

GOLD STRIKE EARL GREY IS BY OLD MINER TO FINISH TERM

After Searching for Six Years Old Prospector Makes Rich Find in Western Ontario

RICHEST DEPOSIT IN THAT DISTRICT

News of Find Will Probably Cause Rush to the Latest Gold Fields—Near Abandoned Workings

Winnipeg, Man., May 3.—Dr. C. Mackenzie, who arrived in the city this evening, brings exceptionally rich gold samples which were discovered at Glenorchy, 40 miles east of Fort Frances, by William Stone, an old prospector.

The discovery was made in the vicinity of the Olive mine, where the workings were discontinued on account of the poorness of the veins. Stone claimed that the small veins led to the mother lode, and for the past six months he has been working in solitude, many imagining that he was crazy.

However, he has managed to strike the mother lode, and a number of samples picked from various parts of the vein assayed at Ottawa from \$110 to \$249 per ton in gold, besides small values in silver and copper. He and some friends, including A. Tibbitts and Dr. Mackenzie, staked claims and are now forming a syndicate to work the find.

This is said to be the richest gold discovery ever made in Western Ontario.

His Excellency the Governor-General Decides to Remain in Canada the Full Six Years

BRITISH PRESS LOUD IN PRAISE

As a Rule Governor-General Remains But Five Years—Earl Grey Will Make the Third Exception

Ottawa, May 3.—It is announced that His Excellency Earl Grey has decided to complete the full six years of his term as Governor-General of Canada.

London, May 3.—Describing the decision of Earl Grey to remain in Canada as the best piece of personal news received from the Outer Empire for a long time, the Sunday Observer says that Britain never sent out a more inspiring pro-consul. No representative of the King could have done surer and more splendid work.

The announcement that His Excellency the Governor-General is to remain in Canada for the full period of his appointment, viz., six years or until December, 1910, will be received with the greatest satisfaction by the country.

There is a general misapprehension with regard to the tenure of office of a governor-general. The appointment is for six years, but the rule has been for the governor-general to surrender office at the end of five years.

In two cases only has this rule departed from since Confederation. The Lord Dufferin and Lord Minto. Lord Grey makes the third exception.

Opening of Tourist Excursion Time as Seen by the Camera Man



TOURIST LANDING IN VICTORIA

COULD NOT WORK THE MOTOR CAR

Despondency Over His Troubles With Auto Led New Jersey Chauffeur to End His Life

THOUSANDS RAISED BY A "TAG DAY"

Young Women Employ Unique Method to Raise Funds for Building

EYEGLASS TOPIC IN THE HAINS CASE

Brother of Accused on Witness Stand Tries to Prove Captain Hains Was Insane at Time of Crime

SEEK FOR CAUSE OF STARING EYE

Flushing, N. Y., May 3.—With Major John P. Hains, the defendant's brother, on the witness stand, the third week of the trial of Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., for the killing of William E. Annis, opened in the supreme court today.

COURT OF REVISION IS SITTING TODAY

One Hundred and Forty Names Were Struck Off Victoria Voters' Lists This Morning—Esquimalt This Afternoon

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RENEWAL OF SUBSIDY

Vancouver, B. C., May 3.—Negotiations now proceeding between the Dominion Government and the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand for the renewal of the Canadian mail subsidy for steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney.

SCIENTIST FINDS A SYSTEM ON QUAKES

He Says They May Be Expected to Happen at the Principal Declensions of the Moon

WARM SUN AND CLEAR AIR USHER IN THE SEASON—CROWDS IN STREETS AND ON STEAMERS—SKYLARK HEARD?

High up in the clear air—so high that human plotters of earth could not see whence it came—a long, wonderful bird yesterday morning unbarred its wings in the valley lying under Smith's Hill and extending to the Mount Talmie road, two early "constitutional" cranks paused to listen. Breathless, they waited until the note sounded again.

PARIS, MAY 3.—A French scientist, M. Deparville, announces that seismic disturbances can be expected to occur at the principal declensions of the moon.

To prove his contention, he cites the dates of a number of earthquakes of this year, including that of Messina and the disturbances in Portugal. He says that shocks may be expected during the month of May on the following days: 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30 and 31.

TRADE TREATIES ABROGATED.

Paris, May 3.—Ambassador White has officially notified the French government that the pending tariff legislation in the United States involves the annulment of the Franco-American and all other existing foreign trade arrangements.

VICTORIA MAN IN 1909 BISLEY TEAM

Toronto, May 3.—There are two British Columbia riflemen, and one from Alberta and two from Winnipeg, in this year's Bisley team. They are: Sgt. F. Richardson, Victoria; Capt. Forrest, Vancouver; Corporal McInnes, Edmonton; Private Gougeon and Sgt. Marden, Winnipeg. Other members of the team are: Capt. McVittie, Corp. Sprinks, Sgt. Kerr, Sgt. Kelly and Sgt. Creighton, Toronto; Sgt. J. Freeborn, Sgt. T. Mitchell, Major Higgins, Hamilton; Sgt. Smith, Sgt. Russell and Capt. H. C. Blair, Ottawa; Corp. G. Copping, Montreal; Major J. M. Jones, Pownal, P.E.I.; Lieut. Nell Smith, Chatham, Ont. and Lieut. F. H. Morris, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE WAITING MEN ARE SERVED.

The waiting men are served. The team will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bertram, Dundas, and Adjutant Major M. S. Mercer, and will sail from Montreal on the Allan liner Corinthian on June 15th.

VENGEANCE HOUSE HAS SOUGHT BY FORENOON SITTING

Thirteen Civilians and Soldiers Hanged in Turkish Capital by Order of the Military Court

EVIDENCE FOUND OF SULTAN'S GUILT

Turkish Cabinet Resigned Today and Political Situation Now Is Bewildering—Hilmi Pasha Grand Vizier

Constantinople, May 3.—The Turkish Cabinet resigned today. The political situation is bewildering and no one can tell what the outcome will be. The latest ministry was organized April 30th, with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier. Hilmi Pasha will be the new Grand Vizier.

Thirteen civilians and soldiers sentenced by the military courts to death for murder were hanged in different parts of Constantinople at 4 o'clock this morning. Major Yousoff, his son and three other men who killed the Syrian deputy, Emir Mohammed Drelan in front of the Parliament building, were executed on the spot where they committed the crime. Five others were hanged at the entrance of the Ministry of War and three more at the Sтамбул end of the Galata bridge. Among these there is said to be Moured, editor of the newspaper *El Zaman*.

Upon the breast of each criminal had been pinned a placard in Turkish that can be read at a considerable distance, setting forth the sentence of the court. Around the foot of the gibbets on the bridge, the early morning buying of fruits, flowers and vegetables proceeded as usual, while the bodies were in full sight of the great crowds that make their way over the bridge between the Sтамбул and Galata.

Missionary Given Guard

Adana, Asiatic Turkey, May 3.—The Governor of the Wilayat of Adana, the Rev. William N. Chambers, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is given a guard to accompany him to Hadjin.

PROOF AGAINST ABDUL

Constantinople, April 3.—Documentary evidence has been discovered among the records of the telegraph office here of the knowledge of the Constantinople authorities that mass sacres had been planned for the Adana district and that they were to coincide with the political events here.

Other papers have been found indicating also that the conspirators at the Palace acted in the Sultan's name in preparing the military mutiny of April 13. Lists of houses with notes on the kind of loot to be found therein were discovered on some of the prisoners now in custody. The arrangements included a general massacre of foreigners in Constantinople, including the diplomatic representatives, on April 24.

WELL-KNOWN CLERGYMAN DIES

Winnipeg, May 3.—Rev. Canon George Rogers, formerly secretary of Rupert's Land and at one time rector of St. Luke's, Montreal, died at Lethbridge on Saturday, aged 53. He is a brother of Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba and Dr. Wm. Rogers of this city.

MANY OPERATIVES SLATER IS PLACED GO ON STRIKE AT MAGOG

Claim That Company Owned Man on Board of Conciliation and Want More Wages

Magog, Que., May 3.—From 300 to 400 operatives of the Dominion Textile Company remained away from work this morning, and as a result only six hundred of 1,200 looms are in operation. The strike is expected to become general in the mills before the end of the day.

EXTRADITED FROM NEW YORK ON MURDER CHARGE, HE WILL NOW FACE EVIDENCE IN GLASGOW

Glasgow, May 3.—Oscar Slater, alias Otto Sands, who was extradited from New York last February charged with the murder in Glasgow of Marian Gilchrist, was today placed on trial before Lord Guthrie and a jury in the historic High Court of Glasgow, the scene of many historic criminal hearings.

The killing of Miss Gilchrist, who was 52 years of age, apparently was wanton. The crime has aroused intense feeling north of the Tweed, and there is great degree of interest in the trial, which is expected to last for four days. Slater pleaded not guilty, and the calling of witnesses was begun at once.

PAINTER HAS FATAL ACCIDENT

Regina, Sask., May 3.—John B. Cameron, a painter, was taken to the hospital yesterday from the Kaiser hotel suffering from concussion of the brain and died this morning. Cameron was found at the foot of the stairs in the basement of the hotel and is believed to have been injured by falling down the stairway. He was in a bad condition through drunkenness. An inquest will probably be held.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Toronto, May 3.—Ore shipments from Cobalt last week totalled over 500 tons.

ons of

for Friday at \$3.90

kind of value that appeals at a special price to a lady is not only correct, they are highly shrunken, and they are colors as follows: good quality panama, in front panel, and circular bias fold around both

rls

children's firm gar-

ress, blue pes. have bias shed with to bath- at our- \$1.25

Are Extra

vici kid blucher boots, American made boot on a \$2.50

id blucher cut low shoes, with patent tips, light or \$2.50

alf blucher boots, narrow or welt soles. \$4.00

n in men's low shoes is Oxfords, medium weight, \$1.75

tan Russia calf Blucher and buckle. Goodyear \$4.00

ceable boots for boys, of extended soles, com- to 5 at. \$2.75

vici kid low shoes, stout exceptional merit. Sizes \$2.00

grade blucher boots, for lf or dongola kid, cut like 1/2 at. \$1.50

es, the Best, Twenty-making, per lb., 60c

Tuesday, May 4, 1909.

at

FORGET the when we are seen for the growth of their opportunity; exquisite suits of this season's misses' costumes, materials in dainty cut in up-to-date that are ladylike, and garish; buttons of the latest and sample suits go on

not at an out- at the reduc- prices of

5.00

and

2.75

Well & Co., Ltd. BEAUTIFUL MEN'S STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

dress the Dressers

men in this locality the." es in the way or

t dressers, are ele- "freaks." appreciate good fish, handsome and to the trade build would them correctly. of clothes a well will wear.

.....\$15.00\$12.00\$3.00\$5.00

Co. NORM Victoria, B. C.

expects to remain mayor for the year and as he is backed by Glen Volla and the police force, he may occur when the two meet.

William Carnegie Wrecked York, May 3.—The five-masted steamer William Carnegie, of Portland, Me., went ashore near the Mill-savie station on the south side of Long Island in a northeast and thick weather early Saturday. The vessel now lies broad-side to the beach about half a mile off with the waves dashing over the deck and his crew of nine men unable to await the coming ship.

SHARE OF KRUPPS IN GERMAN DEFENCE

Great Steel Company Has Done Much to Strengthen Military Position of Germany

Berlin, May 3.—When Emperor William, says a noted writer, decided to devote his chief energies to the task of making Germany a first-class naval power, he had Krupp's at the back of his mind. He thought the means at the same time that he thought of the ascent to the throne, he was the guest of the great undertaking at the Villa Hagel at Essen. Before he left he assembled round himself the heads of the departments and foremen, and told them of how "enormous an importance the works were to the Fatherland. And it would be safe to assume that on that occasion, as on others before and after, he discussed with Friedrich Krupp the part which the latter would play in the development of Germany's fleet.

Long before that the Krupp's had been a national institution, and almost a department of the government. It has even been alleged in the Reichstag that a private business connection exists between the firm and the ruling house. The story goes that after the war of 1870-71, Alfred Krupp, Friedrich's father, found that his capital would not permit him to satisfy the demand for guns made upon him by the German War Office, accordingly he requested the government to advance him a loan. This was granted to him, but a large portion of the money did not come from the public pocket, but was a private fund of the Hohenzollerns, who thus became to some extent partners in his enterprise.

Defended His Memory. However, that may be, the connection between the Government and Krupp's has ever since been a very intimate one. When Friedrich Krupp sank under the slanders uttered against his name, his sovereign refused to the graveside and defended the memory of the dead man with chivalrous championship. Nor has he ever lost an opportunity of showering favors and distinctions on the family. On the other hand, the firm is bound to the state by secret compacts, which doubtless restrict its freedom as well as imposing obligations upon it. In return it enjoys a practical monopoly for the supply of various classes of war stores to the best of customers. Germany may have to pay more for these things than if she bought them in the open market of the world, but on the other hand she has the guarantee that they will still be obtainable even should that market be temporarily closed to her.

Krupp's is admirably organized from a business point of view for the purpose it serves. It is really, practically, in the hands of a few individuals. When it was turned into a company in 1903, the sole "vendor" was Fraulein Bertha Krupp, Friedrich's daughter. The value of the tire undertaking was then estimated at \$67,000,000 from which liabilities to the amount of \$27,000,000 were deducted, leaving a dividend-bearing capital of \$40,000,000. Of this Fraulein Krupp took up all but \$1,000 which it was necessary to allot among the other "founders." The capital was raised to \$45,000,000 in 1906, the new \$5,000,000 being entirely contributed by the Krupp family. There are three loans on which interest must be paid at the rate of 4 per cent, necessitated by the purchase of the Gruson works at Magdeburg, the Germania shipyard and for extensions in connection with carrying out the German armaments programme. The net profit of the concern was \$5,250,000 in 1906-7, and this entire sum, less the interest on \$1,000,000, went into the pockets of Friedrich Krupp's daughter.

Emperor at Wedding. This lady became, in October, 1906, Frau Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, her husband simultaneously receiving royal permission to add one more component to his already double patronage. The Emperor presided at the wedding feast, and proposed the health of the bride in terms of paternal tenderness and solicitude. This was only one of innumerable instances in which His Majesty has shown his friendship for the Krupp family, and his interest in the tremendous industry receiving which lies in their hands. In fact, one would probably not be very far wide of the mark if one conjectured that the Emperor has been present at the family consultations which have led to the remarkable development of Krupp's that has taken place since he came to the throne. These have been:

- 1887—Controlling share in Salzer and Neneck coal mine acquired.
1890-2—Manufacture of armor plates started. Hydraulic forges of 2,000 and 5,000 tons pressure introduced.
1893—Gruson Ordnance and Armaments Works at Magdeburg, together with testing ground at Tangerhütte acquired.
1896—Lease of "Germania" Shipbuilding and Engineering Yard at Kiel taken over.
1897—Rheinhausen blast furnaces started.
1899—Hannibal coal mine bought.
1901—Sole ownership of Salzer and Neneck colliery acquired.
1902—Sole ownership of Germania yard acquired.
1905—Steel works and rolling mills started at Rheinhausen.
1906—Prince Solms-Braunfels' iron mines purchased.

Can Supply Anything. In their present state the Krupp works can supply almost anything that is made of iron or steel, from a battleship to a complete machine in every stage of its manufacture without going outside their own resources. They have their own collieries, their own iron mines, both in Spain and Germany, their own clay pits. At Essen the firm manufactures, according to a statistical statement published in 1907, 294,130 kilos of fire brick and 2,800 to 2,900 crucibles daily exclusively for the use of the steel works. Here, too, the company's own plant supplies every year 14,500,000 cubic metres of water, 20,000,000 cubic metres of gas (or more than the annual consumption

of Munich), and 13,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. The total employees of this company at the time of the statement referred to above was \$4,354, distributed as under: Essen Steel Works 35,136 Testing grounds 610 Collieries 9,302 Iron ore mines etc. 1,118 Iron works on Middle Rhine .. 4,284 Friedrich-Alfred Hütte 893 Anna Steel Works 4,768 Germania Shipyard 3,610 64,854

NEW YORK HERALD GETS WISE TO RUPERT

Metropolitan Journal Prints Story Descriptive of Development of New Coast City Where G.T.P. Will Terminate

Under a Montreal date-line, the following story of the nativity of Prince Rupert was published in a recent issue of the New York Herald: A new city is to be born on the Pacific Coast within a few months. It will not be of haphazard growth. It has been planned for years in advance, the lines of its growth have been mapped out, and it only remains to set a laze for occupation and then wait for it to be peopled.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which is building a new transcontinental line across the continent chiefly through virgin territory, is responsible for this city that is to be. It has been chosen far in advance of its birth. The city is Prince Rupert, and it is to be the Pacific Coast terminus of the new railroad. Far from the coast, but it is in the same latitude as London and its mean temperature is about the same as that of the mountains. Its harbor is practically landlocked, but it has a mile wide eighty miles of private shipping.

The projectors of this new seaport went at the choice of a site carried out from the entire North Coast, and every harbor sounded. The best way for the railroad through the mountains has to be considered. Further, the most available route to Yokohama and the rest of the Far East had to be taken into account. The choice was made four years ago, and since then the men have been making plans for the new city. The first subdivision of the townsite will be made about May 1, and the public invited to come in and buy.

The steamship route to the new port from the Far East lies through the Dixon entrance, through the Strait, thence into Chatham Sound and Prince Rupert harbor. The harbor is really a strait between Digby Island and Prince Rupert Island and it extends fourteen miles inland beyond the site of the new city. The provincial government of British Columbia made a grant of 10,000 acres to the railway company which bought up 14,000 acres of Indian reserve land, making 24,000 acres for the city to grow in. Probably it will not be more acreage, in fact it will start out with 2,000 acres, but that is some space.

The work of planning Prince Rupert began in earnest in May, 1906. Since then surveying and clearing have been carried on simultaneously. The land is cleared now and the townsite, the 2,000 acres on which the start is to be made, has been mapped. This town has got to grow as the law directs and not as it wills. Streets will be laid out in a regular grid, and it has all been attended to even to laying out parks and boulevards which need not be needed for half a century.

One of the first steps the engineers took was to employ landscape gardeners who in a way which combines the utilitarian and the artistic in city building. The landscape artists were the Messrs. G. and W. of Montreal who laid out Mount Royal Park, in this city. If you visit Prince Rupert today you will find a settlement huddled on the waterfront. It is made up largely of temporary structures, but the permanent ones and workmen have been housed and fed and provided for. Many of these structures will disappear when the city is started. The idea of the city to come must be had from maps.

These maps show a long waterfront broken by several little bays. A few streets back from the water the land ascends, and it gradually ascends abruptly. The streets are to be laid out in straight lines. Most of the thoroughfares are avenues, and they are generally parallel to the waterfront, the streets at right angles to it. There are four main streets, the Water street, Beach street, Main street; also a Railroad avenue, but no Broadway appears—possibly it is too American. Here and there where the topography permits are circles with streets radiating from a central point. The hillside the Prince Rupert Boulevard has been mapped. It curves around above the promontory which presents a fine view of the harbor and its future array of shipping.

AIRSHIPS WILL BE TRIED IN THE MANOEUVRES

Commanders of German Armies Will Give Aeroplanes Test of Actual Warfare—Artillery Versus Airship

Berlin, May 3.—For the first time in history airships are to be employed in the grand manoeuvres of the German army this summer. These manoeuvres will possess many novel features, and will be conducted under conditions most closely approximating those of actual warfare.

While Great Britain has been satisfied to treat the conquest of the air for military purposes in a manner which has produced only a succession of failures, Germany has perfected immense airship types—the Zeppelin, the Gross, and the Parseval—capable of carrying large crews of men long distances, and of answering all reasonable purposes in ordinary warfare.

It is to be placed under the direction of the commanders of the German armies which will strive for supremacy on the border of Wuestenberg and Bavaria this year. Germany has not stopped at this point. She has already adopted special artillery, invented by Krupp and Alhrardt, mounted on motor-cars, to pursue and bring down the war balloons of an enemy.

The effectiveness of artillery against balloons is the subject on which there is little certain knowledge available. Germany by these tests will be the power to secure this valuable information but none of it will be allowed to leak out.

JURY FINDS THAT HE GOT K. O. DROPS

Investigation in Vancouver Into Death of Ladner Farmer Points to Knock-Out Dose of Morphine

Vancouver, May 3.—The coroner's jury has completed its investigation into the death of S. Carl Griffiths, the well-to-do farmer of Ladner, who was found dead in his hotel on March 15. An analysis of the dead man's organs was made, and it was found that an overdose of morphine, apparently administered by some person unknown, was the cause of death. The police are now searching for Griffiths' companions. He was on a spree and was likely given knock-out drops and robbed.

BOND PARTY ANGRY

Assault on Sir Robert at Western Bay Causes Large Sensation in Ancient Colony

St. John's, Nfld., May 3.—The attack on Sir Robert Bond, former premier, at Western Bay last week, has caused a sensation throughout the colony. The bondies in a bitter attack charge the supporters of Sir Edward Morris with being responsible for the outrage. The Morrisites, however, claim responsibility, and say that Bond was warned not to land at Western Bay, where political feeling against him has run high for some time. The Bond party leaders claim that the assault on him will gain him many votes next Saturday.

TO FORCE PERMIT TO BLAST MT. TOLMIE

City Will Try to Compel Saanich to Allow Rock Work to Go on and Will Ask for Mandamus

The city will endeavor to compel the municipality of South Saanich to allow of their blasting rock in the neighborhood of Mount Tolmie. The municipality has a bylaw which forbids this and on Saturday evening last a deputation consisting of Mayor Hall, Alds. Turner and Henderson waited upon the Municipal Council and asked that the city be permitted to go ahead with the blasting.

It is pointed out that there were only four residents within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the scene of the project, and that the projectors, J. Dean and W. Williams, the latter two property holders in the district affected, protesting against the permit, and finally the mayor and his associates refused their petition. A mandamus will be applied for by the City Council.

RECEIPTS FROM TIMBER FOR MONTH OF APRIL

The receipts from timber for the month of April, by the Provincial Government, was as follows: Timber licenses issued east of the Cascades, 409; fees, \$47,215; timber licenses west of the Cascades, 529; fees, \$4,805; transfer fees, 938; penalties, \$1,975; total, \$54,488. Eighteen coal licenses were issued during April, the fees amounting to \$1,800.

U. S. TO TERMINATE EXISTING AGREEMENTS

In View of Tariff Changes, Government Will Ask for New Arrangements

Washington, May 3.—Formal notice of the intention of the American government to terminate the commercial agreements with a number of other countries, made in conformity with section three of the Dingley tariff act, has been given by the state department. This action is based upon the more intent and wish of congress, as shown by the pending legislation. Similar commercial agreements under the Dingley act exist with Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, while informal understandings, the bases of which are presidential proclamations, have been entered into with Switzerland and Bulgaria.

An American, suddenly come to wealth, travelled over Europe; among other cities visited was Rome. On his return, a friend asked him what he thought of the Eternal City. "A very fine town, but terribly out of repair," he said.

It's the Hat That Makes or Mars the Costume

The most captious critic will find only praise for the distinctive beauty and originality of our immense collection of summer hats. Every fetching model pleads its own cause and shows in every detail the thought and talent devoted to its construction. The secret of our millinery is that it charms the individual woman because of the individuality back of it. Our own milliners have caught the French spark of originality, so that there is something that beathes of elegance even in our very modestly priced hats. Prospective buyers are quick to appreciate this. Each day now sees additional, exquisite models. Altogether ours is a unique display, unmatched anywhere in the city for beauty, style, exclusiveness and price-reasonableness.

Your Inspection Cordially Invited. Lookers on today generally become purchasers tomorrow.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

RHUBARB, five pounds for 25¢
TOMATOES, ripe, per pound 15¢
ASPARAGUS, three pounds for 25¢
SWEET NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen 30¢

CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00

The Family Cash Grocery

Telephone 312 Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

The Only Quality Store

Four Good Things FOR Good Fellowship

BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25
PERRIER MINERAL WATER, per dozen \$4.75
RAINIER BEER, quarts, per dozen \$2.25
Pints, per dozen \$1.50
BOCK BEER, quarts, per doz. \$1.75. Pints per doz. \$1.00

SPECIAL BARGAIN MONDAY

SLICED OR CUBE PINEAPPLE, PER TIN 10¢

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers and Liquor Merchants
1317 Government St., and 1316 Broad St. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590
Where you get good things to eat and drink

Local Markets	
Royal Household, a bag \$2.00	Apples, per lb.08 to .10
Lake of the Woods, a bag \$2.00	Apples, per box \$3 to \$5.50
Royal Standard, a bag \$2.00	Apples, Oregon, per box 2.00
Wild Rose, a bag \$2.00	Apples, per dozen08 to .10
Osage, a bag \$1.50	Salmon, smoked, per lb.30
Crushed Barley, per lb.175	Salmon, fresh, 75¢, per lb.10 to .12
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$1.50	Shrimps, per lb.25 to .30
Feed Corn, per 100 lbs. \$1.50	Smelts, per lb.08 to .10
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. \$1.50	Herring, kippered, per lb.125
Feed Corn, per 100 lbs. \$1.50	Pinnac haddock, per lb.20
Mott's Best, per bag \$1.50	
	Meat and Poultry.
	Beef, per lb.08 to .10
	Beef, dressed, per lb.12 to .13
	Veal, dressed, per lb.15 to .16
	Guinea Fowl, each 2.00
	Chickens, per lb.25 to .30
	Chickens, per lb. live weight 1.00
	Ducks, dressed, per lb.20 to .25
	Hams, per lb.15 to .20
	Liver, dressed, each 1.00
	Bacon, per lb.12 to .15
	Pork, dressed, each 1.00
	Rabbit, dressed, each50 to .65

An Hour with the Editor

TOURS

Within a century from the death of Mohammed, the sway of Islam extended in a great crescent from the Pyrenees on the west to the Oxus on the east, a sweep of at least five thousand miles. The Visigoths, whose prowess in war had been such as to threaten the destruction of the Eastern Empire, and whose western progress under Alaric was almost a continuous triumph, were unable to resist successfully the Saracens when they invaded Spain, coming across the Strait of Gibraltar and at other points nearby to the number of 35,000 or perhaps 50,000. The comparative ease with which they overran that country forms no part of this story. In 710 El-Haur-ben-Abdul-Rhaman determined to extend the Moslem power over Gaul, and leading an army across the Pyrenees, laid siege to Toulouse. Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine, called the people of Southern Gaul to join in repelling the invader, and they did so to such good purpose that the Saracen force was overwhelmed. The victors claimed that they slew 375,000 Moslems, but there is little doubt that this is a great exaggeration, the whole Moslem army probably not having exceeded 45,000 men. Whatever the number may have been, there seems to be no doubt that not one of the invaders survived the day's fighting. For twelve years Gaul was free from the Saracens, but in 731, Abi-Nessa, a Berber chief, sought to make himself independent of the Kaliphs, and for that purpose formed an alliance with the Duke of Aquitaine, whose daughter, a girl of rare loveliness, he married. Abdul-Rhaman, who had not been present at the fight before Toulouse, and had been made governor-general of Spain, advanced against Abi-Nessa and defeated him in a fierce fight. Nessa threw himself from a rock to escape being taken prisoner, but not until after he had killed with his own hands seventeen of the enemy. His wife was taken and sent to the Kaliph at Damascus, for such was her beauty that Abdul-Rhaman said no other man was worthy of her. Another fight followed, and the Aquitanians were defeated with great slaughter, after which Bordeaux was taken, and so great was the booty that the Saracen chronicler says: "The most insignificant soldier had for his share plenty of topazes, jacinths and emeralds, to say nothing of gold, a somewhat vulgar article under these circumstances."

Laden with their plunder, the Saracens continued their northern march, overrunning all the country and going almost as far as the English Channel. Rhaman's cupidity, however, proved fatal to his plans. Hearing of the great wealth of the Abbey of Tours, he resolved to possess himself of it. Meanwhile, Charles, mayor of the palace, and virtually King of the Franks, marched with a great army to the support of the Aquitanians. He met the enemy in the open country between Tours and Poitiers. We are without any very clear account of the battle which ensued. We know that the armies faced each other for seven days, neither seemingly wishing to try conclusions with the other. The attack seems to have been made by the Saracens. The best account of the battle is by an Arab historian. He says: "Near the river Owar (Loire) the two great hosts of the two languages and the two creeds were set in array against each other. The hearts of Abdul-Rhaman, his captains and his men were filled with wrath and pride, and they were the first to begin the fight. The Moslem horsemen dashed fiercely and frequently against the battalions of the Franks, who resisted manfully, and many fell dead on either side until the going down of the sun. Night parted the two armies, but in the grey of the morning the Moslems renewed the fight. Their cavalry had soon hewn their way to the centre of the Christian host. But many of the Moslems were fearful for the safety of the spoil, which they had stored in their tents, and a false cry arose in their ranks that some of the enemy were plundering their camp; whereupon several squadrons of the Moslem horsemen rode off to protect their tents. But it seemed as if they fled, and the whole host was troubled; and while Abdul-Rhaman strove to check their tumult and to lead them back to battle, the warriors of the Franks came around him, and he was pierced through with many spears, so that he died. Then all the host fled before the enemy and many died in the fight."

The battle of Tours was of immense importance, and Charles Martel deserves all the fame, which it has conferred upon him. How many men were engaged in it is not known. Arab writers say not more than 80,000 on their side, although the monks claimed that the Moslem host numbered hundreds of thousands. There seems to be no way of arriving at the number under the command of Charles. They did not form an army in the proper sense of the term, but merely a collection of bodies of men having no special organization and bound together only by their common hatred of the Saracens and their common confidence in Charles. The victory was a decisive one. It put an end to all the hopes of overcoming the Franks, and the Kaliphs never directed another invasion of Gaul. It is perhaps correct to say that the fate of Western Europe, and perhaps of Christianity and modern civilization, was at stake on that eventful day. Gibbon remarks that if the Saracens had not been defeated at Tours, "perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might demonstrate to a circumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of Mohammed." The German historian Schlegel

says: "The army of Charles Martel saved and delivered the Christian nations of the West from the deadly grasp of all-destroying Islam." The battle was a turning point in history. It not only checked the Moslem advance, but it consolidated the Frankish people and prepared the way for the career of Charlemagne. The Seventh Century is the darkest in the history of the world, and the great victory of Tours in the earlier part of the Eighth Century was the beginning of better things.

SUN-WORSHIP

There is not, and as far as any one knows, there never was a universal religion; but Sun-worship very nearly approaches it: for it has been undoubtedly the most widespread of all religions among aboriginal tribes. Very many forms of idolatry can be traced to the worship of the great Orb of Day. Persons familiar with the Old Testament will not need to be reminded that the great opposition to the worship of Jehovah came from the worshippers of Baal. The name Baal itself only means a great chief, and doubtless Baal-worship became greatly corrupted but it appears first in history associated intimately with the worship of the Sun and other heavenly bodies. The worship of the Sun extended all over Asia and Europe, and reached its most elaborate development in Peru. Fire-worship was only a corrupted form of the original cult. Mithras, who was regarded by fashionable Rome at the time of Christ as the greatest deity was associated with the Sun. His birthday was said to have been December 25, which corresponds approximately with the end of the Winter Solstice. The Yuletide festival of the Northern races is another indication of the widely extended vogue of the Solar Cult.

There is not very much literature regarding Sun-worship, for the reason that it antedates all literature, and when it begins to appear in the writings of the ancient poets, it had already been so varied and so intermixed with other matters, that to arrive at a trustworthy appreciation of its origin is quite impossible. The explanation usually offered, that primitive man would naturally worship the Sun as the source of all life, presupposes an extent of scientific knowledge on the part of primitive man that he could hardly have possessed. We do not find races, which are now in something resembling primitive conditions, worshipping the Sun, and this seems to be prima facie evidence that such races never did. A more reasonable suggestion seems to be that Sun-worship is a variation from a very ancient practice of mankind in an era of the world's history, when the so-called movements of the Sun played a more noticeable part in the affairs of the world than they now do. If we assume, as there seems to be good geological and traditional reasons for believing was the case, that the earliest home of the human race was around the North Pole, we have our race existing under conditions, when the Summer and Winter Solstices, the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes would appear as events of very great interest and importance. Two of these, the Winter Solstice and the Vernal Equinox, would be especially noticeable; the former because at that time the Sun would begin his return from his apparent Southern journey, and the midnight of the Arctic would be passed; the latter because at that time the growth of vegetation would begin its greatest activity. Hence the possible origin of the Yuletide and the Festival of Eostre, whence have come our Christmas and Easter, the former being in the course of time consecrated to the birth of the Redeemer, the latter to His Resurrection. If we assume, as seems probable, that the era, when the circumpolar regions were the chief seat of population, was terminated by the Ice Age or the Glacial Period of the geologists, the reign of the Frost Giants of Scandinavian mythology, it is not difficult to understand that the survivors of that terrible epoch would preserve the memory of these solar festivals, and as the horrors of the cold began to be alleviated under the influence of the Sun, would hail the Winter Solstice and the Vernal Equinox with rejoicings. From these beginnings to the development of a religious cult in which the Sun would play an important part, the evolution would be easy and natural, and naturally in different races different religious ideas would arise under local and personal influence, and yet the Solar festivities would form more or less of a part in all of them, we can, without violence to common sense, reach a tenable explanation of the existence of Sun-worship as apparently the substratum of nearly all religions. Personal influence has been referred to as modifying the various religions. We know from many examples how effective this influence is. Leaving Christianity out of the question, we find in Mohammedanism a striking illustration of the manner in which an individual may impress his personality upon the thoughts of millions of people through hundreds of years. There is nothing at all improbable in a suggestion that possibly Baal may have been a man of commanding ability, who in some day, long before the dawn of history, established a religion with which he associated the Sun festivals, as the Christian Fathers associated them with Christianity—a religion which subsequently became corrupted and changed until it assumed forms as widely diverse as the cruel worship of Moloch and the strange combination of intelligence and sensuality shown in the worship of Mithras.

Moses felt the necessity of warning the Israelites against Sun-worship, and we read

in Deuteronomy, a caution against being led, when seeing "the sun, and the moon and the stars and all the host of heaven," to worship, and serve them. The practice, which the great Hebrew lawgiver thus forbids was almost identical with those followed in Peru in the time of the Incas, when worship was accorded to the different heavenly bodies, although not to all in the same degree. The death penalty was imposed upon such of the Israelites as became Sun-worshippers. We are told in the Second Book of Kings that Josiah took out of the Temple the horses and the chariots that had been consecrated to the Sun—in which consecration one may discover a suggestion of the old Greek legend of Phoebus and the Chariot of the Sun. We read of Job's saying: "If I beheld the sun when it shined or the moon walking in brightness, and my heart had been secretly enticed or my mouth hath kissed my hand; this also were an iniquity to be punished by the judge, for I should have denied the God that is above." In the Book of Numbers, chapter xxv., we read how the Israelites at the solicitation of the Midianites, "joined themselves to Baal-peor," that is, became Sun-worshippers. The name Baal appears in various connections. The most conspicuous instance is in the name of the ancient city of Baalbec, a Syrian town, the foundations of which were laid long before the beginning of history. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, "the City of the Sun." Some of its monuments bear inscriptions showing them to be 4,000 years old, but the city existed long antecedent to that period. In Baalbec the Sun apparently occupied its subordinate place, for the temple erected in its honor was very much smaller than the temple of Baal. This suggests that the people of that city looked upon Baal as distinct from the Sun and superior to it. We also find the name in the title Baalzebub, which name, slightly changed, was applied by the Jews to the prince of evil spirits, and is thought by many people today to be the actual name of Satan. As a matter of fact, it is the title which the Babylonians gave to the divinity who was supposed to rule insect life. These incidents and others of a similar nature might be multiplied many times. They all serve to confirm the suggestion advanced in the opening sentences of this article, that while there may be no such thing as a universal religion, what is called Sun-worship is the nearest approach to it.

The Birth of the Nations

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE HINDUS

II—The Maha-Bharata.

In the early times the Hindus were much addicted to gambling, and Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, following the counsel of his uncle, Sakuni, an unprincipled man with a reputation for throwing loaded dice, invited Yudhishthira, the eldest of the Pandavas, to play.

So the Pandavas, accompanied by Draupadi, went to Hastinapur. They played in a pavilion near the palace, and Sakuni threw the dice for his nephew Duryodhana, though much against the wishes of the Pandavas; Yudhishthira, however, felt that it would be too cowardly a thing to refuse to play, and continued the game, though he kept constantly losing. By and by he grew desperate and gambled recklessly, staking one of his possessions after another. His younger brothers dared not interfere though they watched the game progress vowed vengeance upon Sakuni and Duradhava who were endeavoring to ruin Yudhishthira. The latter gambled away his cattle, and those of his brothers, all his goods, all his money. Then he gambled away their Raj, and finally to the horror of Arjuna and the others he staked the beautiful Draupadi, Arjuna's wife, and lost her to the wicked Duryodhana.

Duryodhana sent to the palace for Draupadi, but when the princess learned the truth she was very angry and refused to go. "Did Yudhishthira gamble himself away first?" she asked. "He did," was the reply. "He and all of his brothers. They are to become the slaves of their enemy." "And a slave cannot stake a free woman," cried Draupadi. But they seized her by her long black hair and dragged her to the feet of Duryodhana. She stretched out her arms to her husband and his brothers and besought them weeping to save her from the shame, but they dared not interfere, they were no longer free men. Duryodhana lifted Draupadi to his knee, but seeing him lay his hands upon her drove the Pandavas to a frenzy and Bhima, the strongest of them, fell upon Duryodhana. What the outcome would have been no one can tell had not the blind Maharaja at that moment entered the pavilion, and having bent how matters stood, and being a peaceable man, he bade his attendant separate the combatants. He then told his son that he would not allow his cousins to become his slaves, but instead he would banish them again, they and Draupadi, and they must remain in exile for ten years. At the end of that period they might return secretly and dwell in whatever city they chose for one year. If anyone discovered their identity during that time they would lose their half of the Raj. If they kept their secret until the final year

was over all their possessions should be restored to them.

So once more, sorrowfully enough, the Pandavas departed to the jungles, but before Bhima quitted Hastinapur he swore that the time would come when he should break the knees of Duryodhana at which Draupadi had been forced to kneel, and drink the blood of the man who had dragged her to the pavilion. As for Draupadi, when she followed her brothers into exile, she unloosened her beautiful hair and vowed that it should remain unconfined until Bhima had fulfilled his oath. The Pandavas went to Virata where they served the Raja of that place, and Draupadi became lady-in-waiting to the Rani. But Draupadi was so beautiful that wherever she went she attracted all men by her wonderful charms. At that time many people believed that the spirits of the dead could return to the earth and hold communication with their loved ones. So Draupadi, in order to save herself from the importunities of would-be suitors, said she was beloved by five ghosts who would not tolerate a rival among men. Her statement was ridiculed by many, but some believed, and the story soon spread throughout the Raj. It did not prevent one Kichaka, brother-in-law of the Rani, from pursuing her, however, and he vowed that, spirits or no spirits, Draupadi should be his wife. Draupadi besought the Raja to aid her, but he was afraid of Kichaka and refused. Again Bhima, who certainly seemed much more chivalrous than Arjuna, saved her from the persecutions of a lover. One night when Kichaka had gone to the music pavilion, hoping to surprise Draupadi there and carry her away by force, Bhima met him instead of the lady. They fought together and the giant Pandava was successful in breaking every bone in Kichaka's body. He managed to make his escape long before the body was discovered and when at last the servants arrived upon the scene and saw the terribly mutilated corpse they set up a great cry that the spirit lovers of Draupadi had killed Kichaka. Draupadi was therefore seized and borne along with the corpse to the funeral pile, there to be burnt. Her screams of despair called the gallant Bhima once more to the rescue. He drew his hair over his face that no one should recognize him, and pulling up a tree by its roots he fell upon Draupadi's captors and slew every one, once more making his escape before anyone could learn his identity. As before the people thought Draupadi had been saved through supernatural agency and this time they dared not attempt to harm her.

When the end of the thirteenth year arrived the Pandavas and their followers sent a challenge to the Kauravas and as a result a terrible battle took place between the two rival factions. After much bloodshed and many hand to hand conflicts, the Pandavas were successful. Bhima killed the man who had dragged Draupadi from the palace to the pavilion and drank his blood as he had sworn to do. In a fierce encounter with Duryodhana he broke the latter's knees and left him dying upon the field. Then with his hands wet with blood he tied up the hair of Draupadi.

The five Pandavas became great conquerors and in time ruled over the whole of India, but not until the Kauravas had taken a certain amount of revenge, for they attacked the camp one night when only Draupadi and her women and her sons were in possession, the warriors all having gone away to a festival. Draupadi's sons were all slain.

Fifteen years after the widows and mothers of those slain in the battle went to the bank of the Ganges to weep and mourn for their lost ones. Vyasa, the Brahman sage, who frequently appears throughout the narrative, came to console them. He called upon the waters to give up their dead, and all the departed heroes appeared in great beauty and magnificence. But there was no enmity any more, wives and mothers and daughters were united to those they loved, and there was great rejoicing among all. The spirits remained until morning and then at the command of Vyasa they disappeared once more beneath the waters followed by the widows to whom permission had been given to join their husbands.

The foregoing is a necessarily curtailed account of the story contained in the epic of the Maha-Bharata. All that is of a religious nature has been omitted and many details which seem uncouth and horrible to the mind of one other than an Oriental have not been gone into. The Maha-Bharata is supposed to have been written fifteen hundred years ago.

SOME LITERARY NOTES

"A King in Khaki," by Richard Kitchell Webster, the Copp, Clarke Co., publishers, Toronto, is an interesting story. The scene is laid on an imaginary island near Trinidad, and the hero is a young New York newspaper man, who develops great business ability. The girl is daughter of the financial magnate, who is chief owner of the enterprise of which the hero is manager. The father has a plan on foot to freeze out the small shareholders, which the hero circumvents, and in the course of doing so wins the heart of the girl. The interest is admirably sustained throughout; the plot is very smoothly worked out with a very clever element of surprise in it. Altogether a capital novel, without anything in it that ought to have been left out.

"Cyclopedia of Agriculture" Completed.—No publication relating to agriculture in America, or probably in any other country, has ever brought together the knowledge and counsel of such an array of practical experts,

and original, sensible and helpful thinkers, as has the Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, the fourth and last volume of which has just been published. This great work is as far in advance of all predecessors as a carefully written book is of a newspaper paragraph. It is not a compilation, but an original, thoroughgoing, up-to-date and fruitful treatise, from cover to cover, produced and backed up by the best talent in the world. The men who know the theory and practice of agriculture in any one or more of its phases, have been sought out, and induced to put upon paper what they know, and believe important, of matters likely to be interesting and valuable to a farmer or his family. Each of these contributions is signed, and the names are those of men who have reached to acknowledged eminence in their several lines, by reason of the fullness of their learning. Years of preparation, commanding influence and much money, have been necessary to procure their carefully considered contributions.

Volume one opens with a general survey of the agricultural regions of the United States and Canada, which makes it possible to select farming territory according to choice of the characteristics and products of different sections. All of the information is interesting, much of it novel and informing. The chapter on tropical agriculture, by F. S. Earle and others, outlines conditions and opportunities in Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, etc., in regard to which information in general is difficult to obtain.

The sections by George T. Powell and W. J. Spillman on the planning and laying out of a farm will enlighten many a man who has never guessed that one reason for ill-success might be in a poor arrangement of his fields with reference to roads, drains, etc. Fred W. Card writes an article on the best distribution of capital in farm management, which is followed by practical, detailed estimates of the cost of different branches of farming, and of farm machinery, farm buildings, fences and defences, sanitation and water supply, etc.

Such authorities as G. P. Merrill, of the U. S. National Museum; E. W. Hilgard, author of the standard work on "Soils"; Frank K. Cameron, specialist in the analysis of soils; F. H. King and Elwood Mead, the great irrigation expert, are the writers of the final section of this volume, the value of which is already established beyond question.

In volume two, plant nature, structure and relations generally, the enemies of plants and their diseases, are the subjects of introductory chapters preparing for the valuable part on the breeding of plants by Dr. J. H. Weber, one of the greatest plant-breeders in the world. Crop management, growing plants under cover, seeding, planting and testing yields, are fully treated by A. M. Ten Eyck and others. The manufacture of farm products describes the canning industry, home preserving, the making of grape and fruit juices, etc. But the bulk of this volume consists of a detailed account of all American field crops, fully illustrated and alphabetically arranged with average planting dates for different sections of the country and minute details of the best methods of culture and marketing.

Volume three opens with a general account of the structure, nature and necessary care of farm live stock—cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry and various lesser creatures. The principles of breeding, the diseases of live stock, the utilization and preservation of animal products and a hundred other subjects are written on by T. F. Hunt, of the Cornell Experiment Station; F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri Agricultural College; H. P. Ormsby, of the Pennsylvania State College; W. H. Caldwell, of the American Guernsey Club; G. E. Day, the Canadian writer on the hog, etc.

The fourth volume is in many ways the most important of all, taking the broad view of the farm in its relation to the community. David Kinley, of the University of Illinois, among others, contributes to the discussion of the far-reaching changes brought about by shifts of population, and new methods of transporting agricultural products. Elwood Mead and Gifford Pinchot write of the natural resources of agriculture, and of the dangers of waste and depletion. Every farmer is desirous of handling his crops in a businesslike way, so as to obtain the greatest profit for his money, and will appreciate the articles on farm accounting, the cost of producing crops, the profitable handling and sale of perishable food crops, etc. The editor-in-chief contributes freely to this volume material which it would be impossible for the general reader to acquire from any of the accessible sources.

The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 27 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

"The Dummelow Bible Commentary."—"This book is not bigger than a good-sized Bible, but in it the whole Bible is expounded. This is what families and Sunday-school teachers have long been waiting for. The explanations clear away the difficulties and illumine the text. They make it possible for anybody to read even the prophets with understanding. The critical expositions are uniformly conservative, but the best scholarship is brought to them. This is what devout and careful scholars believe. To bring all this into moderate compass and under a reasonable price is a notable accomplishment."—Dr. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

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PEACE BEGINS THIS MAY DAY

As Far As Organized Labor Is Concerned Today Is the Quietest May Day Seen in Many Years

STRIKE OF SEAMEN ONE BIG DISTURBANCE

Bakers Go on Strike in New York, Chicago and Boston—Minor Labor Difficulties Occur

New York, May 1.—Today is May Day, but so far as organized labor this year is concerned, according to despatches from some fifty cities, it is merely an ordinary day for the American workers, but not an occasion for strikes or labor demonstrations.

There are exceptions to this statement, notably in the case of the Great Lakes region, where a strike of some 30,000 employees of the Lake boats which has been partially in effect for several weeks is formally declared because the Lake Carriers' Association insist upon an open shop policy.

However, reports gathered by the Associated Press within the past twenty-four hours from the larger cities of the United States are of a negative character.

"Quiet prevails," "Peace reigns," "The horizon is clear," are phrases in the despatches which refer to the reactions of previous years cannot be definitely drawn, but it may be said that never did a May Day find the country as a whole as free from labor disputes as does May 1st, 1909.

Coal Miners at Peace The anthracite coal miners have just arranged their differences with the operators, not perhaps without some dissatisfaction remaining over the failure to get all they desired; but it is declared that peace in the coal fields is assured for three years or more.

Next in national importance are the grievances of the Great Lakes men, who are determined to have almost unanimously, it is said, to carry into effect a strike which has been somewhat general since the season began.

It is said in Chicago, however, that the question of striking has been referred to the United States general officers of the International Seamen's Union, Wm. Frazier, whose headquarters is in Boston.

This formally is necessary before a strike benefit can be secured. Other laborers among whom unrest is reported are the haters, who in Connecticut already have been out on strike for several weeks. There are, however, no developments in their situation in New York and Chicago.

The journeyman bakers want an increase in their wages following the recent advance in the price of flour, the employing bakers have complained of the insufficiency of their profits, and with their employes demanding more pay, they declare themselves as greatly embarrassed. The Chicago bakers meet today to decide the question of striking, while in New York two thousand employees of the east side baker shops will quit work in support of their demand.

New England Is Quiet In New England only scattering clouds are visible in the industrial horizon. In Boston, 1,702 workers went on strike today, the house painters also went out, but the carpenters, plumbers and Haverhill, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Otherwise peace reigns in that section.

At Pittsburgh the street railway employees have not adjusted their differences with the operators, but they appear likely to do so without resorting to a strike.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington report "all quiet."

In San Francisco, regarded as one of the strongest organized labor cities in the country, there is not a single strike to mar May Day.

READY TO FIGHT IN KINRADE CASE

Girl's Lawyers Threaten Battle If Attempt Is Made to Take Her to Hamilton—Ask for Secret Sessions

Hamilton, May 1.—George Lynch Stanton has sent a letter to the Attorney-General's department in which he states that Miss and Mrs. Kinrade are under protection of the Crown and expresses the desire that the proceedings be held in camera so as to spare the feelings of the family. He also hopes that the instructions of Chancellor Boyd in reference to not going over old ground will be observed.

Toronto, May 1.—Robinette and Conroy, who are acting here for G. Lynch Stanton in the Kinrade case, stated this morning that there would be a fight all along the line if an attempt is made to force the removal of Miss Kinrade to Hamilton. Proceeding will immediately be taken to throw the case into court should the Crown attack the woman a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for.

TO COMBINE BIG COPPER INTERESTS

New York World Announces That Big Combine Is Under Way

New York, May 1.—After holding a recent conference with forty of the leading copper men, Wm. W. Rogers, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, has a plan under way for the combination of the big copper interests of the country, according to the World today.

H. H. Rogers and the Amalgamated Copper and United Metals Selling Company together with a number of strong independent interests are said to favor the project. Combination is suggested with a view to regulating production, eliminating competition and introducing further economies in the industry.

AGED BIGAMIST IS PATHETIC FIGURE

Adam Dickson, of New Westminster, Bent Wife Years Ago

Vancouver, May 1.—Bent with age, Adam Dickson, of New Westminster, was a pathetic figure when he was sentenced to eighteen months today by Judge McHugh for bigamy. He pleaded guilty to having married Miss Kelly, of Vancouver, a month ago, while having a wife, Mrs. Rosina Dickson, who was married in Portage la Prairie in 1904.

LAKE SEAMEN ARE OUT ON STRIKE TODAY

Twelve Thousand Men Employed on Great Lakes Steamers Are Involved in Struggle Against Carriers

400 STEAMERS TO BE DESERTED AT ONCE

Chicago, Ills., May 1.—The strike of the labor unions on the Great Lakes against the Lake Carriers' Association, or more correctly, the formal refusal to ship on boats controlled by the association, was put into full operation at the ports today. It is estimated that probably 12,000 seamen of all classes are involved in the great struggle. Almost 3,000 are now said to be employed on boats controlled by the carriers and these were scheduled to leave this morning if in port or as soon as they came in from the sea. The tie-up today is nearly complete. The next move of the leaders will probably be to join George Hansen, agent of the lake seamen, at Buffalo, and President Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, will come to Chicago.

About 400 boats are controlled by the Lake Carriers' Association, but it is impossible to say just how many employees will be affected, as many of the vessels are not yet in commission. Both sides are firm, and there is no talk of compromise.

Strike Is General Buffalo, N.Y., May 1.—Both Grand Secretary Secord, of the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, and Geo. Hansen, local agent of the Lake Seamen's Union, said this morning that the strike of their members was now general throughout the Great Lakes region. Of the unionized seamen there is said to be about 1,000, and of the cooks and stewards about 3,000 on the lakes. President Secord, of the Marine Firemen and Water Tenders' Association, says his men will not send a specific order to strike. He expects that a number of vessels in commission and now in upper lake ports with crews signed for the month will be deserted when they return to port.

Some Lines Neutral Buffalo, N.Y., May 1.—The vessels of the Anchor Line, Western Transport Company, Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, Rutland Transit Company, and the passenger boats running between this city, Cleveland and Detroit will not be affected by the strike, as they are not members of the Lake Carriers' Association.

FAMOUS PAINTING MAY GO TO AMERICA

Holstein Portrait of Christina, of Denmark, Has Been Sold to Artist

London, May 1.—The famous Holstein portrait of Christina of Denmark, which was loaned by the Duke of Norfolk, has hung in the National Gallery for twenty-eight years. It has been sold by the Duke to an artist with the option that he may purchase it within a month for \$250,000.

The National Gallery has no recourse and an appeal has been made to the public to prevent the picture going to America.

BARKEEPER WAS HELD UP

Tacoma, May 1.—Late last night a masked man held up the barkeeper and eight men in the West End saloon, and after securing \$40 made his escape.

JEANIE BROKE TAIL SHAFT IN NORTH

Cordova, Alaska, May 1.—Steamer Jeanie yesterday met with an accident at Port Etches, Hinchinbrook Island, off the Alaska Coast. The Jeanie broke her tail-shaft and the steamer Bertha is now standing beside her with a heavy sea running. The report is that the tail-shaft was broken by the Bertha striking a rock at Bella Bella, but was not badly damaged.

ORDER GIVEN FOR ADANA

Massacres of Armenians in Asia Minor Cities Were Arranged by Order of Sultan Abdul Hamid

FOREIGNERS WERE DOOMED TO DIE

Constantinople, May 1.—The Ministry of the Interior is convinced that the attacks on Armenians in the Adana district were arranged from Constantinople. They synchronize with the murder of the troops here for the restoration of absolutism.

Field Marshal G. Hazi Moukhtar today confirmed the truth of the rumors that have been in circulation for two days to the effect that the massacre of all foreigners, including the ambassadors at Constantinople, was planned for Saturday, April 24.

It was the original plan of Scherfat Pasha, commander of the Constitutionalists' army to enter Constantinople Sunday, the 25th, but when he received a message from the city to the effect that the new priests, the officials, soldiers and the fanatic mob leaders were planning to kill the foreign residents, possibly with the object of causing the intervention of the powers, he gave orders that his army enter the city Sunday morning.

Bombs in considerable quantities had been prepared for use against the banks, the embassies and other strongly protected buildings.

Troubles Are Widespread Adana, May 1.—The conviction is held by the Armenians that the Moslem attacks against them had their origin in Constantinople.

The massacres began simultaneously in the district covering one hundred miles around the Gulf of Alexandretta and therefore they maintain they could not have been started from a local row in Adana, in which two Turks were shot by an Armenian as he was leaving a church with his bride, whom the Turks were trying to capture.

Situation More Hopeful Beirut, May 1.—Mr. Kennedy, the missionary, has returned to Alexandretta from Durtal and reported the situation as more hopeful and the population holding out against the Moslems. He says that 8,000 persons are homeless and absolutely destitute. The Moslem attacks have ruined the entire villages have been ruined. He reports that at Alexandretta confidence is far from restored.

At Adana 1,500 refugees are depending upon foreigners for existence and in addition to the terrible sufferings there and want of food the health conditions are extremely bad. He says the refugees at Adana require \$1,000 daily for food alone and that innumerable persons are sick or wounded, and they are in need of doctors, nurses and medicines.

Unpardonable Atrocity Constantinople, May 1.—A letter from Tarsus, written by Dr. Thomas Christie, of Hartford, Conn., dated April 20, says: "I estimated that there were 1,000 dead in Adana and Tarsus and 300 in neighboring towns but I believe to this estimate is too small for the country districts. We breakfasted and ate on horrors, never would have believed men capable of such cruelties. Bodies were lying where they had fallen. There was a heap of leg or arm bones lying in the wood. In Adana cartloads were being dumped into the river.

There were two whole days of bitter street fighting, with the Moslem defenses, and burning. Our great strong city of Adana is now a thing of the past."

SULTAN ENDS REIGN WITH GRIME

Mad With Despair and Jealousy Abdul Hamid Shot Dead His Favorite, a Beautiful Circassian Girl

Paris, May 1.—Telegraphing from Constantinople the Matin's correspondent says that Abdul Hamid will probably be transferred from Salonika to Monastir, as furious mobs seeth around the villa where he is lodged, clamoring for his head, and the troops have difficulty in keeping them back.

The former Sultan, the correspondent says, is in a state of nervous collapse on the day of the entry of the troops into Constantinople. Mad with despair and jealousy, he shot dead his favorite, a beautiful Circassian girl eighteen years old.

Certain that the end of his reign had begun, the Sultan had been induced to prepare for a general massacre on Saturday, the signal for which was to have been given by the firing of bombs.

Mr. Borden's speech, however, the speaker asked if the first clause should carry.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN NEW YORK STATE

Village of Canisto Is Under Water and Traffic on Several Lines Suspended

Rochester, N.Y., May 1.—A Hornell, N.Y., despatch says that the flood situation in Steuben county is growing worse and that one-third of the village of Canisto is under water. The Newark cream factory at Canisto has been forced to suspend by high water. In Hornell, houses are flooded. Along the Genesee River high water is reported.

Olean, N.Y., May 1.—The Allegheny River here has risen to 14 feet above low water, and is still rising at the rate of two inches an hour. Trolley traffic between Olean and Salamanca and on the Portville division of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company has been suspended, the tracks along the river and creeks being unsafe. Floors of houses on the south side are covered with water and the foundations of several houses are being washed out by the rushing waters. Traffic on the lower streets is by boat.

Another Gift to McGill Montreal, May 1.—At the convocation of the science faculty of McGill last night the announcement was made that a gift of \$50,000 to the university had been made for the endowment of a chair in memory of the late Dr. Harrington, for many years a professor in the university. Of this amount \$20,000 has already been paid, and the balance is to be raised by subscription.

MR. BORDEN SAYS COMPANY WILL SHIP FREIGHT VIA PORTLAND UNTIL THE QUEBEC BRIDGE HAS BEEN FINISHED

Ottawa, May 1.—The Grand Trunk Pacific loan was again considered in Committee in the House yesterday. Mr. Taylor argued in favor of the ten million loan which would be discharged when the Government was repaid by the G. T. P.

Mr. Fleiding could not see eye to eye with Mr. Taylor in regard to this loan. He said that the loan should not be tied, but it should be left free to do the best it could in regard to the Montreal Harbor, and in the event of adopting the same course as the Government did in regard to the C. P. loan.

Mr. Taylor retorted by pointing out how the Liberals of that day had opposed that loan. Mr. Fleiding admitted that the Conservatives had done the right thing in making the loan to the C. P. R.

This led Mr. Porter to make some comparisons in the course of which he observed that it made the G. T. P. look like a charity recipient if it did not pay for the money it borrowed.

This again brought Mr. Fleiding to the company's business and the money to be loaned the G. T. P. was to be used in repaying advances made to the company by the G. T. P.

Then Mr. Borden took a hand in the fray. He pointed out that the Quebec bridge could not possibly be completed until 1915. The eastern section from Winnipeg to Moncton would be ready next year. It was of no use until the bridges were completed.

The main object in aiding the enterprise was to secure the far Canadian ports. As he saw things, the traffic would go via Portland and the Government would have the white elephant of the Montreal and Quebec bridge.

Mr. Borden thought that the coming of the G. T. P. to Parliament for more assistance presented the opportunity of amending the contract so that this would be prevented and the money spent by the people would not be used to secure traffic for an American port. He urged that the traffic should be handled over the international line at Montreal for conveyance to the sea.

Sir Wilfrid Admits Sir Wilfrid admitted that the accident to the Quebec bridge had upset the calculations of the Government. The bridge would not be ready until 1915 or 1916. The problem was how to connect the two sections at Quebec and it was a difficult one.

The Government was considering a ferry system and he understood that it was feasible. Admitting that it was not what the Government wanted to do, that was the question. He was not at present prepared to lay down any conditions for the Government to do. That was the question. He was not at present prepared to lay down any conditions for the Government to do.

Mr. Borden characterized this as a remarkable statement. When was this opportunity arising? He was much concerned with the interests of the G. T. P. that he could not see the dire necessities of the Maritime province ports, whose interests the scheme was primarily intended.

The Premier had no answer to make to Mr. Borden's queries and the speaker asked if the first clause should carry.

RULER GOES TO TOMMORROW

Between Living Walls of Soldiers, Funeral Cortège of Late Emperor Kwang Hsu Is Borne to Imperial Tombs

OFFICIALS UNEASY FEARING OUTBREAK

Pekin, May 1.—Between living walls of soldiers, gunnery and sailors, the funeral cortège of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu starts on its long journey from the forbidden city, the scene of his troubles, to the Hwang Ling imperial tombs, where amid the fastness of the sacred hills, the ancient guarantee a propitious and peaceful resting place.

The preparations are on the most elaborate Oriental scale. The catafalque will be carried slightly miles on a five-days journey by relays, each consisting of 140 bearers. The greatest precautions have been taken against the possibility of any untoward events. Twenty thousand troops have been detailed for the protection and escort of the catafalque.

Imperial and diplomatic representatives participating will be confined to the Imperial City. All street crossings are closed by immense stretches of white cloth, a company of soldiers will be stationed at each crossing and one soldier will be detailed to every house along the line of march within Peking. Similar precautions have been taken elsewhere.

The Chinese press outside of Peking, as well as here, has been prohibited from making any reference to the official anxiety or to the preparations taken to prevent the catastrophe.

Tourists Assembling For many days hundreds of tourists have been assembling at Peking and the Hotel de Wagon and the Hotel de Hatman gate, all bearing the shell marks of the gun, of the allied forces made nine years ago, the Hotel de Wagon, a sprawling cluster of old Chinese buildings, made into a hotel, are filled with guests. In the Legation quarter, the city within a city, the foreign ministers have many guests, and Peking is in effect making a holiday on account of the spectacle.

The city is thronged with Chinese visitors also, many of whom have come by cart and camel caravan from great distances. Last night the block outside the main gates of the city when the great gates were closed at nightfall was immense. There was a great jam of camels, mules, bullock carts, and shouting, jostling Chinese people, and the wide aerial outside the city walls. In the courtyards of the mansions clustered near the wall the innkeepers were never so busy, tall Manchus from the North, big Mongols come by camel and pony cart from Kalgan and the wastes beyond, and the great numbers of their escorts, wild bands of irregular cavalry from the great plains, jostled with more peaceable Chinese from the South, and the train from Newchwang, through Shanhaiwan and Tientsin has been bringing through for some days from the line from the South, from Hankow, has been running extra trains to accommodate the travel to Peking for the spectacle.

The wide streets of Peking differ from the usual Chinese city in having broad thoroughfares, its principal streets have been more crowded than ever, and lines of Chinese cavalry have been parading them since dawn. The Peking police force has been drilled and trained men of the deposed Yuan Shih Kai's Northern army, uniformed similarly to the Japanese soldiers, and is widely different from the oldtime Chinese soldier who kept a little piece of red cloth in the end of his rifle barrel, and to secure the far Canadian ports. As he saw things, the traffic would go via Portland and the Government would have the white elephant of the Montreal and Quebec bridge.

Mr. Borden thought that the coming of the G. T. P. to Parliament for more assistance presented the opportunity of amending the contract so that this would be prevented and the money spent by the people would not be used to secure traffic for an American port. He urged that the traffic should be handled over the international line at Montreal for conveyance to the sea.

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SUMMER GOODS

The most complete stock ever shown in the city

- REFRIGERATORS OIL STOVES SCREEN DOORS GASOLINE STOVES SCREEN WINDOWS LAWN MOWERS GARDEN TOOLS WASHING MACHINES CURTAIN STRETCHERS CHURNS CARPET SWEEPERS

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Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers. M. J. JEWETT & SONS, Redwood, New York, Department 13.

PURE BIRD LIVESTOCK

STANDARD BRED S. C. White Leghorns from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal., selected for great layers by the Holm System. You get eggs from nothing but heavy layers. Send for free descriptive literature. Ernest D. Hanson, Cowichan, Vancouver Island. 417

W. LEIGHONS, R. I. Reds, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue. Douglas's Fowlery Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C. 414

WANTED—Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; to lease or with option; Comox or northern district preferred but not essential; state, pasture; experienced farmer; good, comfortable, healthy home. Full particulars early to A. B. C. Strathcona Hotel, Shawigan Lake. 418

WANTED—Farm to rent or on lease or option; coming district preferred but not essential; small acreage with house of not less than six rooms. Write immediately to A. G. C., Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo. 415

steps while the bearers are changed. Preparations have been supervised by the Prince Regent and he is greatly worried over the outcome of the funeral ceremony, fearing that some attempt may be made to create a disturbance on the part of the revolutionaries. Foreign residents think, however, that the occasion will pass without trouble.

Observation Cars for E. & N. Vancouver, May 1.—Observation cars just overhauled here are to be run on the E. & N. this summer.

Warehouse and Factory Burned. Seattle, Wash., May 1.—The warehouse and factory of the Simons Manufacturing Co., 613 5th street, was burned last night. The loss is \$100,000.

Former Cashier Found Guilty. Seattle, May 1.—R. F. Parkhurst, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank was today found guilty of the theft of fifty thousand dollars.

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FIRST PRIZE
Buick 5 Passenger Touring Car, Model F, Complete with Top and Glass Front

Bought From Plymley Automobile Co., Victoria, B. C.

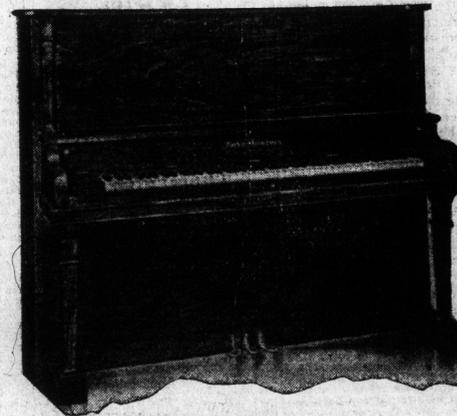
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Are
Dangerous

There Will Be Eleven
Winners

- FIRST PRIZE—Buick Five Passenger Touring Car, Model F, complete with top and glass front.
- SECOND PRIZE—Behning Player Piano, value \$850.
- THIRD PRIZE—Gerhard Heintzman Piano, value \$450.
- FIRST DISTRICT PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solitaire Diamond Rings, value \$300.
- SECOND DISTRICT PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with three Diamonds, Value \$150.
- THIRD DISTRICT PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, set with one Diamond, Value \$70.
- SPECIAL PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with one Diamond, Value \$120.



SECOND PRIZE
Behning Player Piano, Value \$850
Bought of Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government St.



THIRD PRIZE
Gerhard Heintzman Piano, Value \$450
Bought of Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government St.

Ladies Who Are Competing

This is a list of the ladies who are competing for the splendid list of prizes to be distributed amongst them on May 13th. There is still plenty of time for others to enter if they wish to do so.

District No. 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Miss Emma Price. | Miss Florence Russell. |
| Miss Margaret McNiffe. | Miss Hazel A. Morrison. |
| Mrs. J. T. Lagg. | Miss Marguerite Reynolds. |
| Miss Beatrice Hayland. | Miss Marjorie K. Gordon. |
| Miss Abby M. Wilson. | Mrs. Walter McNecking. |
| Miss Eugenie G. Newarson. | Mrs. M. A. McCowan. |
| Mrs. J. Ringshaw. | Miss Violet Warren. |
| Miss Irene Bannerman. | Miss A. Murray. |
| Mrs. Wm. Irvine. | Miss M. Addison. |
| Mrs. J. E. Elliott. | Miss Nellie Brown. |
| Miss Maude Flett. | Miss Christie Gray. |
| Miss Ida Cattarall. | Miss Gemma Gray. |
| Miss Lana Levy. | Miss Mildred Van Geisen. |
| Miss Pearl Winch. | Miss Edith Byrn. |
| Miss M. Nyland. | |

District No. 2

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| GOWICHAN. | CHEMAMUS. |
| Miss Maud Frumeto. | Miss Vera Monk. |
| | LADYSMITH. |
| NANAIMO. | Mrs. James Black. |
| Miss Irene Charnan. | WELLINGTON. |
| Miss Jeannie Patterson. | Miss Maggie Trivier. |
| Miss Tillie Stevens. | Miss Annie Leask. |
| Miss Cassie McMillan. | |

CONTEST MANAGER, COLONIST OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please send the Daily Colonist Evening

Post to months.

Credit Votes to M.....

NOMINATION BLANK
GOOD FOR ONE THOUSAND VOTES when used to nominate a candidate in the Colonist-Post Voting Contest

I Nominate.....
Address.....
.....
.....
.....

Fill Out and MAIL to Contest Department, Colonist Office.

THE BUICK CAR

Here is a prize worth striving for. Owing to the additional expense, we expect the ladies in the contest to work even harder than they have already done to secure this magnificent car. It is a large Five-Passenger Buick Touring Car, with glass front and top, all complete, and is good enough for anyone to ride in.

For further information, call up M. J. R. YAN, Contest Manager, Phone 8004.

LAST PREMIUM VOTE OFFER

To the six ladies in District No. 1, and the three ladies in District No. 2, who send in the greatest number of yearly subscriptions between May 1st and May 10th, will be given each a Ballot for 30,000 votes. One 5-year subscription will count five, two 6-months subscriptions will count one, and so on. This is the last premium vote offer that will be made during the contest.

On Monday morning, May 10th, the Judges will lock and seal the Ballot Box, and all contestants may vote their ballots any time between Monday morning, May 10th, and Wednesday night, May 12th, at midnight, as the contest will be closed at that time.

Now is the time for candidates to get busy, fill out their lists of 50, and get 20,000 Premium Votes in addition to the regular schedule of votes.

Remember, that a distance race is not won at the start, but at the finish.

The two Ladies' Gold Watches given away for Special Prizes will be awarded to the two ladies, irrespective of district, who have sent in the greatest number of subscriptions, after the winners of the first three prizes and the first and second district prizes are out of the way.

Voting Power of Subscribers

	Daily Colonist			Evening Post		
	No. Votes	By Carrier	By Mail	No. Votes	By Carrier	By Mail
Three months, daily, paid in advance.....	200	\$2.25	\$1.25	200	\$1.50	\$1.25
Six months, daily, paid in advance.....	500	4.50	2.50	450	3.00	2.50
One year, daily, paid in advance.....	1200	9.00	5.00	1000	6.00	5.00
Two years, daily, paid in advance.....	3000	18.00	10.00	2500	12.00	10.00
Five years, daily, paid in advance.....	9000	45.00	25.00	7000	30.00	25.00

* No lady who can get 50 New Subscribers during the Contest will be given 20,000 Extra Votes.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest is open to ladies only, living on Vancouver Island, married or single. No relative of any person on the staff of the Daily Colonist or Evening Post can take any part in the contest. Contestants may be nominated at any time and the contest will close May 12th, 1909. The management reserves the right to reject any candidate for any valid reason. All subscribers must be new ones in order to get votes. Contestants may get votes on subscriptions anywhere they can, and are not confined to any district, they may also get help in any way they choose. Absolute fairness is guaranteed by the management and every lady who competes will have an equal chance to gain the prizes.

No Votes Can be Transferred

FIRST DISTRICT PRIZES
Two Ladies' Solitaire Diamond Rings, Value \$300.00

Second District Prize
Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with three Diamonds, Value \$150.00

Third District Prize
Two Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, set with one Diamond, Value \$70.00

Special Prizes
Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with one Diamond, Value \$120.00

Rewards for Effort

Eleven Valuable Prizes

All Have an Equal Chance

On Exhibition at Challoner & Mitchell's, Diamond Merchants

On Exhibition at C. E. Redfern's Jewelry Store.

The

THE birth of an heir to the throne has intoxicated joy and throughout the event is still being pronounced by fifty-odd that the anxiety of assuaged and that a child monarch is left to succeed to every Dutch heart. Immediate heralds on horseback at different points rode through claiming the good news. They offered in the churches and justice has announced the birth registry office.

The accouchement occurred. The first persons to hear the news to the early hour, were a party passing the residence of the way to work. They cheered the signal for the great rejoicing. In the principal streets all are flying flags and their long hunting.

Among the many presents Queen are a baby carriage from the women of Zealand, a gold plate spoon from the West Indies and a gold rattle set with diamonds from Groningen.

The following have been members of a board of guardians of a beloved royal child in case the Queen: Dr. J. Roell, president of the states general; Idenburg, minister for the second chamber; and Loeff, former minister of justice, general at Amsterdam.

In Amsterdam the bells rang out a joyous peal on the news. The troops of the garrison in the evening the students of the city marched through the streets with torches and all the revelry.

Yesterday the Christian Church of Amsterdam, gave an balcony of the New Church Queen was crowned in 1898.

The military officers serving East Indies intend to present a gold cup and plate etched with while the officers' wives will offer a silver tea service. The banquet after the purchase of the set to 1,000 florins (about \$230) buted in the shape of saving soldiers' children born on the royal child.

The Queen has sent the following ladies' committee for the contest to her Majesty:

Deeply touched by the offer made by the ladies' committee of thousands of women in Amsterdam, I hasten to express thanks to the committee and I greatly admire both the beauty of all its accessories, and I am the ladies who made themselves for the execution of this fine to all those who have worked trouble they have given them. The feelings of love and devotion to me through this magnificent me with great gratitude.—W

The Succession

The profound desire felt that a child of Queen ultimately be her successor of her own great popularity. But at the bottom one recognizes the broad basis upon which is grounded devotion to the House of Orange a rapid review of the connections with that House is not the present moment.

During the reign of Edward now known as the Netherlands formed part of the possession Burgundy, whose granddaughter (1477) into the House of Spain. Mary's son, Philip, became the great-grandmother of Spain. Mary's son, Philip, acquire Spain by marriage and his infant son Charles became Apparent to the Crown of the Netherlands, and of Spain abdication the Austrian possession, Ferdinand, but not which together with Spain son, Philip II.

When Philip II. succeeded Netherlands were discontented Charles V. was personally persecutions of the reformer of municipal privileges, was submission. Nobody thought of Philip changed all that proving once more that si non est idem. His father be all he did, but had felt him subjects, and they with him was a Spaniard of the Spaniards misunderstood the Dutch and understood their religious, their commercial opinions. External circumstances added the feeling of the Dutch that V. had suppressed their wealth, Philip II. wanted that In Germany the reformers ship as they liked; in France were a power in the State;

The Succession to the Throne of the Netherlands

THE birth of an heir to Queen Wilhelmina has intoxicated Holland with joy and throughout the kingdom the event is still being celebrated. Announced by fifty-one guns, the news that the anxiety of years has been assuaged and that a child of the beloved monarch is left to succeed her, brought joy to every Dutch heart. Immediately after the event heralds on horseback starting from four different points rode through the Hague proclaiming the good news. Thanksgivings were offered in the churches and the minister of justice has announced the birth at the public registry office.

The accouchement occurred at 7 o'clock. The first persons to hear the glad news, owing to the early hour, were a party of workmen passing the residence of the Queen on their way to work. The cheers they raised were the signal for the great rejoicing of the nation.

In the principal streets almost all the shops are flying flags and their fronts are gay with bunting.

Among the many presents received by the Queen are a baby carriage of inlaid ivory from the women of Zeeland, a rosewood cradle from Amsterdam, a gold plate, egg cup and spoon from the West Indies and Surinam, and a gold rattle set with diamonds and emeralds from Groningen.

The following have been nominated as members of a board of guardianship of the beloved royal child in case of the death of the Queen: Dr. J. Roell, president of the second chamber of the states general; M. A. Idenburg, minister for the colonies; Dr. J. A. Loeff, former minister of justice, member of the second chamber; and Baron Baud, attorney-general at Amsterdam.

In Amsterdam the bellfries of the capital rang out a joyous peal on the receipt of the news. The troops of the garrison paraded and in the evening the students from the university marched through the crowded streets with torches and all the city held high revelry.

Yesterday the Christian Orangist association of Amsterdam, gave an "aubade" on the balcony of the New Church in which the Queen was crowned in 1898.

The military officers serving in the Dutch East Indies intend to present the Queen with a gold cup and plate etched with Indian views, while the officers' wives will offer her Majesty a silver tea service. The balance remaining after the purchase of the service, amounting to 1,000 florins (about \$21) will be distributed in the shape of savings bank books to soldiers' children born on the same day as the royal child.

The Queen has sent the following telegram of thanks to the president of the Amsterdam ladies' committee for the cradle recently presented to her Majesty:

"Deeply touched by the magnificent gift offered me by the ladies' committee in the name of thousands of women and girls of Amsterdam, I hasten to express my most cordial thanks to the committee and to all the givers. I greatly admire both the beautiful cradle and all its accessories, and I am most grateful to the ladies who made themselves responsible for the execution of this fine achievement and to all those who have worked at it for the trouble they have given themselves for me. The feelings of love and devotion which speak to me through this magnificent present inspire me with great gratitude.—WILHELMINA."

The Succession

The profound desire felt by the Dutch nation that a child of Queen Wilhelmina may ultimately be her successor is partly the outcome of her own great and well-deserved popularity. But at the bottom of this sentiment one recognizes the broad, strong, historical basis upon which is grounded the national devotion to the House of Orange-Nassau; and a rapid review of the connexion of the Netherlands with that House is not out of place at the present moment.

During the reign of Edward IV. what is now known as the Netherlands and Belgium formed part of the possessions of Philip of Burgundy, whose granddaughter, Mary, married (1477) into the House of Habsburg, and became the great-grandmother of Philip II. of Spain. Mary's son, Philip, had just time to acquire Spain by marriage and then died, and his infant son Charles became in 1506 Heir Apparent to the Crown of Austria, including the Netherlands, and of Spain. At Charles V.'s abdication the Austrian possessions fell to his brother, Ferdinand, but not the Netherlands, which together with Spain went to Charles' son, Philip II.

When Philip II. succeeded his father, the Netherlands were discontented, but quiet. Charles V. was personally popular, and his persecutions of the reformers, his suppression of municipal privileges, were borne in sullen submission. Nobody thought of active resistance. Philip changed all that within 25 years, proving once more that *si duo faciunt idem, non est idem*. His father before him had done all he did, but had felt himself akin with his subjects, and they with him, whereas Philip was a Spaniard of the Spaniards, who entirely misunderstood their religious, their political, and their commercial opinions and ambitions. External circumstances added bitterness to the feeling of the Dutch that, where Charles V. had suppressed their liberties and their wealth, Philip II. wanted to annihilate them. In Germany the reformers were free to worship as they liked; in France the Calvinists were a power in the State; in England Queen

Elizabeth had established the Reformed church on such a firm basis that their Roman Catholic tendencies were the final undoing of the Stuarts, who succeeded her. But the Dutch reformers, already a powerful body, had to bear with the Inquisition, whose efforts to stamp out heresy in King Philip's dominions began to be much fiercer than they had been ever during his father's reign.

Charles had done all he could to centralize government in the Netherlands, suppressing local privileges and making it hardly possible for towns and townships to continue their petty quarrels and nurse their ridiculous jealousies. Philip centralized too, but his centre was Madrid; he governed the Dutch by Spanish methods. In other countries the burghers and commoners had vindicated their independence against the nobility; the Spanish grandees in Philip's council thought they could subdue the national spirit by firm and, if necessary, by harsh rule. At that time no Dutchman was a Republican, and hardly one-third of the population were Calvinists; they were loyal subjects and on the whole faithful followers of the Church of Rome. Philip got many warnings and much sound advice, especially from one of his father's younger and most trusted friends, William of Nassau. Younger son of a junior line of the ducal House of Nassau, William entered Charles's service, and in due time had become his lieutenant (Stadholder) in the three richest provinces of the Netherlands—Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht.

The House of Orange

William, like other Dutch nobles, Egmont and Hoorne for example, at first thought that political issues were uppermost in the nation's mind. But the attack by the people on Amsterdam and Antwerp, the wholesale destruction of churches, the rising of the "water-beggars," and the capture of Den Briel by these sons of the common people, made him understand that the craving for religious liberty was the motive power behind their actions. This was at least the case in the north, but the southern provinces, now forming the kingdom of Belgium, revolted, chiefly for political reasons, the whole population having remained Roman Catholic. In 1585, when Parma took Antwerp, their resistance broke down. William of Nassau, however, threw himself entirely into the religious movement and became a Calvinist. By this act he became the inevitable leader of the people.

The nation felt he was one with them in mind, and that feeling made him the popular hero. Their understanding of their people, inherited from William of Nassau, is still one of the greatest assets of the present rulers of the Netherlands. It is innate in them and they are educated to develop it. The present Queen, it is said, as a young girl, once met her mother's command to go to bed by the threat, "If you send me to bed I shall appeal to my people from the balcony." This anecdote may be true or not; it is certainly entirely typical, and the Dutch fondly hope that the child who has just arrived may grow up with the same feeling of trust in her people.

Should Queen Wilhelmina give birth to one or more children the Prince Consort will become the head of the new dynasty, which would derive its name from him, and this dynasty would lose the name of Nassau, but not that of Orange. The Queen's eldest son would still be called Prince of Orange, and would be fully entitled to that name as provided for in Clause 29 of the Netherlands Constitution. The Netherlands would still be ruled by a bearer of the name dear to all Hollanders. A modification of the law has been suggested whereby the Queen would become head of the family, and thus retain also the name of Nassau. To this, however, objections have been raised.

It is different with the name of Orange. In

1185 the last Princess of Orange married into the House of Baux. In the 14th century the title travelled another step away, Jeanne of Baux, the last of her House, marrying into that of Chalons, which thereupon called itself Chalons-Orange. About two centuries later, in 1530, the Chalons-Oranges disappeared, the last Prince, Philibert, dying without issue. Philibert left the Principality and title to his sister's son, Rene of Nassau-Breda, better known as Rene of Nassau-Chalons, who also had no issue. Rene made a will, leaving the possessions and title to his nephew, William of Nassau, the famous William the Silent. William had no connection whatever with the Chalons, or through the Chalons or any other House with the Houses of Baux or of Orange. He and Rene were connected because they had the same great-grandmother—a Dutch lady, Johanna of Polanen, who married Engelbert of Nassau-Dillenburg. At the time this will of Rene was of the utmost importance to the Netherlands. From a younger son of a younger branch of an unimportant German

He is a childless widower, but still young, being only about 30. Should he die without issue, the Crown goes to the Grand Duchess Sophia's daughters, like Queen Wilhelmina, great-grandchildren of William I.

Of these Princess Maria of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach married Henry VII. of Reuss-Koestritz, and has three sons—Henry XXXII. (1878), Henry XXXIII. (1879), and Henry XXXV. (1887), and one daughter (1884). It may be mentioned that the Salic law prevails in Reuss.

If the sons of the Princess Maria die without issue the next heir is Grand Duchess Sophia's daughter, Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who married Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburgh in 1886, and is childless. Duke Johann Albrecht is Queen Wilhelmina's step-brother-in-law.

If all these should die before ascending the Netherlands Throne and without leaving issue, as there are no descendants of King William II. left, the descendants of his sister, the late Princess Marianne—Queen Wilhelmina's great aunt—becomes heirs to the Throne. Princess Marianne married Prince Albert of Prussia; she had a son, Albrecht, and two daughters, Charlotte and Alexandrine. The son, Albrecht (1837-1907), became Regent of Brunswick in 1885, and had three sons—Frederick Henry (1874), Joachim Albrecht (1876), and Frederick William (1880).

Princess Marianne's daughter, the late Princess Charlotte, had also a son and a daughter from her marriage with George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

The son, Bernard (1851) Princess Marianne's grandson, married Kaiser Wilhelm's eldest sister Charlotte, granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria. They have a daughter, Feodora, who is Princess Marianne's great granddaughter, and married in 1898, Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss of the younger line. Princess Marianne's grand-daughter (through her elder daughter, Charlotte, Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen) is the Princess Maria Elizabeth (1853), Princess Marianne's second daughter coming next in the line of succession. This is the Dowager Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, Consort to the late Duke Wilhelm, by whom she has one daughter, Princess Charlotte.

Should again all these descendants of King William I.'s daughter Marianne die without leaving issue, the rights go to the descendants of her younger brother, William I.'s second son, the late Prince Frederick, Queen Wilhelmina's great-uncle.

Prince Frederick had no son, but two daughters, Louisa and Maria. The former (1828-1871) was Queen Consort of Charles XV. of Sweden, and her daughter Louisa (1851) is now Queen of Denmark. She is King Edward VII.'s niece, and she has eight children and four grandchildren. As Queen of Denmark, she cannot, of course, ascend the Dutch Throne; the Dutch Constitution allows two members of one family to wear a crown, but one person may not wear two crowns.

But even if all these 36 descendants of William II. and his daughter Sophia, and all those of William I. and his two other children, Marianne and Frederick, should die, leaving no issue, the succession is still secured. The Crown of the Netherlands would then go, according to clause 15 of the Dutch Constitution, to the descendants of King William I.'s aunt, Caroline, a daughter of the Stadholder William IV. and granddaughter of George II. of England, through his daughter Anne.

This Princess Caroline was married to Prince Charles Christian of Nassau-Weilburg. She had ten children, of whom seven survived her, and the present Grand Duke of Luxembourg, William of Nassau, is her direct lineal descendant.

CARNEGIE SEES GREAT WAR AHEAD

That a great conflict is threatened between Great Britain and Germany was the declaration of Andrew Carnegie before the annual business meeting of the Peace Society, of which he is president. Mr. Carnegie said, in part:

The chief nations of Europe have recently retrograded and are now spending nearly half of all their revenues arming themselves against each other as if mankind were still in the savage state.

Fresh clouds have just risen upon the horizon. Never in our day has the world's peace been so seriously threatened. We have been assured that "an overpowering army and navy is the cheap insurance of nations," that "peace is secured by nations arming themselves until they are too powerful to be attacked," and "if you wish peace prepare for war."

Danger of War Increased

These maxims the chief nations have long followed, ever building new and more destructive weapons, yet their relative positions remain substantially the same. None is more secure from attack than before; on the contrary, the danger of war has increased as their attitude as jealous rivals arming themselves against each other has become more and more pronounced. Britain spent upon army and navy last year \$345,000,000, most of this upon her navy; Germany \$233,000,000, about half upon the navy; the United States expended upon army, navy and war pensions no less than \$470,000,000.

Is Hopeless Task

Never were nations as busy as today in the hopeless task of becoming "too powerful to be attacked." Britain has just discovered in Germany a menace to her existence. Germany, having equal rights upon the sea, fails to recognize the right of Britain to remain a menace to her, which she long has been claiming to be "mistress of the seas." The United States, no longer free from naval conditions, is in no mood to remain menaced by any power. France and Japan are building Dreadnoughts which have returned to plague the inventor, and Russia is about to follow. Last of all, Austria announces she has resolved to build three Dreadnoughts. Ominous decision indeed—suggestive of German alliance. Europe has awakened at last to the presence of impending danger.

Nations are only aggregations of men, and the history of man proves the folly of arming themselves in the vain hope of securing immunity from attack. California is one of the most recent examples. Her gold mines attracted hardy adventurers from all parts of the world. Courts of justice were unknown. The maxims quoted above were followed for a time, each individual resolving to become "too powerful to be attacked" and arming himself as the best means of securing peace and safety. The result was entirely the reverse, as it has proved to be with nations. The more men armed themselves, the greater the number of deadly feuds.

There was no peace. Anarchy was imminent. The best element arose and reversed this policy. At first the vigilance committee, a rude court, was formed of the most enlightened citizens, which was soon superseded by regular courts of law. Only when the arming of men was not permitted did the reign of peace begin. Thus was that community led to peace under the law, by disarmament, and thus only can international peace be finally established and nations rest secure under a police force to maintain, never to break, the peace.

Realizing the Danger

Europe is at last realizing the danger into which the policy of mutual arming has led, but is slow to see that there is but one mode of escape, and that through concurrent action of some or most of the naval powers.

Within a small radius the two gigantic fleets of Britain and Germany will operate, often in sight of each other. The topic of constant discussion in every ship will be their relative power and the consequence of battle. The crews of the respective navies will regard each other with suspicion, jealousy and hatred, in this representing too truly the feelings of their countrymen. Under such strain a mere spark would suffice.

A few marines ashore from two of the ships, British and German, would be enough—a few words pass between them, an encounter between two, both probably under the influence of liquor, begins; one is wounded, blood is shed, and the pent-up passions of the people of both countries sweep all to the winds. The governments are too weak to withstand the whirlwind, or, being men of like passions with their fellows, probably are in part swept away themselves after years of jealous rivalry into thirst for revenge. Such the probable result, given national jealousy and hatred, any trifle suffices to produce war.

Mission of United States

It seems pre-eminently the mission of the United States, which most fortunately lies beyond the vortex of militarism which engulfs Europe, to lead the world to the reign of peace under law. She it was who led The Hague conference in urging an international supreme court. Her congress, alone among the chief nations, has shown a wise moderation in voting from time to time only one-half the number of Dreadnoughts recommended by the executive. She covets no new territory.



HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND
The Netherlands is Occupying a Great Deal of Public Attention Just Now, Owing to the Fact that a Domestic Event of High Political Importance to Holland Has Been Announced

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Special Prizes



Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches,
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