it to the bank; show the manager how you carry your hands; exhibit the birthmark of the casque, and see how quickly he will let you have money on your knightly word. If he hesitates, just say: "Death, by my halldom," or words to that effect, and wait for results.

The news from the Le Roi mine at Rossland, if it proves to be correct, will do much to stimulate the mining industry in this province.

It was an odd coincidence in names that while the King was being crowned in state at Delhi, his sister, the Princess Royal, was in imminent peril on the S.S. Delhi.

The Portuguese government is going to sell the Crown Jewels. The news comes just in time for you to cable an order for a Christmas present for your wife or best girl.

Kamloops has taken a police census which gives the city 4266 persons, as against the Dominion count of 3772. This is an increase of 494 and furnishes another example of the inaccuracy of the recent enumeration.

A Methosin farmer recently said that people in the city complain that the price of produce is high, and assigned as one reason that the wages of farm laborers are high; but he said he could not understand why they should be high. Of course, he knew the higher that would be given, namely, the higher cost of living; but he did not see how this applies to farm labor, for the farmers provide the living as well as the wages for their employees. There seemed to him to be something wrong here, even though he was not economist enough to work it out. A good many other people will find the problem difficult to solve.

South Saanich does not want to be annexed to Victoria. If Thursday night's meeting was at all indicative of the feeling of the people. This is not a matter of surprise, for no sound arguments have yet been advanced in favor of such a step. The expression "Greater Victoria" is not an argument, although many persons seem to think it is. We believe this expression was first used in this paper, but it was in connection with the commercial possibilities of this part of Vancouver Island and without any reference to municipal government. When these possibilities have been realized it may be found expedient to extend the city area so as to take in new business areas; but we have yet to hear of any reason that can be given for seeking to embrace hundreds of acres of farm lands in the city.

CONDUCTOR SUCCEUMBS TO HIS INJURIES

Mr. Arthur Clayton, Crushed by Street Car Weeks Ago, Passed Away at Hospital Yesterday Morning

Following a relapse which set in a week ago, the death occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, at St. Joseph's hospital, of Mr. Arthur William Clayton, who was injured in a street car collision at the corner of Government and Yates streets, on the 18th ult. Since the time of the accident the late Mr. Clayton had been in a very precarious condition, and although he had somewhat rallied for the better after the performance of an operation, took a relapse a few days ago and sank gradually until death.

The deceased obtained the injuries which resulted in his death in an accident caused by an air brake on an Equimait car which had been standing at the Government and Yates street terminus. A Gorge car, of which the deceased was the conductor, had come to a standstill directly behind the Equimait car, and the late Mr. Clayton was in the act of lifting up the tender in front of his car, when, without any warning, the Equimait car collided with the Gorge car, crushing the unfortunate conductor between the two. The motor-carner had left the front of the car and was walking through the car to the other end when the accident happened. An escape of air from the brake tube was presumably the cause.

Directly after the accident Dr. George Hall, who had been summoned, had the injured man removed to the hospital, where an operation was performed, and although he was in a very critical state at the time, hopes were held out for his recovery.

The late Mr. Clayton was born in London, England, 45 years ago, and is survived by his wife and three children, who reside at 614 Bay Street, and two brothers, one of whom resides in this city and the other in Prince Rupert. The deceased was a member of Capital Division, No. 109, Carman's Union.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the B.C. Funeral company's chapel at Rose Bay cemetery. Rev. Dr. Campbell will conduct the services.

Baptist Convention in Vancouver
WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—Vancouver will be the next meeting place of the Baptist convention of Western Canada, which embraces the four western provinces. This was decided tonight at the local headquarters in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg delegates are to be: Rev. J. M. McLean, J. F. McIntyre, Rev. A. M. McDonald, Rev. C. K. Morse, G. R. Stephens, W. A. McIntyre, J. H. Frisk and a number of ladies.

PLEASE SHOP EARLY

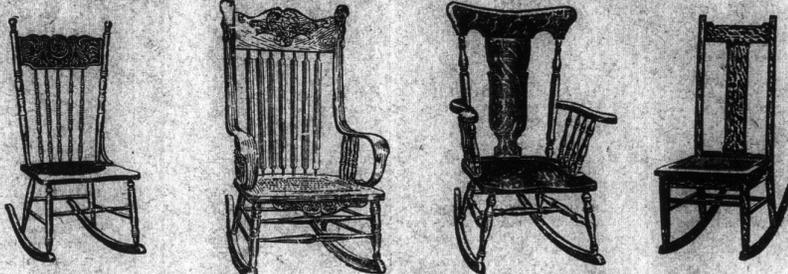
Special Values in Dainty China

See the 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00 Counters Tomorrow

SPECIALLY arranged for your easy choosing of Christmas gifts, and priced to make the choosing easy, are hundreds of China and Glass articles. These are items purchased at enticing prices and odd pieces that brisk buying in our regular stocks leaves us so early in the season. All are special values. We have no less than six counters arranged with Christmas suggestions at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00. You don't have to look at the articles for the price, one big sign with the price in large, plain figures adorns each counter. You'll find the values offered are exceptional. We are adding to these counters daily, and it will be to your interest to make a daily visit to these counters. Start tomorrow.

Stylish, Comfortable Rockers \$1.00

THESE SOLVE THE QUESTION "WHAT TO GIVE?"



Dozens of Attractive Styles Shown at from \$10.00 to \$1.00

For Men

- Photo Frames
- Stationery Holders
- Ink Stands
- Cut Glass Decanters
- Cellar Wines
- Smokers' Cabinets
- Shaving Mirrors
- Shaving Mugs
- Sectional Bookcases
- Willow Baby Chairs
- Morris Chairs
- Couches
- Corkscrews
- Liquor Sets
- Electric Lamps
- Writing Sets
- Book Racks
- Tie Racks
- Fireplace Furniture
- Magazine Stands
- Smokers' Sets
- Shaving Brushes
- Office Desks
- Card Tables
- Foot Rests
- Bay Chairs
- Stairs
- Manicure Pieces
- Students' Lamps

Kindergarten Sets \$3.50

ONLY SEVEN LEFT. DO YOU WANT ONE?



A HANDY GIFT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

A Kindergarten Set for the little folk—will surely please. Not a toy set, but a substantially built and well finished set—strong enough to hold a full grown person. Like illustration above. Consists of two chairs and table. We have them in the Early English finish. Send one to some little tot. Priced \$3.50. We have only seven of these sets left, so you'll have to hurry if you want one. Many other offerings for children here; chief perhaps are the many little Chairs and Rockers in wood and rattan. Shown on our Fourth Floor.

For Women

- China Ornaments
- China Tea Sets
- China Chocolate Sets
- Silverware
- Manicure Sets
- Reading Lamps
- Photo Frames
- Writing Sets
- Book Racks
- Kettles and Stands
- Ladies' Dress
- Easy Chairs
- Music Cabinets
- Library Tables
- China Vases
- China Dinner Sets
- Fancy Plates
- Silver and Oak Ware
- Salad Sets
- Brass Goods
- Stationery Holders
- Jardiniere
- Fern Pots
- Cheval Mirrors
- Morris Chairs
- Couches
- Magazine Racks
- Tea Tables
- Electric Lamps

Charming Silver and Oak Pieces—Splendid Gifts

WE HAVE SOME VERY PLEASING STYLES

We have a fine showing of Silver-mounted Oak Ware—one of the most popular of all Christmas offerings. You'll find this on display in the Silverware Department. There is but a limited quantity, so an early visit is advisable. Styles are excellent, and the prices right. Splendid gifts.

Silver-mounted Oak Trays \$3.25. Most every woman—housekeeper—has use for one of these stylish Oak Tea Trays, and we know of nothing more certain of a hearty reception. These prices make the choosing easy—\$6.00 to \$3.25.



OAK BUTTER DISHES \$3.00

In these we have some splendid examples. Such ware has been popular for this use. You'll have to step lively to get one. Prices are easy. We have them from \$5.00 to \$3.00.

BISCUIT BARRELS \$3.50

In Biscuit Barrels we show some very attractive pieces, and the price range permits much choice. Stylish designs and finely finished. These are priced from \$6.00 to \$3.50.

SALAD BOWLS \$7.50

A very popular style for the Salad Bowl. These are attractively silver mounted, linings of porcelain, oak, highly polished. Complete with servers, priced from \$16.00 to \$7.50.

LIQUOR FRAMES \$8.50

Many attractive styles in Liquor Frames. These frames have 3 bottles, and the frame is so constructed that a lock securely protects the contents. Priced from \$18.50 to \$8.50.

A Shipment of Foot Warmers Just Arrived

If you are waiting on a Foot Warmer, send or phone us tomorrow. You can afford a few AT \$1.00 AND \$1.25 EACH



Give your friend one for Christmas. It will be appreciated. ONLY \$1.25 AND \$1.00 EACH

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS

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THE ROM

Constantine, an knew how to bide his faculty of putting it and while there is his intention to ma Empire, he made n direction. He did an excuse for vig who reigned in It luxurious disposition that it was to his in time in Gaul, whe fresh fame and the by his successful op latter's army of 90 midable force as a but this did not de initiative against Ma of his force to guar he set out with t army of Maxentius 180,000 strong. H opposition and me sent by Maxentius vanced upon Rome deep regret at the compelled to lay. But to his surpris his coming, but le him his whole for short distance nor which ensued was, crowned Constant tius, returning to R of defeated soldier them upon a brid under the unaccus tius, among many. Constantine at was received by demonstration of e ed to bestow upon were yet in its gif Heve Italy of its bore heavily upon ders. He appears extent with their poorer classes, but tions from the, w fected to disguise, free gift. Constant graded as to wealth pelled to pay ann to about \$2,500 of those days very n the citizens of Rom resolution and adm time left the Etern twice at intervals, so, however, he w Augusti, and thus dominion was acc The other AU ruled over Greece a and Maximin, w Minor and Egypt, in marriage Con tine, and in the 3 met at Milan and brated. What the might have be in was recalled to the of the Germans, a to the east to me by Maximin. Bot ful, Maximin los life, and Licinius East.

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An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

Constantine, ambitious though he was, knew how to bide his time. He possessed the faculty of putting his opponents in the wrong, and while there is not the least doubt as to his intention to make himself supreme in the Empire, he made no overt movement in that direction. He did not have long to wait for an excuse for vigorous action. Maxentius, who reigned in Italy, although of easy and luxurious disposition, was easily persuaded that it was to his interest to weaken Constantine in Gaul, when the latter was winning fresh fame and the confidence of the soldiers by his successful operations on the Rhine. The latter's army of 90,000 men, not a very formidable force as armies went in those days; but this did not deter him from taking the initiative against Maxentius. Leaving one-half of his force to guard the frontier on the Rhine, he set out with the remainder to meet the army of Maxentius, which was more than 180,000 strong. He crossed the Alps without opposition and met and overcame two armies sent by Maxentius against him. Then he advanced upon Rome, and it is said that he felt deep regret at the prospect that he might be compelled to lay siege to that ancient city. But to his surprise Maxentius did not await his coming, but left the city and took with him his whole force to meet Constantine a short distance north of the Tiber. The battle which ensued was hotly contested, but victory crowned Constantine's troops, and Maxentius, returning to Rome, was caught in a rabble of defeated soldiery, and being hurried with them upon a bridge, that structure gave way under the unaccustomed burden, and Maxentius, among many others, was drowned.

Constantine at once entered Rome and was received by the citizens with every demonstration of esteem. The Senate hastened to bestow upon him such empty honors as were yet in its gift, and besought him to relieve Italy of its burden of taxation, which bore heavily upon their unaccustomed shoulders. He appears to have complied to some extent with their requests by relieving the poorer classes, but he exacted heavy contributions from the wealthy. Diocletian had affected to disguise the taxation by calling it a free gift. Constantine frankly imposed a tax graded as to wealth, the wealthiest being compelled to pay annually an amount in gold to about \$2,500 of our money, but worth in those days very much more. Having made the citizens of Rome conscious of his courage, resolution and administrative powers, Constantine left the Eternal City, to return to it only twice at intervals of ten years. Before doing so, however, he was proclaimed Chief of the Augusti and thus his first step towards sole dominion was accomplished.

The other Augusti were Licinius, who ruled over Greece and the Danubian provinces, and Maximin, who governed Syria, Asia Minor and Egypt. The former was promised in marriage Constantia, sister of Constantine, and in the year 213 the two emperors met at Milan and the nuptials were duly celebrated. What the result of their friendship might have been is uncertain, for Constantine was recalled to the Rhine to repel an invasion of the Germans, and Licinius was summoned to the east to meet an invading force headed by Maximin. Both expeditions were successful. Maximin lost both his throne and his life, and Licinius became supreme over all the East.

The Empire was now in the hands of Constantine and Licinius, and there was no apparent reason for hostilities between them. A plot against the former headed by his brother-in-law received the passive sympathy of the latter, and their sudden animosity found expression in a battle in Hungary fought in the autumn of 215. The armies were small, that of Constantine numbering 20,000 men and that of Licinius 25,000. The location of the battle shows that the former had invaded the territory of the latter. Constantine was successful largely because of his personal valor in leading a charge; but the victory was a barren one, for Licinius made his escape with a considerable part of his force, and soon raised another army. A second battle ensued, and it was hotly contested; but again Constantine was victor. Licinius then sued for peace which was granted, but only on the condition that he should give up all claims to Greece and the Danubian province.

The peace thus established endured for eight years, and Constantine took advantage of the situation to place the laws of Rome upon a satisfactory footing. One of his strongest measures was for the suppression of infanticide. A practice had grown up among the poorer classes of killing their infant children, to save the cost of rearing them. Not only was severe punishment meted out for this, but funds were provided for the support of children of the indigent poor. Severe penalties were ordered for social crimes, in the hope that the growing licentiousness of the people might be checked.

Constantine in 323 undertook a successful expedition against the Goths, who were then living north of the Danube, and on his return, flushed with victory, he resolved upon the consummation of his great ambition. Licinius had become very unpopular, and Constantine resolved upon his overthrow. When news of his intention reached Licinius, that emperor, in spite of his advanced age, prepared to defend his crown. He assembled an army of 165,000 men at Adrianople, and a fleet of 350 galleys. Constantine advanced against him with 120,000 men and 200

galleys. Licinius made the mistake of waiting to be attacked. The battle proved disastrous to the aged emperor. Tradition alleges that Constantine put the enemy to flight with only twelve men, but as 34,000 men were left dead on the field, this explanation of the victory is hardly tenable. Licinius took refuge in Byzantium, which fell after resisting valiantly a well directed siege. Licinius fled to Asia-Minor, where he raised a new army, only to meet with a new defeat. Constantia then appealed to her brother for mercy to her husband, which was granted on condition that he should resign the crown. This he did and was banished to Thessalonica, where he died shortly after, whether from illness or violence is not known. By his resignation, which took place in 324, Constantine became sole emperor of Rome, the first to hold that position since Diocletian had divided the imperial power with Maximian thirty-seven years before. Then began a new era in the history of the Empire.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

There came a time in the history of the world when the vegetable kingdom everywhere reached a degree of luxuriance which may not be attained at the present time even in the tangled forests of Brazil and Equatorial Africa. This conclusion is reached from certain ascertained facts. One is the existence of coal, which is unquestionably a vegetable product, and the other is the presence of fossils. Concerning coal a number of theories exist; unquestionably all explanations of its existence have their weak points; but as there is a steady gradation of wood products from trees to coal there seems to be no sufficient reason to doubt that the latter has been derived from vegetable matter, from which certain elements have been distilled by a slow process of combustion under great pressure. In wood there are 12 parts of hydrogen and 85 parts of oxygen to every 100 parts of carbon. In peat there are nearly 10 parts of hydrogen and 55 parts of oxygen; in lignite the proportion of hydrogen falls to less than 5 and of oxygen to 52. In bituminous coal the proportion of hydrogen is less than 5 and that of oxygen a little more than 5, and in the best anthracite there are less than 3 parts of hydrogen and less than 2 parts of oxygen to every 100 parts of carbon. Anthracite coal is therefore almost pure carbon exclusive of ash. Now there is nothing more certain than that carbon was one of the last of the elementary substances to take solid form. It combines with oxygen very readily and takes the form of carbonic acid gas, and as such would float indefinitely in the atmosphere unless plants collected it. We are probably not far wrong if we assume that after the earth had cooled sufficiently to permit the water vapors to become condensed, the atmosphere was composed very largely of carbonic acid gas in which animal life could not have existed. Then plant life appeared, and a very remarkable process began. The plants began to breathe in the carbonic acid gas and breathe out oxygen, retaining the carbon to build up their stems and leaves. There being an abundance of this gas, the increase of vegetable life was doubtless very great. The presumption is that the growth of the carboniferous period was very varied and, as has been said above, extremely luxuriant. It was an age of ferns and lilies. The writer well remembers a boulder of sandstone that lay beside a path along which he sometimes walked to school. It was about three feet in diameter and on the upper side was a deep crevice in which lay a fossil lily stalk about two inches in diameter. Along the stalk lay little pockets of coal, perhaps half a teaspoonful in each, and when a piece was broken off the boulder there would always be found one or more of these little pockets. The boulder suggested the idea that a great lily had been buried in sand, that its stalk had resisted the carbonizing process and become petrified while the leaves had become converted into coal. Probably in that boulder was exhibited on a small scale what has taken place on a mammoth scale all the world over, but it is improbable that all the coal was produced from ferns and lilies. By the way in the shale heaps at our Vancouver Island coal mines there can be seen the carbonized remains of ferns. In other shale heaps, and perhaps in these also, there can be found carbonized prints of fishes. But microscopic analysis of some coal seems to warrant the belief that it was formed from small atomic vegetable matter. The general theory now accepted as to the origin of this mineral is that it was formed in great coastal swamps where fresh water streams met the sea. There are some coal deposits where the trunks of trees have been found standing in the strata below the coal. This suggests a forest that became submerged, and there is nothing at all surprising in this, for today in some places on the shore of the Strait of Northumberland in Eastern Canada, stumps of trees can be seen that have been submerged by the slow sinking of the land since the country was settled by Europeans. It must be understood, however, that except so far as its vegetable origin is concerned, Science has not yet fully solved the question as to how coal was produced.

But there is one thing upon which we can feel very certain. The vegetation of what geologists call the Carboniferous Era exercised a cleansing effect upon the atmosphere. It took out the carbonic acid gas and replaced

it with oxygen, storing up the carbons in the earth. Thus the air was being fitted for men to breathe, and fuel was being stored up against a day when the coming monarch of Creation would need fuel. Here is a thought that is worth bearing in mind. This marvelous preparation may conceivably have been simply the result of indirect processes of nature; but power and wisdom incomprehensible in their magnitude seem to be involved in them.

A recent writer on geology speaking of the plants of the Carboniferous Era says that ferns were the most abundant, varying in size from tall trees to fragile specimens of the maiden-hair species. There were forests of club mosses, the trees attaining a height of 100 feet in some cases and a diameter of three feet. These ferns had great branches. Rushes grew to great altitude and great diameter. The lilies have already been referred to. There were also plants that were thick masses of vegetable matter, without leaves or branches. Few, if any, of these were flowering. A carboniferous forest was probably dense and of a monotonous color, shading from pale green or even white in its gloomiest recesses to a brighter green where it felt the rays of the sun. The pictures sometimes drawn to represent these great masses of vegetation are probably quite incorrect as far as their general aspect was concerned, for though the vegetation was luxuriant, it was doubtless much too massive and dense to be beautiful. Through these half-submerged forests fishes made their way in search of food. Of these the dog-fish is probably a survival. A few species of marine life clung to the rocks, and spiders weaved their webs in the branches of the tree ferns, from which we may infer that insect life had become fairly abundant.

All coal was not formed at the same period. It is quite unlikely that the coal of Pennsylvania and of Vancouver Island was formed at anything like the same time. The relative date of the vast coal beds underlying the Western Canadian prairies cannot be fixed with accuracy with the present information available on the subject. The inference is that the Era of vegetable supremacy extended over an exceedingly long period, although it may have been interrupted for hundreds of thousands of years. While there must always be a great uncertainty as to the details of geological history, it seems safe to conclude that there was a period in the history of the world long before the appearance of man, when vegetation attained a degree of massiveness and universality such as is not observable anywhere in the world today. Then there came a time when this marvellous luxury of growth was replaced by something less intense, a period that was followed by the Ice Age, when almost all vegetable life became extinct over the North Temperate Zone.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt—VII.

The Voyage in Search of the Ladders of Inense

(Continued from Last Week)

This voyage was undertaken in Queen Hatshepsit's time; she who was one of the most famous of old Egypt's queens; and it was at the command of her celestial father, Karnak, that the fleet set sail in search of those wonderfully fragrant gums, that could be found only in the dim and distant land of Puanit, "from out of which the sun rose anew every morning." It was a strange mission on which the first of the Egyptian exploring fleets set out, but the ancient ships thus despatched by Hatshepsit were the vanguard for many fleets to follow, which were to bring Egypt in close touch with foreign lands, and extend her territories, and mingle new blood with the old. The boats in Hatshepsit's time were well-built galleys, high in the front and the stern. The slaves, branded with the name of their owners, rowed below the decks. In this instance the ships carried a cargo of rich merchandise, which was to be given in exchange for the precious gums and whatever other commodities Puanit afforded.

The first mention in history of abnormally fat people is made in the account of the voyage to Puanit. Old picture-writings show the meeting between Hatshepsit's envoys and the prince and princess of the new country. The princess and her daughters are represented as so inordinately fat that the flesh hung in folds on their bodies. They were much admired by the visitors, whose appreciation is naively described in the hieroglyphics. And the prince of Puanit was very glad to return a hundred fold the gifts of the Queen of Egypt. "For several days there was a constant stream of people and asses groaned beneath their burdens. The Egyptian purchases comprised the most varied objects: ivory, tusks, gold, ebony, cassia, myrrh, cynodaphni and green monkeys greyhounds, leopard-skins, large oxen, slaves, and last, but not least, thirty-one incense trees with their roots surrounded by a ball of earth, and placed in large baskets."

The return to Egypt was made in due time, and the delighted queen inaugurated a great festival in honor of the explorers. "The Theban militia was ordered out to meet them, the royal flotilla escorting them as far as the temple landing-place, where a procession was formed to carry the spoil to the feet of the god. The good Theban folk assembled to witness their arrival, beheld the march past of

the native hostages, the incense sycamores, the precious gum itself, the wild animals, the giraffe and the oxen. The trees were planted at Beir el Bahari, where a sacred garden was prepared for them, square trenches being cut in the rock and filled with earth, in which the sycamores by frequent watering came to flourish well. The great heaps of fresh resin were next the objects of special attention. Hatshepsit gave a bushel made of electrum to gauge the mass of gum, it being the first time that they had the joy of measuring the perfumes for Amon, lord of Karnak, master of heaven, and of presenting to him the wonderful products of Puanit. Her Majesty herself prepared from it with her own hands a perfumed unguent for her limbs; she gave forth the smell of the divine dew, her perfume reached even to Puanit, her skin became like wrought gold, and her countenance shone like the stars in the great festival hall, in the sight of the whole earth."

Thanks to this great queen, we may read today the history of this whole remarkable expedition, for it is carved on the colonnades of her funerary chapel in wonderful pictures, perfect in the smallest detail.

Hatshepsit reigned for many years in Egypt, and though her successor, jealous of her honor and fame, did all he could to efface her monuments and substitute his own, history is in the main truthful, and we can honor the great queen still.

THE INSTINCT FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS

Said the Reader to the Editor: You have told us about the origin of evil, why not go further, and tell us about the instinct to do good? Said the Editor to the Reader: What shall I say is the origin of that? Said the Reader to the Editor: Never mind where it came from; we have it, and that ought to be enough. The Editor fears that the Reader does not believe in original sin to a degree that would quite satisfy some people; but after a life spent in good works, illuminated by good thoughts and made brilliant by a good example, one may be pardoned, even by the most orthodox, for believing that there is in humanity an instinct for good. And it really is not necessary to inquire from whence that instinct is derived. We have it; and if we will only let it have full play, it will make itself felt upon our own lives and upon the lives of others.

We are all of us conscious of a desire to do right. Our ideas of what may be right may be at times very obscure, but there is probably no one in possession of his normal faculties, who would not rather do right than wrong. Even the worst men make excuses to themselves for doing wrong. The most cruel torturer that ever broke his victim on the rack or burned him at the stake, excused the abominable act to himself by saying it was necessary for the glory of God. No reference is now made to acts done under excitement. The Italian soldier who shoots down an Arab child while in a blood frenzy is not in his normal mind. That same soldier would doubtless, under other conditions, risk his own life to save that of any helpless little one. It is the ordinary individual, in possession of his reasoning powers, who is meant when it is said that the instinct to do good is present in us all, and that no one does wrong without seeking to excuse himself to himself for so doing. The importance of this idea lies in the fact that it shows there to be in all men a basis of goodness upon which can be erected a fabric of excellence. We are not naturally bad; we are naturally good, or we would be naturally good if we were only born rightly. For a very large part of the evil there is in the world, the unhappy wrong-doers are not responsible. The immutable law of nature, that visits the sins of the fathers upon the children, is responsible for very much of the vice and wickedness which abound.

In seeking in previous articles to show what evil is what is good has necessarily been indicated. No good is a positive thing, not a mere series of negations. A man is not good because he is not a thief, or because he fails to do any of the things forbidden in the Ten Commandments. If you see an opportunity to take a wrongful advantage of your neighbor and do not avail yourself of it, you have only refrained from doing evil. You have not really done anything good. It may be safe to trust you with uncounted gold or the honor of those who cannot protect themselves, and yet you may not be a good man, for goodness implies action. Something must go out from you to another. You must make someone else the better because you live, if you would deserve to be reckoned as good. You may perhaps recall the story of the rich young man, who came to Jesus and said that he had kept all the Commandments. Jesus told him that he lacked one thing; but that one thing was everything. He lacked active goodness. Negative goodness was of no avail. If we would keep this distinction in mind, it would explain many things. It would explain why much that is called goodness is unattractive, the sort that consists in a rigid observance of certain rules, a cold and barren quality, in point of fact only a species of gross selfishness. This is the sort of goodness which is associated in the popular mind with religion, a line of action that is followed either that the individual may escape punishment or receive a reward hereafter. It is not the kind that has its origin in love.

The instinct for righteousness is in all of us, and it would have more influence upon our lives if it were not so continually taught that it is not an inherent quality of our nature.

Here are two little boys. The older of them is too young to know the difference between right and wrong, but he feels an obligation to do everything in his power for the younger. If an observer goes into the lowest slums of a great city, he will see young children protecting those that are younger. It is only when they become older and realize the nature of the struggle for existence that they become selfish. Study of the disposition of a child will take you nearer the eternal truths of our being than perusal of all the books on theology or metaphysics that were ever written, and that study will show that there is in us all an instinct for righteousness. The world will be much better when this great truth is more generally recognized, when teachers and preachers learn that we are all naturally disposed to be good, and seek to build upon a foundation that is already there rather than proceed upon the supposition that we are naturally evil, greater progress will be made in the betterment of the race. There is no use in telling a man that he is incapable of good, when he knows that he is often, and indeed always, animated by right instincts. There is really nothing truer than this last statement. It may be and doubtless is the fact that in the very great majority of cases men are not influenced to do good by a hope of reward or a fear of punishment hereafter, or by the thought that by performing righteous acts they are in some way contributing to the glory of the Eternal. It may indeed be open to doubt whether the doing of good because of either of the first two reasons is the outcome of the instinct of righteousness. It may be due to selfishness or cowardice. We should do right because it is right, regardless of consequences either here or hereafter, and this is what hundreds of thousands of people are doing every day. This is a pretty good sort of world, and there are millions upon millions of good people in it. There is vastly more good being done than evil; the instinct of righteousness is stronger than the incentive to evil.

A former British Columbian, who used to travel in that part of British Columbia lying north of Fort George, in the days when white men were very few in that part of the country, used to speak in admiration of the fine spirit of honor and honesty exhibited by the Tsigane Indians, as he called them. These people had never heard of Christianity, or if they had they had never professed to understand it. They were pretty low in the scale of material civilization, and yet he used to say, "You can trust them with anything; they will always do what is right by you." Travelers in other countries have often spoken of this characteristic of primitive peoples. It is explainable only on the hypothesis that there is innate in them an instinct for righteousness. What is true of them is true of us all. Our effort ought to be to build up the good that is in us, to strengthen our inclination towards the right. Selfishness will always have a tendency to draw us in the opposite direction, but it is not difficult to learn how to subdue it within reasonable limits. And this is the conclusion of the whole matter: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

"HIGH UP"

Come along where the wind is,
Where the green and yellow grasses
Dip and curtsy as he passes,
Where the golden gorse bends over,
And the scents of sea and clover
Are as nectar spilled from heaven by
The gods of yesterday.

Come along where the light is,
Where the sun shines but to show us
All the world spread out below us
Like a curtain spread to hide us
From the oldness and the greyness
and the care of every day.

Come along when I call you.
Hand in hand we'll seek together
For a scrap of milk-white heather,
And the sun will laugh above us,
And the wind will laugh and love us,
While we laugh and love and wonder
at the glory of today.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

SIREN DAYS

Day is a siren fresh and fair,
With hair not green but gold;
Gallant and high is her dauntless air,
Bright and blithe and bold;

'Mid the camp of the sleepers she strides and
cries,
"Come forth, to dare and do!
Honor and wealth—aye, every prize—
Wait for the will of you."

"Arise, come forth, aspire, achieve—
To all you wish, attain;
In every dream you love, believe;
Count no desire in vain!"

What Lorelei, bathed in moonlight cold,
Sang songs so witching sweet?
Give me the siren with locks of gold,
With steel-shod, quickstep feet!
—Florence Folsom, in Nautilus.

No man or woman of the humblest sort
can really be strong, gentle, pure, and good
without the world being better for it, without
somebody being helped and comforted by the
very existence of that goodness.—Phillips
Brooks.

INDICEMENTS FOR DAYLITERS

Grand Jury at Los Angeles Expected to Return Four on Thursday—Inquiries at Other Points

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—A little package of indictments, numbering perhaps four, probably will be returned here next Thursday against men living in California, and against a conspiracy in nation-wide dynamic plots. This will clear up the western situation, and will transfer the scene of all activities to Indianapolis, where another grand jury probe is in progress.

A canvas and leather case, ten inches square and as tall as a small ice-cream freezer, is among the exhibits. This case, and others like it, is said to have been used in carrying about the country dynamite needed for various "jobs." It was such a case that E. M. McNamara carried, when, according to his own statement, he came west to blow up the Llewellyn iron works.

Presumably in connection with the appearance of the dynamite came J. B. Crosby, now of Los Angeles, but formerly of Boston, Mass. Crosby was once connected with the firm that made the cases. Miss Tillie McCarthy, of San Francisco, a stenographer of the Asiatic exclusion league, of which Olaf Tveitmo is president, appeared before a grand jury, remaining about 15 minutes.

Mr. Maud King, assistant housekeeper of a San Francisco hotel, appeared before the grand jury a second time, being the only witness recalled. She is said to have been acquainted with Milton A. Schmidt, a fugitive under indictment for complicity in the Times dynamiting.

Stories of extensive plans made by the defense before the collapse of the McNamara case for a nation-wide campaign to arouse sympathy and obtain money were circulated here today, and seemed to be traced to Lawrence Sullivan, a former miner of Goldfield, Nevada. Sullivan would not talk about the case.

PROBE AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Government officials who are co-operating with United States District Attorney Miller in conducting the investigation of the dynamite conspiracy before the federal grand jury, learned from two sources today the details of explosions in which it is said others than the McNamaras were implicated.

W. E. Griffin, chief of police of Kansas City, Mo., who had knowledge of five explosions in Kansas City, was questioned about certain facts, which it is said had not yet been reported. These explosions all directed against structures erected by firms employing non-union men, occurred from 1908 to 1910. Not more than two of them were confessedly the work of Orrie McManigal.

Much important testimony bearing on the records taken from the headquarters of the National Association of Bridges and Structural Iron Workers was obtained from Miss Mary Dye. Until several years ago, Miss Dye was confidential secretary of the Iron Workers at headquarters, and as such had much to do with the correspondence of John J. McNamara, the secretary treasurer. Many hotel clerks from various parts of the country have been subpoenaed to tell what they know of the movements of McManigal while he was on his explosion expeditions.

It was intimated that the Iron Workers' association officials were not opposed to the government efforts to expose all implicated in the dynamiting. Mr. Burns said today that the association refused to begin the investigation of the outrages. The authorities, Mr. Burns said, would have the assistance of Detective Burns. Mr. Burns said today that he proposed claiming the rewards that were offered by various persons and organizations for the arrest and conviction of those guilty of the Los Angeles explosion. These, he said, aggregated \$7500. Some of the offers were made by labor unions. Mr. Burns left Cleveland tonight.

Italian Uses Knife

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 15.—Because a girl with a man named Jack Anderson was dancing tonight the Dominion hall refused to give a dance to an Italian, a quarrel broke out between the Italian and Anderson. Amid the shrieks of the dancers the two men began to fight. The second Italian dashed up and drove a knife into Anderson's stomach, inflicting a severe wound. In the confusion both Italians disappeared. Anderson is in the hospital.

DELHI'S CREW

Sixty Men Out of One Hundred Are Taken Ashore by Means of Breeches Buoy

TANGIER, Dec. 15.—A moderation in the weather late this afternoon permitted the rigging of a second breeches buoy from the steamer Delhi to the

MOBILE BENEFITS FOR DISTRICT

H. H. Stevens, M. P. for Vancouver, Gives List of Subjects Now Securing Attention of Government

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 15.—Free mail delivery for North and South Vancouver; appointment of an expert engineer to look into Vancouver's harbor needs; appointment of a special commissioner to come to British Columbia to study the Hindu immigration question; military drill halls for Vancouver and South Vancouver, more lighthouses and wireless stations for this province; white fishermen for British Columbia and more postoffice sub-stations for Vancouver.

The above is a summary of the subjects discussed by H. H. Stevens, M. P., upon his return to Vancouver from Ottawa tonight. As may be seen from the multitude of subjects, and gleaned from the indication that favored action on all of them is contemplated by the federal government, 1913 holds much of material benefit in store for Vancouver.

"Vancouver's harbor needs will be attended to without any further delay," said Mr. Stevens, "and I expect a telegram from the minister of the interior within the next few days advising me of the official appointment of Mr. Swain as a special commissioner to look into our needs and report upon them to the department for early action."

"In regard to the question of Hindu immigration I wish to place myself on record as being opposed to its unrestricted, and I shall make my position in the matter clear at the earliest possible moment. While it has been practically decided upon by the federal government to permit the entry into Canada of the families of certain Hindus at present resident in the Dominion under the strictest supervision and regulation, the minister of the interior will appoint, however, a special commissioner to visit this province for the purpose of making an exhaustive investigation into the matter with a view of recommending later action on the part of the government."

"The question of Asiatic immigration is at present occupying the earnest attention of the minister of the interior, and he has asked me to furnish him with certain information, and the matter will be taken up more fully after the holiday recess."

"The question of more lighthouses and wireless stations for the coast of British Columbia is being considered by the minister of marine, who has assured me that he is very favorably inclined towards it, provided the report of officials of the department justifies the inauguration of such additional service."

"As far as the naval policy of the government is concerned, nothing definite has been decided upon as yet, but the subject has been made of expected soon after parliament convenes. In this connection I wish to say that the Nationalists are not so bitterly opposed to a navy as reported. Their opposition is only centred on the Laurier programme. A policy which I do not doubt will be suggested which will meet with general approval."

"The Peace river question is another matter that is to be held in abeyance on account of the multitude of subjects that has confronted the government during the early days of our first session. But I can say that Mr. Borlengue's opposition is determined to meet British Columbia in a fair and able and fair spirit in all these affairs."

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H. H. Stevens, M. P. for Vancouver, Gives List of Subjects Now Securing Attention of Government

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 15.—Free mail delivery for North and South Vancouver; appointment of an expert engineer to look into Vancouver's harbor needs; appointment of a special commissioner to come to British Columbia to study the Hindu immigration question; military drill halls for Vancouver and South Vancouver, more lighthouses and wireless stations for this province; white fishermen for British Columbia and more postoffice sub-stations for Vancouver.

The above is a summary of the subjects discussed by H. H. Stevens, M. P., upon his return to Vancouver from Ottawa tonight. As may be seen from the multitude of subjects, and gleaned from the indication that favored action on all of them is contemplated by the federal government, 1913 holds much of material benefit in store for Vancouver.

"Vancouver's harbor needs will be attended to without any further delay," said Mr. Stevens, "and I expect a telegram from the minister of the interior within the next few days advising me of the official appointment of Mr. Swain as a special commissioner to look into our needs and report upon them to the department for early action."

"In regard to the question of Hindu immigration I wish to place myself on record as being opposed to its unrestricted, and I shall make my position in the matter clear at the earliest possible moment. While it has been practically decided upon by the federal government to permit the entry into Canada of the families of certain Hindus at present resident in the Dominion under the strictest supervision and regulation, the minister of the interior will appoint, however, a special commissioner to visit this province for the purpose of making an exhaustive investigation into the matter with a view of recommending later action on the part of the government."

"The question of Asiatic immigration is at present occupying the earnest attention of the minister of the interior, and he has asked me to furnish him with certain information, and the matter will be taken up more fully after the holiday recess."

"The question of more lighthouses and wireless stations for the coast of British Columbia is being considered by the minister of marine, who has assured me that he is very favorably inclined towards it, provided the report of officials of the department justifies the inauguration of such additional service."

"As far as the naval policy of the government is concerned, nothing definite has been decided upon as yet, but the subject has been made of expected soon after parliament convenes. In this connection I wish to say that the Nationalists are not so bitterly opposed to a navy as reported. Their opposition is only centred on the Laurier programme. A policy which I do not doubt will be suggested which will meet with general approval."

"The Peace river question is another matter that is to be held in abeyance on account of the multitude of subjects that has confronted the government during the early days of our first session. But I can say that Mr. Borlengue's opposition is determined to meet British Columbia in a fair and able and fair spirit in all these affairs."

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DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE

Work of Last Fiscal Year Reviewed in First Report—Expenditure Kept Well Within Appropriations

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—The first report of the department of naval service was issued today. It deals with the carrying out of the naval programme of the last government, the work of the fisheries protective service, the hydrographic survey and wireless and radio-telegraphic service.

Out of an appropriation of three millions for the naval service there was an expenditure of \$1,790,000. On the fisheries protection service there was expended \$2,220,000 out of which there was expended \$2,000,000. For hydrographic surveys an appropriation of \$900,000 was expended \$850,000. The total appropriation of \$1,790,000 there was expended \$1,790,000. The total appropriation of \$1,790,000 there was expended \$1,790,000.

Dealing with recruiting for the naval service, the report shows a total of 223, including 185 for the Noble and 38 for the Rainbow. Nova Scotia contributed 27 men for the Noble, and Ontario 45. Of the Rainbow recruits all but three were found in British Columbia. Alberta contributed one recruit for the service.

The hydrographic survey report includes considerable information in regard to the possibilities of Port Churchill and Port Nelson as desirable railway termini. The approaches to the ports were examined by the parties from the icebreaker Stanley. A good deal of ice was encountered in making Churchill, which would be dangerous to a ship not especially constructed. The opinion is expressed that no cargo vessel or ordinary construction would have been able to force through the large fields met before Churchill. Approaches to the ports of the Hudson bay and strait are accurately charted. The report states that the approach to Churchill harbor is very well marked and comparatively easily picked up. In marked contrast to the approach in making Churchill, the approach to the Hudson bay and strait are accurately charted. The report states that the approach to Churchill harbor is very well marked and comparatively easily picked up.

The government has decided upon a Christmas bonus for the members of the civil service and temporary employees at Ottawa. Under ordinary procedure these officials would not get their December pay until the end of the month, as in years past. This year they are to be paid on December 22, necessarily in order in council being passed.

Letter Carriers' Pay

Hon. Robert Rogers has been conferring with the postmaster-general with a view to meeting the demand of the western letter carriers for an increase of pay from \$15 to \$20 per month. Rogers is hopeful of success.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Disclosure of the rules to govern the Olympiad at Stockholm next summer brings out the fact that every one is satisfied with the work accomplished by the Olympic committee.

PASSING OF SEALING AT SEA

Treaty Which Stops Pelagic Hunting in Effect Today and Schooners May No Longer Hunt Fur Bearers

The pelagic sealing treaty comes to effect today and no more will the Victoria seam sail the seas to hunt for pelts that the women of the world may walk gay. Four nations, Canada, Russia, Japan and the United States, have signed a treaty which stops hunting at sea in the North Pacific and the big fleet of schooners which lie in a picturesque flotilla in the per Harbor must find new work.

The men will be forced to follow a marked course, which will be outlined a day or so ahead of time. The start and finish will be made in the stadium. If that's the case we stand a mighty good chance of having some of our cranks give the English and the champions the fight of their lives for the coveted honors.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Olympic committee recently, James E. Sullivan was chosen chairman of the team selection committee for the games to be held in Sweden next year.

Matthew P. Halpin of the New York Athletic club, who served as manager of the American team in Athens and London, was chosen to fill the same position at Stockholm, and Michael C. Murphy, trainer for the University of Pennsylvania, was selected as trainer for the American athletic team of 1912.

It was decided to hold tryouts in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco on a date yet to be selected, which will conflict with the intercollegiate championships or any such events, as far as possible. Tryouts for the national will be held on April 13, and for the decaathlon on April 20.

The National A. A. U. and intercollegiate indoor swimming championships, outdoor, for 1911 will be taken into consideration when the team of swimmers is selected. It will not be possible to hold swimming tryouts outdoors, as it will be too cold. For the first time, the United States will be represented in all events, riding, fencing, cycling, etc.

The national team selection committee for the Pacific Coast follows: W. F. Humphrey, San Francisco; John Elliott, San Francisco; J. B. Franklin, Los Angeles; A. S. Goldsmith, Seattle; T. Morris Dummett, Portland; Professor E. O'Neill, University of California; and Dr. Frank Aigheh, Leland Stanford Junior university.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The city of San Diego is to be the scene of a pelagic sealing, a fleet of fourteen schooners went from Victoria in 1892. At the time the pelagic sealing was in vogue, the pelagic sealing was in vogue, the pelagic sealing was in vogue.

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FRANCE ADDS TO REVEL

Foreign Minister Throws Some Fuel on Situation Aris Morocco Dispute

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The French Foreign Minister, Paul Cambon, today threw some fuel on the Moroccan situation. He said that the Moroccan situation was becoming more and more serious, and that the French government was determined to maintain its position in Morocco.

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FRANCE ADDS TO REVELATIONS

Foreign Minister De Selves Throws Some Further Light on Situation Arising Out of Morocco Dispute

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The German, British, Russian and Spanish ambassadors were present in the chamber of deputies today when Foreign Minister De Selves delivered France's contribution to the German-British debate, and made some addition to the revelations concerning the Moroccan crisis.

WAR AT AN END

Italians Task at Tripoli Now Limited to Clearing Away Bands of Turks and Arabs

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Apparently Italy's war against the Turks is at an end in the neighborhood of Tripoli. There is much to be done yet in clearing the neighborhood of bands of Turks and Arabs.

TO CROSS ATLANTIC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The German dirigible balloon "Schwarz," which will attempt to make the first aerial trip across the Atlantic next March, starting from the Canary Islands, will be admitted to the United States free of duty under bond for a stay of not exceeding six months.

THEIR MONTREAL VISIT

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Attend St. Andrew's Society Ball—Visit to Convent

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—St. Andrew's society ball, probably the greatest social event in Montreal's social calendar, was tonight graced by the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Patricia of Connaught. The ball was a brilliant success.

MINNEAPOLIS Flour Output

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—The flour output here is approximated at sixteen million barrels, and will be between 500,000 and 600,000 barrels greater than in the calendar year of 1931.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—The second trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde on a charge of having murdered Colonel Thomas H. Swope, in a mysterious manner, Harry W. Waldron, the juror who escaped last Monday, returned home today and was found insane by Judge Porterfield, and all of the jury was discharged. Waldron was not punished and was permitted to go home.

Terminal Elevators

GUELPH, Ont., Dec. 14.—Satisfied that the Dominion government intends in the near future to take over the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, the Dominion Millers' association at a meeting in the Ontario Agricultural college today passed a resolution asking for quick action, and appointed

WINNIPEG Banker Dies

WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—R. S. Barrow, manager of the Union Bank here, died at noon today from appendicitis. He was born in Quebec in 1865 and was one of the most experienced bankers in Canada.

Prizes for Military Aeroplanes

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The British war office announces the offer of several prizes for competition by military aeroplanes. The prizes of £20,000 and £10,000 respectively are open to the world.

Dismissed from Office

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—W. S. Young, fishery inspector of Manitoba, and Donald McEwen, overseer, have been dismissed by order-in-council, and their places taken by J. A. Howell and Daniel Daley of Selkirk. J. L. Bayne, fisheries overseer at Liverpool, N. S., has also lost his position.

Work on Quebec Bridge

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—Preparations are well under way for a second start on construction of Quebec bridge. In order to prevent a repetition of the disaster of August, 1907, plans for the new bridge are being subjected to tests in every detail. There is a question as to whether or not the superstructure could be built of nickel steel.

Blast Breaks Wires

VANCOUVER, Dec. 14.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious interruption occurred in the light and power service of the B.C.E.R. Co. the damage in connection with the accident extending to the generating station of the company at Lake Buntzen, where a 1500 k.w. machine was burnt out and temporarily rendered useless. It was the old story of careless handling along the lines. In Hastings town a gang of foreigners had set off a blast close to the transmission lines, the result being that two of the high-tension lines were broken and the accident being reflected to the generating station, the 1500 k.w. machine was burnt out at Lake Buntzen.

Lady Changes Her Mind

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lady Constance Foljambe, the sister of the Earl of Liverpool, who created a sensation in London on July 3, by falling to appear at church at the time appointed for her marriage to Rev. A. H. J. Hawkins, again attended society and her friends by quietly marrying Rev. Mr. Hawkins yesterday.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE HARRISON LINE

Crown of Toledo Recently Built Will Make Trip to Replace the Logician Which Was Too Small for Freight

The newly launched Crown liner, the Crown of Toledo, running in the Harrison Direct line, will make her maiden trip from European ports to Victoria, being scheduled to sail at the end of this month, and is due to reach this port on March 24 next. The Crown of Toledo has a registered tonnage of 6250. She is the largest vessel that the company is operating between B. C. and the Old Country, and she was built to cope with this fast growing traffic.

The Crown of Toledo is taking the schedule of the steamship Logician, which was found inadequate to take care of all the freight offering. She was built on the Tyne, and because of that started loading at Glasgow, where she now is, being due to sail from that port on December 30. From there she goes to London, sailing on January 6 to Antwerp, sailing on January 13 to Liverpool and coming to Victoria by way of Santos, on the east coast of South America, where she will load coffee, proceeding through the Straits of Magellan. The freighter nearest approaching the Crown of Toledo in the Harrison line is the Centurion of 5945 registered tons, which was the first steamer the company put on the run over a year ago.

The steamship Crown of Galicia of the same line, is due here on December 25. The Crown of Galicia has a full cargo booked outward and will be followed by the steamship Magician, which is due to reach port on January 4 from the Old Country.

NAVIGATION CLOSES ON ST. LAWRENCE

Montreal Has Few Deep Sea Vessels Trading—Ice Then Try to Fort of Victoria

The port of Victoria during the past year has had a greater amount of shipping trading to it than has Montreal, the first port of Canada. About \$12,000,000 has been spent on harbor improvements. The season of navigation closed at Montreal last night when the sailing of the steamer Bray Head for Belfast and Dublin—the season never closes at Victoria. The light statistics of the St. Lawrence port show that the total number of steamers arriving for the year was 749, an increase of 31 over the previous year. The total was about 229 less than the number of deep sea steamers which traded to Victoria during the past six months and much less than half the number for the total year. During 1911 719 steamers arrived at Montreal the total number of arrivals at Victoria was 1142, which was 423 in excess of the number plying to Montreal.

Victoria is favorably placed. Within easy access from the sea at all times, direct approach, and without fog which hinders navigation at other ports at times, the situation is such that it must become Canada's greatest suitable harbor works and cargo-handling facilities. Victoria has the great advantage of its climate over the eastern port of Canada. Montreal is now closed for ice to navigation and will remain closed for four or five months. The close of the season at Montreal this year is several days later than any year for the past decade, the "Polaris" of the Clergue line having passed through the St. Lawrence river. The light which is being put on the ice block is burying their ships as fast as safety will permit, lest a sudden drop in the temperature should freeze them in until spring. All the ships on the Montreal waterfront have been locked and barred, and their equipment in the shape of trucks and gear for the winter, so that a casual straggler along the wharves could find no indication that Montreal is a port at all, except for a long line of deserted piers.

Seeks Extension of Time

South-East Kootenay Railway company gives notice that it will apply for an extension of the time within which it must commence construction.

GRAIN BLOCKADE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Farmers Subjected to Very Heavy Losses Through Railways Being Unable to Furnish Sufficient Cars

WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—The wheat blockade in Saskatchewan is simply appalling, according to reports received tonight. It is without parallel in the history of western Canada. The loss to farmers is enormous.

Wheat has been standing alongside the elevators for two weeks. At Mortlach and Outlook the elevators are filled, and the farmers have been standing around for days waiting to have grain unloaded. At Morse 50,000 bushels of grain is piled up on the street and in implement warehouses. A number of farmers have been in town for a week trying to dispose of their grain. Many drove six miles with the view of returning home with necessities. Farmers fought like cats and dogs for privileges of unloading, and mounted police were called in to keep order.

At Herbert and Swift Current conditions are just as bad. At Rouleau there are over 300 names of farmers on the car order book. At Pensea 1,000 names of farmers are on the list. Shtaluta, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Tsegart, Land and Milestone are in no better shape. The elevator commission suspended the grain act and issued imperative orders that cars be provided, without result.

Many farmers are shipping large quantities of grain to the United States, taking whatever they can get for the grain. The railroads are utterly unable to cope with the situation.

NEEDS MORE INFORMATION

Saanich Residents Put Pertinent Queries to Victoria Deputation on Question of Increased Limits

South Saanich through the meeting held last night at the Boleskine road was clearly of opinion that time is premature for its inclusion in a Greater Victoria, but it approved a motion that a deputation should be chosen by the Saanich council to meet another from the city council, obtain information and generally discuss the matter.

Ward No. 2 of Saanich assembled in force to meet the deputation from the city, which included the mayor, Aldermen Gleason, Okell and Moresby. Councilors Hobbs and Sewal, representing Saanich and Councilor Gray, representing Oak. The first incident was an informal discussion between the mayor and an eloquent and outspoken gentleman, which afforded the audience much satisfaction and amusement. Councilor Sewal owned that they wanted several things urgently—water, sewage, and a new schoolroom, but the question was, would they get them cheaper by joining Victoria? Victoria had a great deal of undeveloped land, and he had a large amount of agricultural land in Saanich; would not this be in danger of being rendered useless for agricultural purposes if it had to share the city's responsibilities? The council of the city had always treated them with the utmost fairness and generosity; he did not doubt they would continue to do so, but they must consider whether it would be advisable to do what was wanted there or to entrust Victoria to do it for them. He had seen money recklessly spent in Victoria for over twenty years. He almost thought they had better go on managing their own affairs for the present. Victoria had enough to do to manage what she had got.

The mayor urged that the meeting should not imagine the city was trying to force this inclusion on the good people of Saanich. He said he had decided; all he asked was that they should approach it in a businesslike manner. After all it resolved itself into two main points—the greater comfort of their homes and the greater utility and benefit to the whole community of the peninsula.

Fave to City Limits

If he had his way he would pave the streets and light them as far as the city limits extend under whatever arrangements was made. Up to 1894 he was bound to confess there had been waste, but things had improved since then. If Saanich joined them they would welcome the additional assistance of Saanich brain on their council. (A voice—"You bet!"). If this peninsula was to compete with others resembling it on the Pacific Coast it was necessary to combine, to run tramways right through it to the extreme limits; they would go to the legislature for power to appropriate the tramways if necessary. Their suggested limits would enable the city to police, and keep up the Cedar Hill park. Even at present the city was taxed differently in sections; inside the city limits the city paid a greater proportion of improvements than it did farther out. If Saanich came in arrangements could be made to tax the suburban areas still lighter. Prication would prevent progress; let them all pull together. What ever happened let them rest assured that the city would go on treating Saanich as well in the future as they had done in the past. Questioned as to how Saanich would stand if it joined Victoria in regard to the present

WILL DEAL WITH MANY QUESTIONS

Important Subjects to Come Before Railway Commission at Meetings to be Held During Next Few Weeks

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—A number of important matters are on the agenda for the meetings of the railway commission at the sittings to be held within the next four weeks. Next Tuesday the board will require the railroad companies to show on the shipper's request how charges are made up when shipments are transferred from one railroad to another. There is a good deal of complaint on this matter at present.

At the same sitting consideration of the regulation of express rates will be given. According to the rules of both companies at present, shippers wanting to send goods to a point where, say only the Canadian Express company has an office, find that the Dominion Express company will not accept the goods. The commission wants to know why one company should refuse to take the goods for shipment to another company's exclusive point. That question is of vital importance.

Revision and investigation of telegraph rates charged by the companies operating in Canada are down for hearing on the 18th.

The railroads have a score against commercial travellers in particular. Huge trunks are now carried without extra charge and the railroads want the rates reduced if they are to continue on the free list.

An Early Start—Hon. Price Ellison, minister of agriculture, believes in taking time for the forelock in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of his department, and this was well demonstrated yesterday morning, when he instructed the exhibition commissioner, Mr. W. J. Brandtrith, to proceed at once with the task of making preliminary looking to the success of the various fall fairs to be held throughout the province next year. It is desired that as many new features may be incorporated in the programme as possible, and Mr. Brandtrith, who has in past seasons toured every important centre in Canada, will bring to his task many new ideas which will no doubt be made manifest next year.

Albion Journalist—Private telegrams from Albion yesterday to the effect that the announcement as made in the Colonist yesterday of the intention of the E. & N. Railway company to commence a regular train service to the West Coast port on Wednesday next had aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and that it was likely the occasion would be made a public holiday. As has been mentioned before, it is only because of the unfavorable season of the year that the management of the railway has refrained from acquiescing in the general desire that there should be a public demonstration in recognition of the inauguration of the new service. In the spring, however, an excursion will no doubt be run, when the boards of trade of the various Island cities and other public bodies will be invited to cooperate in the function. Superintendent Beasley yesterday completed the working out of the schedule on which trains will be operated for a time: Leave Victoria Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; leave Alberni Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

INDIAN ARTIST Great Success in Painting Line Predicted for Young Native of Colville Reservation

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 14.—Rev. Father E. De Rouge, who has charge of a Catholic mission at Omak creek, on the Colville reservation, in Eastern Washington, predicts that Frank Wapato, 15 years old, grandson of Chief John Wapato, will one day exhibit a canvas in the French academy. He says in a letter to Captain John McE. Webster, a friend of his, that he has changed the youth's name to Pascal Sherman for the reason that Wapato is Chinook for potato. He is teaching the boy with a view to sending him abroad in a few years to finish his art studies under the tutelage of the great painters of the world.

WHITE LINER OUT FOR THE ORIENT

Empress of India Left Outer Wharf Yesterday—Took Full Cargo For Ports of the Far East

With a full cargo, every foot of space being occupied, the R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, of the C. P. R., left the outer wharf yesterday morning for Hongkong and way ports. The white liner had 20 saloon passengers and 300 steerage, including 250 Chinese. Among the passengers were Prof. A. W. Plafair, of Tokyo University; Mrs. M. K. Culbertson, Mrs. F. Tullock, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Mr. F. W. Dillon, Mr. T. L. Hunting, for Shanghai; Mrs. S. E. Smalley, for Tokio, Mrs. F. W. Squire, Mr. A. Dent and Mrs. Dart, for Manila, Mr. J. Hare.

The white liner was delayed about twelve hours owing to the late arrival of the overland mails. As the steamer will be at sea on Christmas Day the steward's department made preparations before leaving, several crates of turkeys being placed on board as well as other Christmas fare.

KUMERIC PASSES UP

The steamer Kumeric of the Weir line, which was damaged badly in a heavy gale encountered on Saturday and Sunday last, passed yesterday on her way to Seattle. The Kumeric was putting back to Victoria, but as she was rounding the Race about 10:30 a. m. yesterday, orders were sent by wireless to Captain McGill from the Waterhouse Company of Seattle, managing agents of the British line, to proceed to the Puget Sound Port, where the necessary repairs will be effected. The Kumeric was heavily laden, and quite tender with her big cargo, encountered a big storm when about 600 miles from Victoria. Big seas swept the heavily laden freighter, causing much damage about the decks.

The steam steering gear was broken, and when Captain McGill found that he had to resort to the hand gear in the face of heavy gales and high seas he decided to put back. This decision was reached on Sunday and the steamer made slow progress on the homeward run. Shifts of sailors manned the hand wheel, having a trying time. Repairs will be begun at once, and the steamer will resume her voyage. It is not thought that it will be necessary to discharge any of the cargo. The Kumeric is loaded with a freight, including over 9000 tons of flour and 400,000 feet of lumber.

No matter where you live on the Island, it will pay you to keep in touch with

COPAS & YOUNG'S PRICES

We guarantee to save you money. Try us

Table listing various food items and prices: MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, 16c; MORRELL'S MILD CURED HAM, 22c; CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S NEW MIXED PEEL, 15c; EXTRA FANCY JAPANESE ORANGES, 50c; NEW MIXED NUTS, 20c; CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES, 60c; HOME MADE MINCEMEAT, 15c; WETHEY'S PREPARED MINCEMEAT, 10c; FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, \$1.35; HUGON'S REFINED BEEF SUET, 30c; FINE RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, 10c.

COPAS & YOUNG Anti-Combine Grocers Corner Fort and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF HEMLOCK. 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

Valuable Suggestions Marrons-Chestnuts, in brandy, per bottle, \$1.25; Marrons-Chestnuts in syrup, per bottle, .90c; Teysonau, whole raspberries, strawberries, plums, sliced quinces, etc., per bottle, .50c; Cherries in Creme de Menthe, bottle \$1.25, 75c or .50c; Curled Anchovies, bottle, \$1.00, 65c or .35c; French Peas, bottle, .50c; Macedoines, extra fine, glass jar, .50c; Haricot Flageoletes, glass jar, .50c; Colossal White Asparagus, glass 75c, tin, .40c; Green Asparagus, tin, .40c; Stewed Mushrooms, bottle, .60c; Champignons, bottle 85c or .50c; Bohemian Ripe Olives, glass jar \$1.00, 85c or .50c; Stuffed Mushrooms, tin, .60c; Stuffed Sweetbreads and Mushrooms, tin, .50c; Pate de Fois Gras, jar \$1.00 or .50c; tin, \$2.75, \$1.75, \$1.25 or .50c; Purce de Fois Gras, jar \$2.50, tin 35c or .25c; Truffles, per bottle \$1.00, tin, .75c; Cherries in Maraschino, bottle \$1.00, 65c or .35c; Anchovy Sauce, for fish, bottle, .35c. See half-page Advertisement on page 18.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. 53

HON. W. R. ROSS AT THE CAPITAL

Takes Up Provincial Questions with Federal Ministers—Railway Belt and Point Grey Land Title

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—Hon. W. R. Ross of British Columbia left for Victoria tonight after a series of conferences with federal ministers regarding the railway belt question.

Mr. Ross returned to Ottawa on Saturday will be followed by a week of the hardest work yet tackled by the government.

The tariff commission will be established without loss of time and will also get to work.

It is learned tonight that the government intends to work out a comprehensive plan of civil service reform.

Statistics prepared by the state show that about 60 per cent. of the habitual criminals and 40 per cent. of the insane are addicted to drugs.

Proceedings at Durbar DELHI, India, Dec. 14.—King George reviewed fifty thousand British and native troops.

SPOKANE, Dec. 14.—Joachim Marchand, trapper, Indian lighter and frontiersman, who died at his home in Kettle Falls, Wash., at the age of 96.

Marchand was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1813, and migrated to St. Louis, Mo., in 1836.

They followed up the Missouri river to its head, then crossed the Rocky mountains through the pass used by the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Marchand squatted on a piece of land in the Colville valley, which is now known as the Sacred Heart mission.

One hundred men, partisans of the Dominion Public Works, will be discharged by the government tomorrow.

Interest is growing in the political situation in South Brentford.

Will Deal in Ready-Made Ranches NELSON, Dec. 14.—The sale is announced of 300 acres of land in the Tobacco Plains on the Kootenay river.

Workmen's Compensation COBALT, Dec. 14.—Chief Justice Meredith, who is drafting the new workmen's compensation bill for the Ontario government, held a conference with the

ATTRACTING INDUSTRIES

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 14.—At the banquet given at the Hotel Vancouver, Richard McBride, on behalf of the provincial executive, replying to representations made him by the civic committee on markets and industries, expressed himself as in hearty accord with the movement for attracting new industries to this city.

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—With the pleas of guilty entered in the police court today by three physicians, one druggist and two drug peddlars, the State Board of Pharmacy has established cases against fifteen persons engaged in illegal opium, morphine and cocaine traffic.

The crusade began after a raid on Chinatown. No whites were arrested before the mounted police and company of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles and the 72nd Highlanders lined up outside the ropes surrounding the veiled statue.

Statistics prepared by the state show that about 60 per cent. of the habitual criminals and 40 per cent. of the insane are addicted to drugs.

PIONEER PASSES

Joachim Marchand, Old Hudson Bay Trapper, Ends Long Career at Kettle Falls, Wash.

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MONUMENT TO LATE MR. DAVID OPPENHEIMER, Erected by Citizens of Vancouver, Unveiled by Premier

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 14.—In the presence of a great crowd, including representatives of every civic organization, the local members of the provincial legislature, the track companies of Vancouver and a delegation of old timers such as has perhaps never before been gathered together in this city, Premier McBride at 3:30 this afternoon unveiled the bronze bust of David Oppenheimer, four times mayor of Vancouver, which stands on a lofty granite pedestal overlooking English bay and the broad sweep of the sea at the entrance to Stanley Park.

On arriving at the monument, the Premier, Miss Oppenheimer, the friends of the Oppenheimer family and the various civic and military dignitaries took their places "on the platform, which was draped in red, white and blue bunting, and from which fluttered the Union Jack, and three Canadian ensigns, sat Miss Oppenheimer, the guest of honor, who had travelled from New York to witness the ceremonies in honor of her father.

COLVILLE PIONEERS

Descendants of J. A. Hudson Bay Men and Others Meet with Indians—No Share in Money SPOKANE, Dec. 14.—Descendants of the Finleys, Arcasas, MacDonalds, Marchants, Ramours, Roberts and other pioneers who came to the original Spokane country with the fur trading companies 100 years ago, met and united bloods and squawmen from many communities in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, were present at the grand opening of the Colville Indians at Inchelium, Wash., today.

UNSAFE SHIPS

Witnesses Before House Investigating Committee Tell of Conditions on Coasting Vessels WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—William H. Frazier, of Boston, secretary of the International Seamen's union, startled the house committee on merchant shipping today by declaring that on a majority of passenger-carrying ships on the Atlantic coast, there were not enough members of the crew to man the lifeboats.

OFFER DEFENCE

Moore Brothers Give Evidence in Their Own Behalf in Trial at Seattle—Enterprise Legitimate SEATTLE, Dec. 14.—Cross-examination of Clarence A. Moore, direct examination of his brother Arthur and the introduction of evidence to show the practicability of the gold mine development and the Alaska investment company, occupied the Federal court today in the trial of Clarence Moore and Arthur H. Moore, who are accused of using the mails to defraud in promoting their company.

UNIQUE JURY RUDDER

Two Large Boats—Other Side of Duxbury's Bay Used to Steer Disabled Schooner A unique jury rudder was rigged on the gasoline schooner Duxbury when that vessel, which has reached Seattle 37 days from Nome, was helpless in Bering sea for six days after her rudder carried away during a heavy gale.

WATER NOTICE

VINCENT HAMILTON SCHWABE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA In the matter of Lot 1023, Victoria City, and in the matter of the "Quitting Titles Act."

WHO FURNISHED DYNAMITE FUND?

Inquiry Before Grand Jury at Indianapolis Directed Towards Ascertaining Source of Expense Money

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—As a direct lead into the heart of the alleged dynamite conspiracy United States Attorney Charles W. Miller, at the first meeting of the federal grand jury here today, took up the question as to who furnished the money for purchasing and paying the expenses for carrying out the country the explosives with which more than 100 structures were blown up.

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CONTRACT AWARD

Anderson Construction Company Successful Over Ten Other Bidders for the Work—Complete in Ten Months

The contract for the first section of the development work at Uplands Farm, B.C., Headmaster, Edo, was awarded yesterday morning by Mr. L. Nover, one of the directors of the Franco-Canadian company and of Uplands Ltd., to the Anderson Construction Co., of Tacoma, for about \$280,000.

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LAND NOTICES

MINERAL ACT—FORM F. Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

A. T. Monteith Mineral Claim, situated in the Yukon Mining Division of British Columbia. Where located: On Kookhittie Arm of Kyeasat Sound, west coast of Vancouver Island.

LAND NOTICES

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Robert Sward, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 4 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

LAND NOTICES

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

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A QUESTION

"Do you believe a high, temperate northeast had pentember day. Under my roof like the rurs through the hours beaver. No human The air waves clam of my one-room hatchedawn prairie sproved to the fast steel sky fitted it a pail. Wind and c hammer in time the life.

When the desk coived by the neccorily completed, I pentry and took u Windbound ducks the creek in the co filled with fragran to the hunting gro in the containing mighty volume. I running fire; flow arrested slopes fla was sundered into a speck caught in t Mechanically, I dr down to wonder.

When the ash the absorbent earth gloom was welling the filling of my skulked hurriedly o of the creek. No and the dark grev sigh I relinquished fanned goods. At a white gint and pool that called a For sport for sport served the better an blot that moved u moved, left ripples returned and nyp connoted to place the western sky. Duck must show against the last it and knees I fell an ambitious pool, the to the thudding roa persisted as before, ward, how dying h the middle of the smashing the surfac again came silence.

had gone like the st the pool," said I, would alight upon naught but a mid-p My gun was he in hands and knees one as I lumbered u goods canned. Sated as to what pla the boards back eas mobile smelled like tive sounded, whet lectable as blue p foot. My thoughts homesteader. The told nothing.

Salmon or sardi I turned the kn the wick of the har of created light ex and the pans and the bur more it appeared to in the exact centre plate two slices of white with icing, looked again, and o I intended a caution dines? I laughed it.

Perhaps it was neighbor's wife w Still, as I sucked t with tangible icting. "Do you believe in Recreation."

A MORNIN Where you ever the big stubble fig October or early N alert and anxious fovee? And the i fever, chasing the a as the beloved doub of great, plump b the stubble with a felt that? Or, pe comes when you gu ing air just where Did you say no? V in choked barrels, chilled shot, please You have missed a There is no oth goose. Of whatv Hutchins, speckle-b he is peerless. W twelve pounds of s well earned by y strong and speedy great size he is fa armor-plated in his will find him decid

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

DECEMBER
 December 15—Last day for deer-shooting.
 December 31—Last day for pheasants, grouse, and quail.
 After November it is illegal to sell ducks, geese, snipe.

A QUESTION OF FAITH

"Do you believe in fairies?"
 A high, tempestuous wind out of the northeast had panned me indoors that September day. Under its current, flowing over my roof like the rush of a stream, I had worked through the hours with the assiduity of a heaver. No human voice asked what I did. The air waves clamorously broke on the walls of my one-room house. Without was the Saskatchewan prairie, nude and untroubled, sprowled to the far rim of vision. A blue-steel sky fitted it accurately as a cover does a pail. Wind and earth and the sound of my hammer in time these grew to be the entities of life.

When the desk of remnant flooring, conceived by the necessity of an idle day, stood forth completed, I laid down the tools of carpentry and took up implements of the chase. Windbound ducks I reflected, should be on the creek in the coulee. The thought of a pot filled with fragrance of wild meat speeded me to the hunting grounds. As I neared the water the unsubmissive sun broke through a crack in the containing sky and trickled down in mighty volume. It quickly filled the flat with running fire; before and behind me the grey, arrested slopes flamed to live coals, the sky was sundered into flaring splinters, and I was a speck caught in the slag of a titanic furnace. Mechanically, I drew forth tobacco and sat me down to wonder.

When the ash was knocked from my pipe, the absorbent earth had taken the deluge and gloom was welling up. The efficient hour for the filling of my pot was all but gone: I skulked hurriedly through the border grasses of the creek. No water-fowl came to sight and the dark grew steadily thicker. With a sigh I relinquished the vision of the pot glorified and turned homeward to my larder of canned goods. Athwart the coulee I caught a white glint and remembered the ambitious pool that called a sluggish spring its father. For sport for sport's sake, I veered aside and trod gently. From a tussock of grass I observed the better and as I lived I beheld a blot that moved upon the water and, as it moved, left ripples in its wake. The vision returned and my nostrils filled again. I re-committed to place the pool between me and the western sky, so that uprising Master Duck must show himself to best advantage against the last light. Down on my hands and knees I fell and crept into range of the ambitious pool, then sprang erect, ears attuned to the thudding roar of beating wings. Silence persisted as before, and I stalked openly forward, hope dying hard. I heaved a rock into the middle of the pool; it fell with a crash, smashing the surface to silvery fragments, and again came silence. Where was the duck? He had gone like the sunset colors, I vowed. "Little pool," said I, standing on its brim, "no duck would alight upon you. Thus far you are naught but a mud-puddle. I wish you growth."

My gun was heavy and the cactus spines in hands and knees were made manifest one by one as I lumbered up the slope to my larder of goods canned. Salmon or sardines? I ruminated as to what plays autumn would bring on the boards back east, what the trail of an automobile smelled like, how the bell of a locomotive sounded, whether clams were really as delectable as blue points, how rugs felt under foot. My thoughts were those of the forgotten homesteader. The inscrutable earth and sky told nothing.

Salmon or sardines?
 I turned the knob and applied a match to the wick of the hanging lantern. The marvel of created light existed. It showed the stove and the pans and kettles, the proud, young desk, and the bunk and chair. Something more it appeared to show—a plate on the table in the exact centre of the oilcloth, and on the plate two slices of cake, thick and sturdy and white with icing. I closed my eyes, then looked again, and once more beheld this vision. I extended a cautious finger. Salmon or sardines? I laughed in the face of the larder.

Perhaps it was the motherly hands of my neighbor's wife who wrought this reality. Still, as I sucked the finger that was tipped with tangible icing, I asked of myself—
 "Do you believe in fairies?"—John Mathier, in Recreation.

A MORNING WITH WAWA.

Were you ever crouched in a pit out in the big stubble fields at daybreak on a late October or early November morning, waiting alert and anxious for the coming of the wild geese? And the burning thrills of goose fever, chasing the icicles out of your marrow as the beloved double-barrel cuts down a pair of great plump birds, each thumping into the stubble with a ten-pound thud—have you felt that? Or, perchance, the chagrin that comes when you cut woful gaps in the morning air just where the geese wasn't located? Did you say no? Well, if you are a believer in choked barrels, smokeless powder and chilled shot, please sit up and take notice. You have missed a whole great lot!

There is no other such game bird as the goose. Of whatever species, Canada gray, Hutchins, speckle-breasted, or white waxy, he is peerless. Wary and cunning, his five to twelve pounds of sapid deliciousness is ever-learned by the successful hunter. He is strong and speedy on the wing; despite his great size he is fairly difficult to hit; and armor-plated in his heavy coat of feathers you will find him decidedly hard to bring down.

What other game bird can string the hunter's nerve to such a pitch? His is not a burst from cover, in sight for an instant only. His coming is visible on the horizon for three miles distant; his stentorian voice rolls out over the sweeping prairie landscape as he approaches. Nearer and nearer—a moving mist a line, a dotted line, a wavering string of swelling round shapes, ever increasing into gray bodies with whiffing wings. Excitement! Ask the over-strung novice, in shooting position long before the flock is within range of his gun. The wild goose is the very spiritual essence of the Northland. His resounding honk is the voice of the wilds—of chill and somber November pains—of iced-rimmed sloughs and lakes. He is truly not of the South, though he winters there, but of the North; a type of the strong, Northern races that survive and prosper by right of hardihood.

"Mack, the geese have come! Heard them all last night going lakeward. Be ready Friday evening, four o'clock."

What man with a drop of red blood in his veins, and knowing the scent of powder, would scorn such a summons? At the appointed time we pulled out of town—four of us—and struck for the goose country. The Old Boy had hunted geese for twenty years, and his two sons, Andy and Rob, were chips of the original wood. Who could ask better company. The democrat bore two days' provisions for man and beast; the weather was windy—goose weather; the birds themselves were known to have arrived in numbers, and it seemed good to be again hitting the old trail lakeward in quest of Wawa.

Our intended destination lay some twelve to sixteen miles to the southwestward, according as the geese moved; but great was our joy, when scarce four miles had been put behind, to meet the flight—out looking for us it almost seemed. On the horizon above the sand hills to the westward hovered a moving mist, slowly circling. The unmistakable concourse of gray geese on their feeding ground, and five hundred if a dozen. The two days previous had been wet and foggy. What shooters were abroad had evidently not located the birds, and now to us the prospect looked rosy.

The geese were feeding on a field north of a long ridge of sand hills. We pulled into the scrub for concealment, unlimbered our guns and spread out along the edge of the willows to await the return flight from the stubble. The Old Boy took the outside eastern position, Rob went into the hills, Andy had the outside left or westernmost stand, while I held the center. So quietly were the birds feeding that we had not seen them in the field; half a mile distant, it would have been impossible to tell there was a goose in the country. A few, mallard ducks passed over, barely out of reach; they also were straggling feeding somewhere to the northward, but for obvious reasons they drew no fire. A sharp tail grouse, his crop stuffed with No. 2 Northern, and now quite ready for bed, came off the field and fluttered into the grass a few yards away. He, too, was unmolested.

"Hi! They're coming!" There was no need of the warning. The whole field was suddenly in commotion, as several hundred geese rose from the stubble. In a few moments they were in order, strung out into companies, the whole forming a line two hundred yards or more long, and coming dead on. I crouched in the grass, hugged the double-barrel and waited. At first it appeared as though the three of us would have a chance; but soon the line veered eastward, and when I rose to shoot the birds were all on that side and rather distant. At the double report one gray shape plummeted earthward; another dropped some distance and headed back toward the field, hard hit. The next instant I heard the Old Boy's gun speaking up and two birds came down.

It was now up to Andy to attend to the grouse, which had been nothing daunted by the firing. In fact, it took a great deal, we found, to daunt that bird. After considerable beating ground on our part, he finally flushed at Andy's feet and rocketed off with a derisive "Cuk—cuk—cuk!" quite regardless of two loads of goose shot following him.

Dusk had now settled down, and Andy and I started over to meet the Old Boy. Just as we reached him the shout of a goose sounded out of the northward, and instantly we became as dead men. I couldn't help but wonder where the old chap tucked away his 215 pounds avoirdupois, for there was mighty little showing over the mown meadow grass. There were four of the geese low down, coming fairly at us. Perhaps they had stayed for a parting nightcap after the crowd had moved off; anyway, they now seemed in a hurry. Three geese roared—each a double-barrel—and the four geese, with startled squawk and sudden wiggle, veered a little and went on, wondering no doubt what all the noise was about.

It was needful to explain how and why it all happened. It always is. But presently, for all that, the little willow fire was blinking cheerily in the scrub, the tea-pail boiling, and Gyp and Fred crunch-munching their oats. Been there, have you? It's the best hour of the day! What else has the brightness and life of a camp fire?

The lunch box emptied, Andy and I at once set out for the field, armed now, jointly, with a short handled shovel. We found the spot where the birds had been feeding, and

put down two pits. It was no small matter to "stubble" them, to hide the fresh earth, for the knoll was extremely bare; but we had long hours to spare, and finally the job was finished and we returned to camp—which now looked more like a camp. The little tent had been pitched, and snug hay beds within were waiting for us. Here was luxury, indeed! Usually we do not take the tent, and many and various forms of bivouac have been ours. On the open prairie a haystack or straw stack supplies shelter and bed but the scrubby bluffs are much preferable a camp fire then being a possibility. No night camp is half right without its fire, and camp yarns lack savor unless inspired by the genial blaze.

Orion was stalking across the Southern sky when, about a o'clock, we crawled out. No one mentioned breakfast. Each of us shouldered a load and we sallied out for the field. Two more pits were sunk forty yards off the others, and stubbled; decoys were set out, and all was in readiness when the ruddy tints of daybreak appeared. All signs proclaimed the coming day would be warm, clear and calm—ideal for many things but not for business such as ours. But there's more in goose shooting than killing honkers. The dawn of a new day, almost any time of the year, is worth the struggle to the early riser. It is good to just sit and listen to the wake-up sounds of the wild things—the first "tseep" from the sparrow in the grass, the far-off hoot of the horned owl in the sand hills, the coyote's clear quaver.

Far overhead and due north passed a whizzing line of projectiles. Greenhead, the early riser, was leading his troop to the stubble, and we sat up in the pits and enjoyed what we could not mar, as flock after flock in long, quivering, sinuous strings burst into eye-shot against the reddening east and passed on into the duller northern obscurity. In ten minutes the whole duck flight was over; but Andy and I could plainly hear the Old Boy's sentiments; that he would cultivate the acquaintance of that same flight and secure a closer interview.

"Honk!" Far to the southward came a sharp, clear call—the morning cry—a hungry, half inquiry note. We dodged down in our holes. Soon six geese came into view, but passed by without deigning to give us the slightest sign of attention. In a quarter of an hour the call was repeated from the same direction, and soon-fort more grays loomed up. They seemed bent on passing to the westward, but when about opposite suddenly swerved in towards us, winged unconcernedly over some stacks; set their wings stiffly, and, with much rapid fire goose talk, sailed into our midst.

Crash! ber-bang! Pandemonium! One big thud, three terrified geese quitting the country, and it was over.

"Rotten work!" suggested some one, sheepishly, and the statement went entirely unchallenged.

The sun was now almost peeping, and the flight began in earnest. Soon a dozen more grays were swinging by, but turned and came in just the right way, only a few yards from the ground. If there is any other such sight as geese decoying may I never see it! The first swing takes the great birds half round you—they must alight just so, to suit their peculiar taste for order or etiquette. Now they appear so large and close that you feel you could down them with a club. But dear experience has taught you that they are not yet in good range, and the Old Boy's, "If they're coming, always let 'em come," is well in memory. So you scarcely dare to peer through your stubble screen, and by sheer will pressure hod yourself down. And, oh, the anxiety of those few moments! One circle is usually enough for that cunning old, black-necked leader to see through the deception, and instantly whirl his troop off with him. But, to your joy, they circle again and with "All's well" calls—deep-throated mellow notes—they swing short, right in upon you, their great, plump, gray-brown bodies ruddy in the eastern light, wings whiffing noisily, white-patched, black heads out-thrust, and each turning ever so little, to right to left, cautiously, inquiringly—a sight magnificent! Now!

Pyrotechnics and goose pandemonium this time on our side of the field; and two geese pounded into the stubble. One apiece to our guns. The birds hadn't given the other shooters a chance to do execution. There was no time to retrieve, as more geese were coming, and anxiously we waited for them to repeat the maneuver. But, like people, you can't fool all the geese all the time; so two or three flocks passed by, toll free, to breakfast elsewhere. A shotgun volley can be heard a long way lakeward, it apparently has big significance to Wawa, and once on the qui vive you can seldom outwit him. But soon newcomers were in sight, and again an unsuspecting bunch turned in to the decoys. They discovered their mistake a moment later, turned and made off; but the Old Boy was too quick for them, and two of their number remained. Many more passing flocks were thus put wise to our duplicity and passed on to the northward; but at length a goodly drove circled around and came in beautifully, almost between our pits—the finest sight of the morning. It seemed almost a sin, a sacrilege against Nature, to break that line and send them pell-mell, helter-skelter, away from us, minus three of their number.

Three geese to four guns! Poor work, it would seem, and the uninitiated looking on from a distance would wonder why we didn't kill them all—some twenty-five. But we always find that two, or even one, good shooter at the decoys gets as many birds as any larger number. The reason is doubtless that with every gun report the terrified birds wriggle and twist as they shoot skyward, and thus one shooter spoils the other's aim. In spite of his great size and weight, Mr. Goose is not at all slouchy in his actions, especially when one or two shots cut the air close to him, and a near neighbor bumps hard into the stubble.

The dead birds had scarcely been gathered (a necessity, as a dead goose belly-up is a mighty poor decoy) when a warning from the Old Boy sent us scurrying like gophers for our holes. A flock, with a pair some distance ahead, was working up over the same course as the last. "Take the right," I whispered to Andy as loud as I dared, for now the two were getting close and plainly to our side of the decoys. Next moment I raised my gun and drew on the left hand bird. It wilted, and I swung on the other one and it followed. Andy's explanation was that he didn't hear me and was lying low for the flock; all of which was doubtless true, though I fancy if he had seen the two I would have had small chance to make the double. That flock didn't come.

The last bird was only wing tipped, and led us a good chase before being captured. Rob had a standing order for such a goose; so I ran across to the stacks with the unfortunate and tied him to a sheaf of wheat. A small flock had again stormed the pits, and this time Rob and his father were shooting, and another bird was bagged, the Old Boy scoring the kill. Up to the present, the young lad, though sticking to his battery, had not succeeded in doing damage to the geese. A lone pair—sure decoys, as a rule—sailed without an instant's hesitation to our side and when within a few yards from us stiffened their wings, up-ended themselves, struck out their big black feet and—we gathered them in.

As the flight now seemed to be over, we left Rob in charge, and the three of us went to hunt for a winged bird that we had been unable to pick up. We had searched in vain some time, when suddenly a goose "Yuwonk!" close at hand caught our ear, and four loud voiced Canadas hove into view, decoyed at once, lumbered by me just out of reach, and circled fairly over the decoys. Down came their feet, and once, twice they seemed on the point of lighting, but each time took another little swing. Heavens! Would that kid never shoot? After about the third attempt the newcomers decided to go off and find fatter feeding company, and so moved straight away. At that a single, much belated shot rang out, and in a moment the leader of the four took a sudden swerve from the rest and dropped dead.

Andy and I returned to our pits in a vain hope that something of the sort might again happen, and soon three came back loudly calling no doubt for their leader who had fallen on the last visit. But though they came directly up to us they were now rather high, and only one came down to our fire, falling to Andy's gun.

The sun was now well up; and a flock returning from the north told that the flight was over for the morning, so we pulled up stakes. This consisted of filling our pits, packing up decoys and shells, and piling the victims, while Rob went off to the camp to bring the team. Fourteen birds had fallen, which with three of the previous evening made seventeen—big, broad breasted gray chaps—suggestive of many savory dinners, but more strongly reminding of the wonderful sport just ended.—By Hamilton M. Laing in Recreation.

"A PHEASANT'S LENGTH IN FRONT"

The shooter much more often than not misses through firing low and behind. He is told in consequence to give the bird a lead of a foot, two feet, six feet, perhaps more. But he does not realize—or does he in time realize only too completely?—that these words have no meaning. When one man tells another to give a bird a lead of a foot, he does not know what a foot looks like to the other man. It is the old story of guessing at the size of the moon, as it Sir Robert Ball, or some other astronomer, who tells the story of the class of pupils who in turn estimated the size of a full moon? One said it was the size of an orange, another the size of a dinner plate, another guessed a sixpence and a fourth a cheese. The last perhaps was nearest the mark, since the size of a cheese remained to be determined. It is the same with aiming a foot or two feet in front of a flying mark. The better way in giving advice of the bird is also far simpler. The best way of putting it which the writer remembers hears is the advice of a father to his son: "Give that pheasant, my boy, a lead of a pheasant's length in front of him." Down came the pheasant.

A FANTASY

A canoe glided noiselessly up the river on a rather cloudy July evening. The trees on the banks were a very dark green, and one could see their shadows dimly in the dark

water. The air was heavy, as before a rain, and the whole aspect and atmosphere was that of mystery and silence. The occupant of the canoe was a large, powerful looking Indian. His dress was that of an American sportsman and there was nothing in his whole appearance that was barbaric or uncivilized. He was known in his part of the country as King Pontas, and he lived in a little settlement of Indians who represented the last of their tribe.

Many white men had visited in the regions of King Pontas, in fact, many of them came every year to shoot the splendid animals that roamed the forests. Hearty, indeed, was the welcome given them by King Pontas and his people, for the chief was always glad to see them, and entertained them as befitted one of his rank and dignity. He and the white men had exchanged stories, his, tales of the wilds, and theirs, of the life of the cities. He had gone with them on their expeditions, and had guided them through the forests. Now they in turn were coming to settle in his domains, to build their houses, and their railways. Now must King Pontas and his tribe move far away from the place where they had lived so long. He thought of how the young braves would rejoice over the beautiful silver money they would receive from what the white man called his government.

Pontas did not despise money because he had learned of its value from the white men. But he loved his free life in the wilds far better, and his heart revolted at the thought of leaving them to go to the place which this government had assigned for him. True, he would still be chief of his tribe, but the white men would be there to rule over all.

Pontas paddled very slowly loath to miss the slightest object. The trees seemed to bend as if in sympathy, as if they sorrowed with him. He tried to think of how everything would look when it became a white man's settlement. In his mind's eye he could see a vast space made by cutting down the beautiful trees. There would be erected in their places neat little wooden boxes the white man's habitations. There would be heard the shrill whistle of the huge, ugly locomotive. It would be as if some magic power had changed the great wilderness of silence, into the busy hum of civilization, about which he had heard such wondrous tales.

"It is just," said King Pontas, "that we should make room for this race of white men, for ours will soon become extinct. Perhaps they, in their turn, will have to submit to the power of another people, as have the races before them. Such shall not be the fate of Pontas, for he will roam in parts, for from any white man's haunts." Some large black birds flew across the river, calling loudly. King Pontas sighed, and steered his canoe in the direction of the large lake away from where his people lived.—Mabel Block, in Rod and Gun.

LIFE

When 'round yer lips the heart-sobs lurk
 Then whistlin' mighty up-hill work;
 But try and soon the tremble's gone,
 Like darkness fadin' into dawn.

And when yer wants to growl, jest smile;
 The effort's shorely worth yer while.
 Yer trail's not half as steep and hard
 As it might be; you know that, Pard!
 —Effie McDowel Davies.

The record for "fancy" rifle shooting is something like 15,000 targets without a miss. This looks great, and maybe it is great. It might be interesting to look at the feat a little more closely. We will say the balls are 3 in. in diameter, tossed up 15 feet from the muzzle of the rifle. This gives a target 6 inches in diameter at thirty feet; 12 inches across at 60 feet; 2 feet in diameter at 120 feet; a 4 foot bull's eye at 240 feet, and 10 feet across at 200 yards. Probably a good many of our 200 yard sharpshooters who are accustomed to centering an 8 or 12-inch bull's eye at the distance when stationary, could manage to strike the shooting house pretty often if it were tossed in the air. That is all that would be necessary to become a champion; just hit the side of a barn when it was tossed a few yards into the air and so become a champion of the world.

