

One Semi-Weekly Collierist

FRIDAY 17

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1911

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

VOL. L., NO. 509

OTTAWA MISSION IS SUCCESSFUL

Provincial Ministers on Return From Dominion Capital Express Satisfaction with Results of Visit

FEDERAL MINISTERS ARE SYMPATHETIC

Action Assured in Regard to Asiatic Immigration, Better Terms and Other Provincial Questions

VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—Attorney-General Bower and Hon. W. R. Ross, provincial minister of lands, returned to British Columbia today, well pleased (and with good reason) as to the outcome of the mission upon which they accompanied Premier McCreach to the federal capital. That the mission has been eminently successful—that realization of the long-desired re-adjustment of financial arrangements with the Dominion upon a basis more equitable to British Columbia, is near at hand—and that the members of the Asiatic province henceforward are assured more sympathetic consideration and support at Ottawa, as the interests of a most important portion of the Canadian Dominion, may be said to epitomize their report on their home coming.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. McBride left the premier's colleagues at Ottawa, proceeding thence to Montreal for a conference with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and homebound by a leisurely round-trip to New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. They should reach Victoria on Monday.

Messrs. Bower and Ross returned to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific and the minister of lands will arrive in Victoria tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Bower will go over on Sunday, being just now engaged in preparations for a transfer of residence. With the multiplication of official responsibilities incident to the session, and the session itself, he finds that residence at the capital has become essential, and he has accordingly taken leave upon the residence on Rock Island avenue of G. H. Barnard, M. P., of which he and his family will take possession immediately, removing from Vancouver on Sunday next.

Domination Ministers to Come

While emphasizing the extreme and invariable cordiality of their reception at the national capital and the courteous solicitude displayed by Premier Borden and all his colleagues to make their short stay in Ottawa pleasant as well as profitable to this province, the just returned ministers give out the very gratifying news that the members of the Dominion cabinet intend coming to the Pacific coast during the new year, to thoroughly familiarize themselves at first hand with British Columbia's conditions and special problems, and to form a closer and more sympathetic acquaintance with its people.

Hon. Mr. Monk, the minister of public works, intends taking a special car bringing with him all the principal responsible officials of his department. Hon. Mr. Hazen will probably spend some little time in this province, while he informs himself thoroughly on all matters bearing upon the protection and development of the fishing industry, necessary for the extension of wireless telegraphic facilities, etc. Postmaster General Pelletier, Hon. Dr. Bell, the new minister of customs, and Hon. Mr. Rogers, head of the important department of the Interior, are expected to study in connection with demands from the far west upon their respective services, and are determined that their personal knowledge of all related matters shall be such that their official courses may be consistent and unintermittently in the direction of promoting growth and prosperity in this very richly endowed and important portion of the Canadian Dominion.

It was an outstanding and conspicuous feature of the visit, the provincial ministers to note the keen and active interest in British Columbia and the sympathetic concern for all the special requirements of this province displayed by Premier Borden and each of his colleagues—as well as their very marked desire to learn more, when added knowledge of prevailing conditions here might reasonably be expected to more completely inform them for their participation in matters of special western import.

Asiatic Question.

Notably was this demand for comparative information evidenced in connection with the live question of Asiatic immigration and its necessary restriction, the French-Canadian members of the cabinet in particular pressing voluntary requests for fullest particulars of British Columbia's conditions and entering thoroughly and sympathetically into this question with both the premier and the attorney-general. In this matter of Asiatic labor, (Continued on Page 2.)

SNOWDEN'S STORY

His Statement as to Murder of Mr. Urquhart Is Given in Court—Committed for Trial.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 15.—Watson Snowden, charged in court today with the murder of William Urquhart, a wealthy liquor dealer, told a dramatic story after his arrest in Nanaimo to a Vancouver detective.

According to the latter's statement to the court today, where Snowden was committed for trial, the accused described one of the wounds on the murdered man, and even told where he must have been standing at the time he was shot. Snowden then asked for a pencil, and drew a sketch plan showing the interior of the shop.

Snowden had returned to the scene of the murder some time after 11, and had engaged a constable with the dead man's son, asking him details of the crime. He had also made a statement to a woman of his acquaintance in Nanaimo, where he was arrested, that led her to believe he was the murderer. He will come up for trial at the assizes in January next.

Violating Immigration Law.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—A Corteski, an Australian who had landed in Canada in defiance of the orders of the local immigration authorities, was sentenced by Magistrate Shaw yesterday to nine months imprisonment. J. H. Macgill, immigration officer, said that it was absolutely necessary to make an example of someone if the orders of the department were to be respected.

CANADIANS BUY PACIFIC ISLES

Powerful Montreal Syndicate Secures Fanning and Washington Islands for Coaling Depots on Opening of Canal

Fanning and Washington islands have been purchased for \$350,000 by a powerful Canadian and British syndicate headed by C. N. Armstrong, of Montreal. A representative of the Montreal concern was a passenger on the steamer Zealandia from Victoria to meet Father Emmanuel Rougier, who was awaiting his arrival at Honolulu when the R. M. S. Marama, which arrived yesterday, left that port on November 8th. Father Rougier had chartered a schooner to take the agent to inspect the islands. Arrivals by the Marama stated the impression prevailed that it was the intention of the purchasers to establish a coaling depot, and probably arrangements would be made for a British naval base at Fanning island in view of the early opening of the Panama canal.

Interviewed at Honolulu the vendor, Rev. Father Rougier, who bought the islands at an auction sale held by the Supreme court of the high commissioner for the South Pacific at Suva, Fiji islands, in 1907, for \$135,000, said: "It might be the central station of that long-shadowed 'All-Red line' that would ply in the Pacific after the Panama Canal will be opened.

"The fact that Fanning is already the central station of the British Pacific cable syndicate adds to the value of the island, and in the minds of many it is hard to say who is to be the most complicated, the vendor or the purchaser—perhaps both of them."

Canadian Flag

After talking of the facts above, Father Rougier said with a smile: "Soon you will see the Canadian flag waving in competition with your stars.

"This will be the first Canadian possession in the Pacific. Nature has done her small but valuable part. Is not Fanning nicknamed the Gem of the Pacific?"

Being asked on what circumstances he thought vessels could find it to their interest and advantage to go to Fanning instead of Honolulu, Father Rougier replied:

"If there was only one station, Honolulu, in the center of the Pacific, think of what would happen if for one reason or another war, plague, strikes, etc., should break out. If that station was shut, do you not see the amount of business and trade paralyzed in this part of the Pacific?"

"Now, do you not realize that your port is and always will be a difficult port on account of your many regulations concerning aliens, diseases, quarantine and customs? Latin and all yellow races will certainly find it to their advantage very often to avoid Honolulu and to call at a 'free' port like Fanning.

CONSERVATIVES STILL GAINING

Opposition in Nova Scotia Legislature Captures Two Seats Formerly Held by Government Supporters

LIBERALS LOSE IN P. E. ISLAND

Defeat of Premier Palmer and One of His Prominent Supporters Ensures Overtown of Government

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—The Conservatives captured two seats where elections were held in Nova Scotia today for the provincial legislature, Digby and Lunenburg.

In Digby, H. H. Marshall, Conservative, was elected by a majority of about 500 over A. E. Watt, Liberal. In Lunenburg, C. C. Zwicker, Conservative, has a majority of nearly 200 over William Duff, Liberal.

AVIATOR'S FATAL FALL

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Herr Pletschmar, an aviator, fell while making a flight over the Johannisthal field today, and was killed. His neck was broken.

CAPTAIN LOGAN ON FISHERIES

Captain Logan, special agent of the London Salvage association, said yesterday that he was surprised to find how little British Columbians seemed to understand the immense extent of the fisheries of this province, and the urgency of providing quickly for an efficient fishery patrol to prevent the depletion of the rich fishing grounds by poaching vessels from United States ports. He suggested that fleet of small gasoline patrol craft, going over the area in which they work three or four times a day and reporting to the vessel engaged on the adjoining area, similarly as the British coast guard meets at the extremes of their territory.

COURTMARTIAL IN NIOBE CASE

Lieutenant Lord Alliston Graham is Found Guilty of Causing Suffering Through Stranding of Vessel

IS SENTENCED TO REPRIMAND

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—Lieut. Lord Alliston Graham was today found guilty by a court-martial for causing suffering through the stranding of H.M.C.S. Niobe on July 30 on a dangerous ledge off Cape Sable. He was sentenced to be reprimanded.

Lieut. Alliston Graham was officer of the watch up to fifteen or twenty minutes of the time when the cruiser went ashore. While the evidence seemed to show an absence of deliberate negligence on the part of accused, it developed the fact that he had not been as attentive to duty as he should have been.

Lieut. Graham's reprimand means nothing more than a black mark for him.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the first case, that against Lieut. White, navigating officer, was called but was adjourned until tomorrow.

Murdered by Yaqui.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Three Americans have been killed in Sonora, as a result of an uprising of the Yaqui Indians, according to a letter received today by El Imperial from Hermosillo.

Western Union Free Delivery

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company announced today that the free delivery limits in which telegrams may be delivered without charge will be extended within the next few days to include, with a few exceptions, the corporate limits of all cities and towns where independent telegraph offices are established.

SEIZURE OF EDRIE

Owners of Fishing Schooner Appeal From Order for Confiscation—Argument of Counsel.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 15.—Argument in the case of the seizure of the head today in the provincial appeal court. The confiscation of the vessel for illegal fishing had been ordered by the Admiralty court, and the owners, the Chilcock Fish Company, of Seattle, appealed.

Counsel for the defendants argued that there was no evidence that the Edrie was fishing within the three-mile limit. The captain of the Rainbow stated only that she was within the limit when the gun ordering her to surrender was fired at 11:30 p. m. on February 27, but she was not taken into custody until she was outside the limit. Even then she admitted that she was only 350 yards within the three-mile limit when sighted.

He pointed out that Commander Stewart of the Rainbow stated that one of the bearings by which they determined the position of the Edrie was taken at a distance of fourteen miles. They did not take angles, though they had a sextant, and a range finder on board. Bearings were always unreliable, because there may be a deviation.

The hearing will probably occupy about two more days.

Aviator's Fatal Fall

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Herr Pletschmar, an aviator, fell while making a flight over the Johannisthal field today, and was killed. His neck was broken.

CAPTAIN LOGAN ON FISHERIES

Suggests Protective Fleet of Gasoline Cruisers to Rid the Coast of Poachers Now Stealing Millions of Dollars

Captain Logan, special agent of the London Salvage association, said yesterday that he was surprised to find how little British Columbians seemed to understand the immense extent of the fisheries of this province, and the urgency of providing quickly for an efficient fishery patrol to prevent the depletion of the rich fishing grounds by poaching vessels from United States ports. He suggested that fleet of small gasoline patrol craft, going over the area in which they work three or four times a day and reporting to the vessel engaged on the adjoining area, similarly as the British coast guard meets at the extremes of their territory.

IS WEARER OF VICTORIA CROSS

Man Arrested in San Francisco Believed to be Wanted by British Authorities for Murder in Bloemfontein

ARREST DUE TO LOVE OF CHILDREN

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Devotion to two natural children, whom he refused to abandon through years of adventure in various parts of the world, led to the arrest here today of John R. Swann, warner of the Victoria Cross, believed to be a fugitive wanted by the British government for murder committed in Bloemfontein, South Africa, in December, 1901. Swann is also accused by the police here of having killed two men in Alaska three years ago.

Papers found in Swann's possession show that John R. Swann was a member of the British Royal Marine Artillery, enlisting from Kirkcubright, Scotland, and that after repeated mention for bravery in the dispatches to the home government he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

A police circular, printed at Johannesburg, also found among Swann's effects, gives a description of a man wanted for murder, and offers \$1,000 for his arrest. The description, according to the police, fits Swann in the minutest detail, the most definite marks of identification consisting of tattoo marks on various parts of the body. A full-rigged ship, described in detail as covering the back of the right hand, did not appear, the hand showing a recently finished design of the Union Jack. A microscopic examination made at the bureau of criminal identification showed that a tattooed design had been removed, and the place covered with the Union Jack. A closer examination showed traces of the outlines of the ship still existing. Other tattoo marks, described minutely in the circular, were found on Swann's back and knees.

"It can only be the seeming lack of knowledge of this matter that admits the people of Canada, closing their eyes to this situation. It seems to me that the people of this part of the Dominion are evidently too busy in other directions to give the proper consideration to this valuable asset they have in the fishing grounds of British Columbia. It will only be when British Columbians begin to fish these grounds that they will realize the extent of the loss they have sustained by permitting a continuance of poaching.

"The people of Canada are now considering the forming of a Canadian navy. Fisheries offer the finest opportunity.

YUAN ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP

Makes Condition That He Be Guaranteed Practically Free Hand in Managing China's Affairs

WILL FORM CABINET IMMEDIATELY

Supposed Preparations for Removal of Imperial Family to Jehol—Rebel Leader Demands Republic

PEKING, Nov. 15.—(1:35 a. m.)—Yuan Shi Kai has accepted the premiership and will assume office probably today (Thursday). Yesterday's official gazette contained an expression of thanks from Yuan Shi Kai to the throne for his appointment, but the truth is that he did not undertake the task without receiving guarantees that he would have practically a free hand in conducting affairs while he retained his official position.

The new premier received several foreign ministers yesterday, including the United States minister at China, Willia Calhoun, who returned here only recently.

In conversation with a foreigner, Yuan Shi Kai said he intended to form a cabinet immediately and endeavor to carry on the government by gaining the support of as many provinces as possible, allowing the remainder to retain their independence for the time being. It would be his endeavor also gradually to win back their allegiance to the throne.

Another important development in the capital was the issuance of an edict yesterday ordering Wal Liang, formerly viceroy of Manchuria, to assume command at Jehol, where the summer residence of the emperor is situated, in place of Pa Ting, the Tartar general. This appointment has led to the belief in certain quarters that the court may retire to Jehol, leaving Yuan Shi Kai as chief executive until the opportunity arises for the court to resume a measure of authority.

San Pao Chi, the viceroy of Shan-tung, has been elected president of the republic which has been proclaimed in that province. His acceptance is in accordance with the government advice. Several other viceroys have gone with the people, in the hope of influencing the provinces later to renew their allegiance.

The provincial assembly of Chi Li has (Continued on Page 2.)

ONE MAN ACCEPTED

Six Taleman Selected in Yesterday's Proceedings in McManara Case—Grounds of Excuse.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—Six talemen were disqualified and one was accepted today in the McManara trial. With one more accepted taleman in the box it will be filled for the second time, and counsel will exercise peremptory challenges.

As frequently has happened recently the taleman accepted was subjected to only brief examination. He is C. A. Hath, a farmer of English birth, who expressed a good deal of respect for institutions and laws.

In Dennis Bennett, a 74-year-old stage driver formerly of Warrensburg and Glens Falls, N. Y., it seemed likely that another juror had been secured. The defence accepted Bennett after he said "I'd try to do as I'd like to be done by, but he tripped up on his beliefs regarding conviction on circumstantial evidences in cases involving the death penalty, and was excused, Judge Boardwell deciding that he probably would not so convict.

Taleman Corcoran's dismissal brought protests from the defence. Corcoran is 68 years old. Attorney Darrow pointed out that Taleman T. H. Elliott, accepted yesterday, is 74 years of age, but Judge Boardwell held that physical condition rather than age was to be considered.

"We'll not discuss the matter any further," he said, cutting short Attorney Darrow's objection.

MAYOR PLANTA ON CIVIC PROBLEMS

Nanaimo's Chief Executive Advocates Government by Commission and Censures Interference with Officials

In the case of Mayor Planta this year's president of the Union of Municipalities convention, government by commission has several advantages over the present system of local administration. Interviewed at the Empire yesterday, the Mayor of Nanaimo was at first disinclined to express any opinions on the subjects up for discussion at this year's convention of the province's municipal legislators. Though claiming to be fully alive to its disadvantages, Mayor Planta claimed that, generally speaking, the commission form of administration was preferable to that by council, if only for the fact that it would present the harassing of competent officials by mayors and councillors who did not possess that technical knowledge and experience that could alone justify criticism.

"At present," he said, "our councils are constituted largely of men inexperienced in municipal work and entirely deficient in technical knowledge. They, nevertheless, undertake to direct things in work they are not themselves conversant with. As a consequence, there is constant waste of public money. In Nanaimo, for instance, I am open to confess, that on more than one occasion, results have shown that our expenditure has not always been judicious. To every municipality, cases will recur to the memory where money could have been saved and better work done had the council acted on the advice of officials, instead of opposing it.

The mayor and council officials, however, who would be paid good salaries for their services. As paid officers, they would be liable to recall by the people. It would be up to the electors to choose the men best equipped for such administrative responsibilities, men of known probity, and independent position, and men of repute, as engineers, lawyers, architects, or other experts with experience that would qualify them to act as supervisors and directors of public works.

"It would not be so bad if members of the council would be advised by their executive officers, and follow that advice. Instead of this, they often tie their officials' hands, and then blame them for their own mistakes."

Mayor Planta said that he claimed no expert knowledge himself, and in any case he would not presume to say anything about Victoria. But in his own city of Nanaimo, they had recently made a serious mistake involving heavy additional expenditure, by insisting on a uniform street grading, which in one place alone had meant cutting through four feet of solid rock unnecessarily.

(Continued on Page 2.)

MORE ASSAULTS MADE BY TURKS

Italian Troops Called Upon to Meet Two Assaults on Their Position—Both Are Easily Repulsed

WAR VESSEL SHELLS ARAB FORT

Rumors That Porte Wishes to Treat for Peace in View of Failure Attending on Military Operations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The state department has heard from Turkey or Italy nothing that would suggest an extension of the good offices of the United States to terminate the present war since the notification from the Italian government of the annexation of Tripoli. That notification was accompanied by an intimation that the good offices of one of the signatory powers of the Hague convention would be welcomed. As it was conditioned upon the acceptance as a fact of the annexation of Tripoli, the state department did not feel free to take the matter, for any such overtures by the United States to Turkey would fall within the category of intervention, which the state department has positively refused to undertake.

Despatches received from Tripoli at the Italian embassy today say that a battalion of Turks attacked the Italian troops yesterday, but was repulsed, leaving five dead on the field. The Italians reported two wounded. A second assault was repulsed by the Italian troops without loss of life.

Today the Italian man-of-war Bardo shelled Fort Alfora, on the western coast. At Benghazi, Derna and Tobruk, where new troops have arrived, the situation is reported as unchanged.

BANK EMBEZZLER PARDONED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Taft pardoned today Clarence W. Robnett, former bookkeeper and clerk in the Lewiston National bank of Lewiston, Idaho, convicted of embezzling the bank's funds, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He has not served any of the sentence through Robnett's voluntary confession the government was enabled, it is said, to convict William F. Kettner, former president, and George H. Kettler, former cashier of the bank. The prosecuting attorney recommended Robnett's pardon.

RAILWAY REGULATION

SPOKANE, Nov. 15.—"The interstate commerce commission has performed good service in its efforts to prevent discriminations in railroad rates. The effect of this and the usefulness of the commission has been decided by the new court of commerce," stated Senator Miles Poindexter today. "There is no need for a court of commerce; there are too many courts already. The new court should be abolished, and what appeals are allowed from the commission should be direct to the Supreme court of the United States, and on the facts the finding of the interstate commerce commission should be final.

"It is an absurdity of government to allow and encourage the development of national commerce under certain conditions, to allow those conditions to become fixed by custom and inaction for a generation, and then to throw the business of the country into a turmoil by destructive litigation in the name of the government to be followed by attempts on the part of the courts to reason out a new system."

"The remedy against private monopolies is by prevention, rather than by belated, uncertain and influential attack upon them after they have been long established. No private monopoly can exist without special government favor. Remove these discriminations—rebates, special rates, exemptions from taxation, extortionate private tariffs; private control of natural resources—and private monopolies will cease to exist by natural causes."

"It will not be necessary to unsettle the business of the country, in order to destroy them, and on the other hand, all the litigation that can be conducted will be perfectly futile to break up monopolies so long as these special discriminations are employed.

"The Sherman law should be strengthened and made more definite, and power should be given to the president to enforce its well defined provisions without any appeal to the courts, by preventing its infractions in the first instance, with reasonable opportunities to everyone aggrieved by the government's progressive action to appeal to the courts."

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CANCER

Restored Mr. ... offered tortures ...

MONTEAGLE FOR THE FAR EAST

C. P. R. Liner Leaves Outer Wharf This Morning with Big Cargo—Canada Maru Will Reach William Head Today

The steamship Monteagle of the C. P. R. transpacific line, reached the outer wharf early this morning and sails on today for Hongkong and the usual ports of call.

MR. BONAR LAW ELECTED LEADER

At Central Executive Meeting is Nominated by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Seconded by Mr. Long

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law was elected leader of the Unionist party at this morning's meeting of the central executive, being proposed and seconded by Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long.

Operation on Board Ship

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—When the storm-battered C. P. R. liner Lake Manitoba came into port yesterday, four days behind her schedule, the story of a delicate surgical operation performed during a hurricane in mid-ocean was told.

PACKERS MAKE ATTACK ON LAW

Execute Flanking Movement by Surrendering Themselves and Asking for Writ of Habeas Corpus

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The indicted Chicago meat packers, by precipitating today a federal court decision on the constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law, when they surrendered themselves into custody, and asked for a writ of habeas corpus, merely took steps necessary to carry the fight before the supreme court of the United States without the cost or delay of a trial, it was announced tonight.

A WONDERFUL CASE

Three Months in Hospital and Come Out Uncured. Zam-Buk Cured Him in Few Weeks.

Mr. Fred. Mason, the well known upholsterer and mattress manufacturer of St. Andrews, N. B., says: "I had rheumatism on my knee, which caused me terrible pain and inconvenience. The sore parts would itch and burn and tingle, and then when rubbed or scratched, would become very painful. When the knee got warm, it would swell and the itching and burning and smarting were almost unbearable. I tried various remedies, but got no relief. I decided to go to Montreal and take special treatment. I received treatment at the Montreal General Hospital for thirteen weeks, but at the end of that time I was not cured, and must have given up. A friend advised me to try Zam-Buk. I tried Zam-Buk a trial. Almost as soon as applied Zam-Buk stopped the itching and the irritation, and the pain was reduced. The next day the sore began to heal, and by the third day I had used a few boxes of Zam-Buk and I was quite cured."

Palatial Cafe in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Berlin, the city of cafes and music, is shortly to have another palatial establishment in which visitors may sip their coffee or drink their beer and listen to the music of well trained orchestras any hour in the twenty-four. The new popular palace, situated in the Potsdamer platz, in the heart of the city, is to be called the Piccadilly, and some idea of its gigantic size is afforded by the fact that the proprietor will pay a yearly rent of \$30,000 for his premises. The interior furnishings will be of the most luxurious description. Each single chair, of which there will be hundreds in the building, will cost \$21.00 and no fewer than 160,000 electric lamps will illuminate the great building at night, and four orchestras, playing in relays of six hours each, will render never-ceasing music for the enjoyment of patrons.

WOOL GROWERS MEET

Convention Representing Oregon, Washington and Idaho Considers Questions of Interest

BAKER, Ore., Nov. 15.—With a hundred delegates in attendance from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the annual convention of the Oregon Wool Growers' association began here today. The feature of the day was an address by W. S. McClure of Gooding, Idaho, secretary of the National Wool Growers' association, on "Wool Growing in Relation to the Tariff."

Another Salvage Controversy

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 15.—The rescue of the steam schooner Washington by the tug Taotosh on the breakers on Peacock spit is expected to resolve tomorrow wool growers' convention a resolution petitioning congress to enact a law that will compel all woolen manufacturers and dealers to label their products as to the percentage of shoddy, cotton and wool.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Port Renfrew, B. C. Take notice that British Canadian Lumber Corp., Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia, manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of San Juan river, Port Renfrew, B. C., there are three chains and 80 chains along the bank of the aforementioned river; thence 80 chains in an easterly direction along the bank of the aforementioned river; thence 10 chains to the point of commencement, comprising in all 300 acres, more or less.

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT

Take notice that Marshall Bond, miner of Seattle, Wash., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about two miles east and six miles north of the Klappan River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT

Take notice that Washburn Pike, miner of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted two miles east and six miles north of the Klappan River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

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APRON SPECIALS For Tomorrow and Saturday

- LADIES' APRONS AND CHILDREN'S PINAFORES—SPECIAL ITEMS FOR TOMORROW AND SATURDAY Ladies' White Linen Aprons with or without bibs. Reg. up to 45c each. Friday and Saturday. 35c Ladies' White Muslin Aprons with embroidered bibs. Reg. up to 45c each. Friday and Saturday. 35c Ladies' Colored Aprons, stripe or spotted effects, with or without bibs. Reg. up to 45c each. Friday and Saturday. 35c Ladies' White Muslin Aprons with embroidered bibs, exactly suitable for waitresses and housemaids. Reg. 65c each. Friday and Saturday. 50c Nurses' Aprons of heavy white linen, square or round bibs. Reg. up to 65c each. Friday and Saturday. 50c Colored Aprons with or without bibs. Reg. up to 65c. Friday and Saturday. 50c Overall Aprons, with or without sleeves, plain or fancy. Reg. up to 90c each. Friday and Saturday. 75c Nurses' Aprons of extra fine quality, square or round bibs. Reg. up to 90c each. Friday and Saturday. 75c Children's White Muslin Pinafores, lace and embroidery, trimmed, for ages 6 months to 3 years. Reg. up to 35c. Friday and Saturday. 25c Children's White Muslin Pinafores, lace and embroidery, trimmed, ages 2 to 8 years. Reg. up to 45c. Friday and Saturday. 35c Regular up to 65c. Friday and Saturday. 50c Regular up to 90c. Friday and Saturday. 75c

Our Evening Wear Departments

"Campbell's" very earnestly request you to make the closest comparisons in their EVENING WEAR DEPARTMENTS. While most women desire to obtain EXCEPTIONAL values in Evening Wear as well as street wear, such a desire is not always satisfied. At "Campbell's" however, values are offered that cannot but fully satisfy you. Their variety in Evening Dresses, Hose, Gloves, Scarves, Boas, Opera Cloaks, Hair Ornaments and Theatre Caps is such that, in price as well as style, the matter of making your selection cannot but always be a pleasure. At the inception of anything NEW—"Campbell's" have it.

Exclusive display of Children's Dresses and Coats. Campbell's Boys' Heavy Hose from, per pair, 65c to 45c

CASE INVOLVES FAMOUS DECREE

Intimation Given in Court That Applicant Has No Funds to Carry on Litigation Over "Ne Temere"

FUEL SHORTAGE GROWS SERIOUS

Situation in Crow's Nest District Will Soon Become Desperate Unless Strike Reaches Settlement

PLEA FOR SHIPPING

Governor Harmon Sees Danger of Pan-ama Canal Being Other Nations More Than United States

RODGERS' EXPERIENCE

Tells of Being Overcome by Feeling Before His Fall—Ends With Loss of Consciousness

THE CITY MARKETS

Table with columns for RETAIL and Wholesale prices for various goods like Flour, Fruit, and Vegetables.

PLEA FOR SHIPPING

Governor Harmon Sees Danger of Pan-ama Canal Being Other Nations More Than United States

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THE CITY MARKETS

Table with columns for RETAIL and Wholesale prices for various goods like Flour, Fruit, and Vegetables.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Births, Marriages, Deaths

COLBY—Friday, November 10th, to the wife of A. R. Colby, a son. ELPHORT—At St. Joseph's Hospital, November 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Elfort, a son. MARRIED.—SCHURMAN-THOMPSON—At St. John's church, Thursday, November 9th, by Rev. A. J. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Elfort, a son. DEED.—GORDON—On Wednesday, the 8th, Joseph Peirson, a native of Stokesley, Yorks, aged 74 years. KURTZ—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 8th inst., Martha Mary Sarah Kurtz, widow of the late David Kurtz, aged 60 years, and a native of England. ROBERTSON—In Vancouver, on the 10th inst., Captain George Winram Robertson, aged 69 years, a native of Liverpool, England.

The Colonist.

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IMPERIAL UNITY

If we read the signs of the time which seem to us that the trend of events lately has been to establish a sympathy, which is growing stronger daily, between the Conservatives of Canada and the Unionists of the Motherland. The understanding, if such it can be called, can hardly be termed a political union in any sense but rather that the two parties in the broadest degree stand for Imperial Unity. This sympathy in ideal undoubtedly received a very great impetus as a result of the late election in this country and the return of the Conservative party to power. The tie is still further solidified by the appointment of Mr. Bonar Law, a Canadian, to the leadership of the Unionist party in Great Britain. We venture to prophesy that with Mr. Borden at the head of affairs in the Dominion and Mr. Law as the mouthpiece of the Conservatives of the Old Land there will be a considerable advance made in the unification of the Empire. It cannot be denied that the people of the Anglo-Saxon race are hero-worshippers. After all it is men and not measures that have carved out for us the heritage which we enjoy under the sheltering folds of the Union Jack. As tradition has handed down to us treasured names from whose memory we measure events so both in the present and in the future we shall have to look to personalities to keep alive the ideals, and to build up stronger and surer the foundations of peace, prosperity and greatness. In Mr. Borden we now have a prime minister who during all his political career has never wavered in his allegiance to the British connection at the expense of every other consideration. He has been, first, last and all the time for the strengthening of the Imperial tie. As a colleague in the great conservative and constructive party of Empire he will in the new leader of the Unionist party have a man who has reached political prominence in what might be described as a meteoric fashion. Mr. Law in the councils of his country has never reached cabinet rank, whereas within his party there are many who have held the highest posts in the gift of the state. His must be attainments of a very uncommon order which have led to his elevation to supreme power in the caucus of the Conservatives. The people in the Dominion over the seas know him as a strong man, as one possessing a great breadth of outlook, and as a foremost exponent of tariff reform. We believe that he will prove far more in an imperialistic sense, or else why has he been chosen at a time when the fortunes of his party may be said to be fluctuating. In him at all events we can rest assured that Canada will have a sturdy champion and that in all approaches he will be met with a ready sympathy and a hearty response from our own prime minister. His selection has followed hard on the heels of the great victory for British connection in the Dominion and it is impossible to overlook the significance of such an honor falling to the lot of a Canadian. We foresee the time when the influences now at work, two of which are synonymous with the names of Mr. Borden and Mr. Bonar Law, will succeed in unifying by indissoluble ties of interest and affection the peoples of the earth areas who owe allegiance to the British crown. We look further still and do not believe that we shall be found greatly in error in saying that among the names of those to whom history will give the credit for cementing the Empire will be found those of the present prime minister of Canada and the present leader of the Unionist party in Britain on the same plane as that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

REFORESTATION

An interesting sidelight on the problem of reforestation is afforded in some information we have just received from the Old Country. At Lyndoch on the estate of Scone there is a Douglas fir, planted in 1834 from seed obtained in this province. The following particulars about the tree as it now stands should prove of interest to arboriculturists. Its height is 109 ft. 6 in.; spread of branches 50 ft.; girth at three feet from the ground, 14 ft. 5 in.; altitude, 280 ft.; aspect S.S.W.; slope 15 degrees; soil, (1) nine inches of light colored loam, (2) nine inches of thin red loam gravelly but not gritty. The soil in which the seed was planted was naturally dry, the subsoil being composed of gravel and stones of considerable depth. The tree is sheltered from the prevailing wind (S.W.) by rising ground. It is surrounded by a mixed coniferous and

deciduous crop. It has free space and now overtops all its neighbors. The rainfall in the neighborhood where it grows is from 35 to 40 inches per annum. Authorities agree that the progress of this tree has been very rapid. It and two others on the same estate were the first Douglas firs planted in Britain, the seeds having been taken there from this country by David Douglas, a Scotsman of a roving disposition, who in the course of his travels landed at Fort Vancouver in 1825. From the proportions which this tree has attained in a space of seventy-seven years it seems that the species is admirably suited for planting in the Old Country, which is now confronted by the reforestation problem. The time is coming when the great timber resources which belong to British Columbia will show signs of depletion and there are indications that the government is looking toward that time and will before long inaugurate some method of reforestation. If it does so it will show the most forward move in this direction that has yet been undertaken, as up to the present no nation or country has adopted or even considered definitely, any policy along these lines until its resources had been depleted to such an extent as to create alarm for the future supply. In this connection it may be interesting to mention that during the discussion of the Timber Act in the Legislature, Mr. Price Ellison directed attention to the rapid growth in our moist climate of poplars, cottonwoods and the various descriptions of soft-wood deciduous trees. He mentioned the well known fact that trees of this nature are exceptionally well adapted to the manufacture of pulp and paper, and he expressed the belief that, long before our timber resources on Vancouver Island are exhausted, it will be possible to develop here by an easy system of reforestation the foundation of an industry, the magnitude and importance of which it is impossible to overestimate. There is very much in this. The pulp and paper industry is one that is certain to expand to vast dimensions, and the whole world will one day be an open market for the products of Vancouver Island. It is a very satisfactory thing to be able to contemplate the fact that it is possible at a minimum of expense to re-clothe with timber of great commercial value the hillsides that are being denuded of their fir, spruce and cedar.

"CANADIANISM"

What are we to understand by the word "Canadianism" that is now so often in use? Has the word any actual meaning or is it merely designed to cover up a vacancy in our national life? These are questions, which in one form or another the people of Canada will have to face and answer before many days. We have a suggestion for the Provincial Government or whatever other authority is responsible. It is that a new flag should be purchased for the courthouses. The one which flew from that building in yesterday's breeze was a thing of rags and ribbons. Press comments which are reaching us show a tendency to point to Mr. Balfour's resignation as leader of the Unionist party as due to pressure brought to bear upon him. We think that this view will eventually be disproved. Mr. Balfour has not been in very good health for some time past, and it is generally known that he was anxious to give up active participation in politics. He is an old man, and sufficiently philosophic to give those who are younger in the party a chance. To the end of his career as leader his popularity was great, for we read that at the opening of the present session of parliament his rising to speak to a motion of Mr. Asquith's was the signal for prolonged cheering, described in a London newspaper as one of the most remarkable ovations given to a public man for some years past. We do not profess to know anything about the Vancouver election list, but when we read in Saturday Sunnet that the revising officer refused to strike off a number of names that were on the list illegally, because he had been so instructed by the government, we feel no hesitation in saying that, whether the officer was right or wrong, he acted upon his individual judgment, and not by the direction of the government or any of the ministers. With some little knowledge of the way government is carried on and with some little experience of how routine matters are conducted in this and other provinces, we have no hesitation in saying that the talk of ministerial interference, in which the opposition press so frequently indulges, is in the very great majority of instances wholly without foundation. We are not now speaking only of the British Columbia government or the British Columbia opposition, but of all governments and all oppositions. There is a good deal more sterling honesty in the administration of affairs than most people seem willing to admit.

Bank Clerk's Suicide

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 13.—With a bullet wound in his right temple, G. W. Toombs, aged 19, a ledger keeper in the branch of the Bank of Montreal at Lunenburg, was found dead at 6 o'clock this evening in the teller's box. A revolver lay just out of reach of his right hand. The body was discovered by the accountant who was upstairs when the shot was fired. Toombs left an unfinished note which said: "Farewell, I have tried to make good and failed. I do not lay the blame for my misdeeds on— Toombs belonged to Charlottetown. He sang two solos in the Anglican church yesterday.

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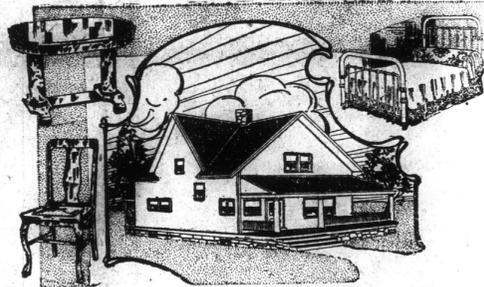
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"HELLO"

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The Sun

Pointers and Comments

Gardenings Note

Though the weather in the gardens of Victoria has come for deciding grammae and carrying on in its lay-out to even big trees can be providing plenty of roots and the new well puddled. Curved walks and paths that the flower beds lining stiff formality which garden.

The cult of the herb ing fast and that is as it gives many flowers as nature grows in some hedge row, rather to their height from to the background of needs study to det space must be allowed filled without coloring of adjacent but time devoted to will be well repaid.

Where lawns and there is the site for other setting companionship the number effect. Once in the of themselves and that the grass is not have died back. The mown grass often breaking up an expe

When the lawn is as well to go over and weeds, extract getting out every part to reach. Fill up the wood ashes. At the iron rake unmerciful to the roots and the. In making a croquet game is to be must be full sized. and practice on a there is not space for bowling green.

Pergolas are coming England. They have the formal garden, or somewhere to some an importation from though beautiful in the other Perkins, Crim are draughty and winter months.

In the matter of pinders can leave the writer the cement as do cement pillar work. A very beat the common health, well established til formed. The wet lightful to walk on, viding a mass of co inch or so apart so sown between will of paving that is pl

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The hardest thing until he comes his every foot of open result of the pioneer unremitting work. his attitude towards go a change, and be paid is well ear peninsula or of it readily sell every Victoria on the on and a climate in a year round. From his farm must need up first by his spot them as he gains dairying and poss time on the Saami have been cropped taken to keep up the wisser methods pr plow though light ries will supply its oats, vetches, clove of wheat, which As the woods re the cougar will in and with their con new stimulus, and for it has been ideal climate and

The poultry in moment the stran fact that he finds dozen. All round north he finds soil lently suited for their afield he find men, making a pro bird (excluding ca thrive on land on standing, and sho

In Field and Garden

The Suburbanite

Pointers and Comments on Matters Appertaining to Rural Life.

Gardenings Notes for the Beginner.

Though the wealth of bloom still remaining in the gardens of Victoria is amazing, the time has come for deciding for next summer's programme and carrying out the necessary alterations in its lay-out to give effect. Shrubs and even big trees can be moved to better situations providing plenty of soil is taken up with the roots and the new hole into which they are put well puddled. Curves can be introduced into walks and paths that will double the effect of the flower beds lining them, and get rid of that stiff formality which is the bane of the town garden.

The cult of the herbaceous border is spreading fast and that is a matter for satisfaction, as it gives many flowers their chance to grow as nature grows them on the sloping bank of some hedge row, rank above rank according to their height from the edge of the grass up to the background of tall shrubs or trees. It needs study to determine just how much space must be allowed so that the border may be filled without overcrowding, and that the coloring of adjacent blooms shall not clash; but time devoted to thinking this out now will be well repaid next year.

Where lawns and grass land are available there is the site for the commoner bulbs. No other setting compares with that, but it is astonishing the number it takes to produce any effect. Once in they may be left to take care of themselves and multiply, only taking care that the grass is not mown until their leaves have died back. The irregular patches of unmown grass often have a pleasing effect in breaking up an expanse of lawn.

When the lawn is intended for games it is as well to go over it carefully for dandelions and weeds, extracting each individually and getting out every particle of root it is possible to reach. Fill up the holes with compost and wood ashes. At the first sign of moss use an iron rake unmercifully; once let the air down to the roots and the grass will hold its own. In making a croquet lawn remember that if the game is to be taken seriously the ground must be full sized. The play depends on that, and practice on a small lawn is useless. If there is not space better make a tennis court or bowling green.

Pergolas are coming into fashion here as in England. They have their uses, especially in the formal garden, or as a covered walk from somewhere to somewhere, but they are exotic, an importation from warmer climates, and though beautiful in their summer robes of Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Ramblers or creepers, are draughty and often unsightly during the winter months.

In the matter of paths gravel or well-ground cinders can leave little to be desired, but to the writer the cement path strikes a jarring note, as do cement pillars that pretend to be stone-work. A very beautiful path can be made of the common heath, mowing it down after it is well established till a dense springy bed is formed. The wet drains through, and it is delightful to walk on, besides, in its season, providing a mass of color. Stone flags placed an inch or so apart to permit of rock plants being sown between will be found another method of paving that is pleasing to the eye.

It is always well to have a reserve of good soil at hand and the countless leaves that are falling provide the basins of it thrown into a heap wit hold scraps of turf and wood ashes and covered with a layer of soil.

The hardest thing for a stranger to realize until he comes here is the fact that nearly every foot of open country in this island is the result of the pioneer's axe, the record of hard, unremitting work. When he has grasped this his attitude towards the prices asked will undergo a change, and he will admit the money paid is well earned. The farmer of Saanich peninsula or of the Cowichan district can readily sell everything he produces. He has Victoria on the one side, Vancouver beyond, and a climate in which he can work all the year round. From the expense of clearing, his farm must necessarily be a small one, built up first by his spoutry yard and garden, and then as he gains experience and capital by dairying and possibly fruit growing. At one time on the Saanich peninsula land seems to have been cropped unmercifully and little care taken to keep up the stock-plant food. Now wiser methods prevail and the land under plow though light is in good heart. The prairies will supply its owner bread, but he raises oats, vetches, clover, and even small quantities of wheat, which he feeds to his own stock. As the woods recede the disappearance of the cougar will increase the number of sheep, and with their coming the farm will receive a new stimulus, and the island a new industry, for it has been already proved that this is an ideal climate and location for them.

The poultry industry claims attention the moment the stranger lands if only from the fact that he finds eggs selling at 60 cents a dozen. All round Victoria to the east and north he finds soil that should be and is excellently suited for fowls, and on traveling further afield he finds in the Cowichan district men making a profit of over \$2 a year on each bird (excluding capital account). The fowl will thrive on land on which tree stumps are yet standing, and should do much to tide the new-



comer over his first two or three years on his farm. He must pay in the Westholme district \$100 an acre for uncleared land, and that possibly some miles back from the railway, but he can ship either to Vancouver or Victoria, and has the immense advantage of a co-operative association at Cowichan which has already established a high standard to work to, and consequently a steady, reliable market for all it sells. It also buys wholesale for its members who can rely on the quality of foodstuffs so purchased.

Once the land is cleared conditions are very much the same as in England as regards climate; experience has taught that the open house gives the best results, and this is one of the great secrets of success wrested from the lessons of the past decade and goes far to explain the success—the astonishing success achieved by poultry men on this island.

For poultry had a knack in England of flattering only to deceive! It was so easy to make good profits, or what looked like good profits, out of the 20 or 30 fowls kept by almost every one who lived in the country. Why not double them, and double these same profits? An alluring prospect, but one which in 90 cases out of a hundred turned out a dismal failure. After two or three years the stock began to deteriorate, the egg production fell off and the experiment was given up in despair. Mr. Tegetmeyer, of The Field, boldly stated his disbelief in the existence of any balance sheet (excluding that of fancy poultry breeders) which would show a profit of over £40 a year (\$200) and offered a £10 note to any one who could prove him wrong.

The fact, as he and many breeders of thousands of pheasants explained it, was that the moment the number of birds became too great for the owner to look after and hired help had to be procured the business began to go back. Nor was it generally realized how much ground and that ground of a suitable nature poultry require to ensure their doing well. On a heavy clay soil a hen and her brood will so foul a whole acre that it is useless to put poultry on to it for some time after.

But here with this light soil and all the experience of the Americans to help there seems little reason to doubt the success of the poultry man if he will bear two things in mind, the necessity for a minimum of ten acres for, say, 1000 head and next the breeding for stoutness of construction as well as for egg production. In the early part of last century when the Shorthorn was making prices that staggered the agricultural world and Bates & Booth were household words wherever a herd of cows existed of these two men the latter solved this question of breeding for stoutness of constitution and established strains of blood that have held their own ever since. His cattle responded to the most intense forcing, while the descendants of those of his rival failed to achieve this, and the blood consequently sank into obscurity.

Everything is forced to its utmost nowadays from racehorses to early pears, and the problem in front of all breeders is to obtain paying animals that will when breeding produce stock equally paying. It may even be found wise to relax the forcing and forego a proportion of the present profits, but assuredly in stock before everything comes stamina and ability to resist disease.

Mixed farming will do much to help in this direction. More land will be available, more green crops, for the chickens, skim milk and other by-products will be used up and with garden orchard, poultry yard and dairy the farmer of Vancouver Island should reap a good harvest from ever increasing markets around him.

CEREAL STATISTICS

The latest official estimate issued from Ottawa give the total production of cereals in

Canada, excluding British Columbia, as follows: Wheat, 202,997,000 bushels; barley, 43,579,000; oats, 384,774,000; corn for husking, 17,159,300. The increase in production in the last 10 years is put at 148,035,000 bushels of wheat, 187,049,000 bushels of oats, 21,711,000 bushels of barley, 664,000 of rye, and 12,360,000 bushels of flax. The acreage under wheat has risen from 4,068,328 acres in 1900 to 9,902,021 this year, that of barley from 765,273 to 1,291,287 acres, oats from 3,981,370 to 7,661,862 acres, flax from 21,202 acres to 1,090,615, while the acreage under rye has decreased from 156,352 to 133,053 acres. The above figures as to increase of production and acreage are exclusive of two districts in Saskatchewan and one in Nova Scotia.

The highest yield per acre for fall wheat is credited to Manitoba with 32.25 bushels; for oats to Alberta, with 49.70 bushels, and for flax to Manitoba, with 15.05 bushels. In the three Northwest provinces the heavy frosts on September 6 and 21 resulted in a general lowering of the grades of wheat.

Crop reports from other countries may be summarized as follows: United Kingdom: Wheat well over the average of the last 10 years, and owing to the exceptionally dry season so much harder than usual that some lots are stated to be fit for immediate milling, unmixed, and even secondary lots need only 25 per cent of Manitoba added as compared with 50 to 60 per cent of dry and glutinous imported wheat required in 1910. United States: The total yield of wheat is 655,516,000 bushels behind last year and the average of the last five years. The yield per acre has dropped to 12.6 bushels, as against the five-year average of 14.7.

Argentina has already exported 2,016,277 bushels of wheat, as against the total for 1910 of 1,898,081 bushels. Hungary reports a total yield of 130,978,000, compared with 187,732,000 bushels of corn last year, and Russian information indicates a poor crop both in quality and quantity. The world's crop of wheat is estimated to show an increase of 14,089,000 bushels. Denmark holds first place for wheat yield per acre with 44.76 bushels, and Belgium for oats with 64 bushels.

HOW NEW FRUITS CAN BE MADE BY CROSSING

(Continued From Last Sunday)

Mr. T. V. Munson describes a remarkably successful method of storing grape pollen: Gather flowers in midday when the dew has gone, and clip off the anthers. Place these in a new, very clean tin box, which is three-quarters filled. Set the box in a warm room where there are no draughts, but do not allow direct sunlight to fall on the anthers. Every half hour put the lid on the box and shake it violently. All the pollen should be out in two hours. Winnow out very gently all anthers and everything but the pollen; then set the pollen in a sunny room, but not in direct sunlight, for two hours longer. Close the box and paste a strip of paper all around the crack of the cover, making it air tight. Place the box in a dry room, where the temperature does not rise above 80 degrees or fall below 65 degrees. "Under these conditions," writes Mr. Munson, "grape pollen I have collected in Texas went to New York, was used there successfully three weeks later by Jacob Moore, and the remainder I used successfully in Texas one year later."

How to Apply Pollen

The simplest way, and the slowest, is to touch the stigma with a dehiscent anther. When the pistils are as large as they are in all our common tree fruits, the thumb or forefinger may be dipped in the pollen and then pressed upon the stigma. Luther Burbank does most of his pollinating in this way. Much pollen is wasted in thumb pollination, but the

method is rapid and efficient. A majority of people, however, prefer a small, pointed camel's-hair brush, having a handle about eight inches long. I carry pollen to the orchard in corked vials, one by three and a half inches. The vial is carried in the upper vest pocket for convenience.

When pollinating blossoms that have a single pistil (as the peach) it is well to rest the end of the pistil against the thumb nail of the left hand; this steadies the brush and focuses the eye upon the stigma. When pollinating several blossoms in a cluster (as the apple or pear), gather the three or four blossoms together and pollinate all at once; this saves both time and pollen. It pays to put on pollen until it can be plainly seen on the stigma. Brush pollination is somewhat clumsy and is certainly quite wasteful of pollen, but it is often the most practicable method. Professor C. P. Close places the pollen in a shallow glass dish, and dips the stigmas into the pollen.

What Kind of Sack to Use

A paper bag of thin, tough paper is needed. Manila sacks as used by grocers are employed almost exclusively, the two to six pound sizes most commonly; the four, five and six pound sizes being most serviceable for tree fruits. They should be large enough to loosely cover the flowers without cramping. A grade known as "Rawhide" has given especial satisfaction to the United States Department of Agriculture. The sack may be tied, wired or pinned upon the branch; being careful to gather the bottom edge closely around the branch.

Ordinarily they should be removed as soon as possible after danger from outside pollination has passed. If left upon the limb the foliage and fruit are more apt to become diseased, and plant lice are especially liable to do harm. As long as there is danger of a frost, however, leave the sacks on. I prefer to remove them immediately after the petals have dropped from the tree and to spray very thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture and an arsenite. Some workers find it an advantage to leave the bags on apple and pear crosses for three weeks, or until the first brood of codling moths has gone. If manila sacks are fastened on with the label wire, they may be merely torn open, not removed. The bags are best left on grapes until the fruit is ripe.

To prevent depredations by birds and to catch any fruits that drop prematurely, crossed fruits may be covered with mosquito netting sacks. This should not be done until the fruits approach maturity.

When pollination operations are conducted on a very large scale and complete accuracy is not absolutely necessary, it is sometimes expedient to dispense with sacks altogether. Professor N. E. Hansen writes: "I am getting away more and more from using sacks. I try to avoid removing the stamens, but apply the pollen early enough so there is no danger from self-fertilization."

The Percentage of Successes

This is extremely variable and depends upon many factors, including the skill of the worker; but the results of several men are interesting as indicating about what may be expected. Seven men of considerable experience place their average of successes in crossing fruit at 50, 50, 50, 45, 10, 10, and 2 per cent respectively, and their best results have been 100, 95, 84, 60, 50, 30, and 14 per cent respectively.

From 10,405 apple, pear and peach blossoms cross-pollinated at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1906, 1,946 fruits set, or a little over 17 per cent. This means that a tremendous amount of work must be done in the very short space of time when the trees are in blossom; and one is likely to see no results from most of it. There are bound to be many failures; occasionally there may be successes

of 90 to 100 per cent when only a few blossoms are pollinated. But pollination work, though more uncertain and often more discouraging than many other lines of experimental horticulture, has a fascination that of itself is fully as much reward to the horticulturist as the improved varieties that are frequently secured by this means.—S. W. Fletcher.

THE HOME GARDEN

With the advent of the bulb catalogues come thoughts of winter and how to brighten our homes in which so many hours will probably be spent. Having derived much interest and pleasure from this form of gardening myself, I hope a few words may be a help to others. No one with any love for flowers need be daunted, for by adhering to a few simple rules success is practically assured.

First, order with your bulbs the fertilized fibre, charcoal and oyster-shell, it is about 3s. 6d. the bushel, then proceed to fill any pots, basins, cups or glasses you may have; they may be glazed inside no hole at the bottom. The compost does not stain and cracks do not signify. Small earthenware milk basins, about 7 inches across and 5 inches or 6 inches deep, to be got in country towns for 2d. each, look charming with Daffodils; an old copper lustre jug minus handle which I planted with five Snake's Head (Fritillaria Meleagris) left little to be desired when "in blow," as the Warwickshire folk say. The depth of the jug lent itself well to Fritillaria, as they should be planted 5 inches deep. These flowers, being rather uncommon, usually evoke interest and speak of Oxford to all who know and love the water meadows there in which they flourish; the sight of them there is a never-to-be-forgotten joy of a true Nature lover. Plant large bulbs such as Hyacinths and Narcissus, half covered in fibre, smaller ones entirely covered about 1 inch or their own depth and Freesias rather deep. Plant firmly, pressing the compost well down. To attain even height in leaf and flower, plant the five, or any number bulbs you wish, of the same weight as much as possible. Having planted them keep watering once a week will usually be sufficient. When the fibre looks dry and on top it is a sign water is needed. When filling the bowls with compost leave half an inch from the rim free to allow of watering without making a mess.

Place the planted bulbs in a spare room in a dark corner, and when they are about three-quarters of an inch up above the fibre gradually bring them into more light, then sunlight. Beware of leaving them too near windows in times of sharp frost. I say spare room in the early stages merely to avoid dust and fires, as a warm room brings them up so fast, causing the foliage often to grow limp and the flowers poor and delicate. For those who have greenhouses with the damper air and more even temperature the case would, of course, be quite different.

Freesias, the sweetest of all winter flowers in perfume, give splendid results, but not unless they are carried into the greenhouses when about 4 inches high. To a beginner I advise, for Tulips, Artus, (red), Grisdelin (pale pink) and Canary Bird (yellow); Hyacinths Charles Dickens both pale pink and pale blue), Mary (dark blue), La Belle Blanchissime (white), and Yellow Hammer (yellow); Jonquils, sweet scented; Emperor and Queen of Spain Daffodils; any Crocus, Scillas and Grape Hyacinths do well. There are, of course, many others. All these I have proved for many years. Single Hyacinths thrive much better than double ones. Roman Hyacinths seldom fail, and give the quickest results in bloom, Snowdrops and Anemones do not force well, at least I have not been clever enough to succeed with them.

Acornus and Horse Chestnuts make delightful little forests planted in this way, and by a strength of imagination convert a winter dinner-table into a summer picnic.

Different sorts of bulbs; in one bowl are not suitable, as they never flower altogether. Hyacinths bloom from time of planting in from sixteen to twenty weeks, Tulips from twenty to twenty-four and Roman Hyacinths from twelve to fourteen, but often sooner than this.

Poultry Notes

Lay in the winter's supply of road dust or sifted coal ashes, as it will be needed for dust baths.

A hen will eat at least a bushel of corn a year if she can get it. Put aside that amount for each one, and see that each one gets her share.

Let dressed poultry of all kinds be cool clear through before offering it for sale. Limp poultry does not sell so well as that which is good and stiff.

Gather in the poultry that have been allowed to roost outdoors. The sooner they become accustomed to the house the better it will be for their health and improvement.

Secure a lot of leaves or other light material for use, during the cold weather, in making the hens exercise. Idle hens become mischievous and unhealthy stock.

When a hen is determined to sit, and "Tying, ducking a screaming 'shoo.' Fail with Speckle, and she sits it through." Just put thirteen fresh, fertile eggs under her, feed and water occasionally, and let her go at that. It saves wear and tear on the nerves, and she gets over it better and more quickly; and if she hatches anything you are that much ahead.—Farm Journal.

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Bureau Publishes Returns for All Incorporated Communities in This Province—Prince Rupert Included

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The census bureau published today the following figures for incorporated cities, towns and villages in British Columbia: Comox-Atlin—Cumberland City, 1,237; Prince Rupert, 4,154; Alberni, 831; Kootenay-Fernie, 1,287; Fort Steele, 278; Nelson City (exclusive of suburbs), 4,693; Rossland City, 2,327; Cranbrook, 2,585; Trail, 1,460; Stocan, 1,189; New Michel, 582; Old Mission, 1,510; Revelstoke, 3,010; Nakusp, 347; Golden, 932; Hoosier, 2,019.

Canadian Pacific Dividends
MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The directors of the Canadian Pacific railroad declared today a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the quarter which ended September 30, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, seven per cent net revenue and three per cent from interest on the proceeds of land sales and other extraneous assets.

Search for Jurors
Four Progress Made With Jury in McNamara Case—Mysterious Visitor From London

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13.—Six talesmen accepted as to cause and three sworn jurors were in the box at the close of today's session of the James E. McNamara trial. Five venirees have been exhausted and another order for forty more venirees will be drawn today and instructed to report tomorrow.

Death Blow to Boxing Game
BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 13.—The magistrate in the police court today ruled that the proposed contest between Owen Moran and Jim Driscoll for the light weight championship, would be a prize fight within the meaning of the law and therefore illegal. He bound Moran and Driscoll to keep the peace. This decision is regarded in sporting circles as practically equivalent to the death blow to boxing in England.

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LITTING FIRE
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STORM WAVES FROM THE WEST

Disturbance Which Carried Death and Destruction to Middle West Now Reaches Atlantic Coast

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The cold wave, with its attendant windstorm, which brought suffering and death to the middle west and lake states on Saturday and Sunday, moved east today and now is menacing the north Atlantic states.

The suffering in the cities has been intense, the poor being caught unprepared by the unprecedented drop in temperature. Six are dead in Chicago.

Museum of Art: \$500,000 to the Philharmonic society of New York; \$100,000 to Mr. Pulitzer's faithful valet, Jaber Dunningham; \$100,000 to be distributed by the executors among his personal secretaries, readers and companions, and certain editorial writers employed on the World; \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of Thomas Jefferson in New York city, and some minor bequests.

The capital stock of his two newspapers, the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, are left in trust for his sons and their male issue during the lives of the two younger sons. A codicil attached in 1908 divides these interests as follows: To Herbert Matho, youngest son, six tenths, to Ralph, two tenths, to Joseph, one tenth, and the remainder to be held for the benefit of the principal editors and managers of the newspapers, whom the trustees may regard as the most deserving and valuable.

CAPT. HACKETT RESIGNS PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 13.—Captain Hackett of the R. C. S. No. 12 is here awaiting from Ottawa the acceptance of his resignation as captain. The action is taken through no political move, it being understood to be a disagreement between himself and the agent of the department, Captain Robertson, at Victoria. He is ready and anxious to leave the Quadra here at once and turn over the ship to his successor.

Killed by Blast. PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 13.—At Mile Fort, four on the G.T.P. early this morning in cleaning out a blast hole at the big tunnel an explosion occurred, Charles Bunker being instantly killed and two others injured.

Fowler Gets New Start. EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 13.—Aviator Albert G. Fowler arrived here at 11:45 a.m. on his transcontinental flight, after a delay of eight days, stalled in the sand near Mastodon, N.M. Fowler established a new record in aviation to-day when he flew from the deck of a push car on the El Paso and South-western railway, narrowly averting a collision with a freight train by putting on his high speed clutch and just skimming the top of the cars. "I will be back Tuesday morning or Tuesday afternoon at the latest," the aviator said tonight. "I will fly to Fort Worth and Dallas and thence to New Orleans. From there I will try to go up the southern coast to New York."

Vessels Safe. DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—Local vessel men who have been watching for reports of accidents on Lake Superior, due to the storm of Saturday and Sunday, now believe that all steamers out will make their trips safely. Since Saturday noon, 21 boats have arrived and 18 have cleared. It is expected that several overdue here and at the Soo have sought shelter waiting for better weather.

Reports received from Fort William since Saturday afternoon indicate that boats are overdue there but vessel owners have expressed no fears for their safety.

Fishermen Suffer. ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 13.—Six members of the crew of the fishing tug, Eastern Star, which was wrecked 4 1/2 miles northeast of here last night, managed to get off the boat and waded and swam ashore. The other man, unable to swim, was taken off by lifesavers. All Sunday the crew endured the perils of lake Michigan without fire or food.

SEATTLE'S ANNIVERSARY

Founding of Seaside City Sixty Years Ago is Celebrated by Banquet by Chamber of Commerce

SEATTLE, Nov. 13.—Seattle was founded sixty years ago today by a party of emigrants from Portland, headed by the families of Arthur A. Denny, and David T. Denny, Tennesseans, the expedition coming direct from Oregon for the express purpose of establishing a city. They journeyed in settlement made by former Senators John L. Wilson, and Samuel H. Piles, Alden J. Blithen and others.

WATER NOTICE

I, Olander Joseph Garner, of Salt Spring Island, hereby give notice that I will, on the 15th day of December next, at eleven o'clock, apply to the Hon. Commissioner at his office at Victoria for a license to take and use the waters of the Peace River from Garner's creek, a tributary of Ford's creek, and to divert the same to the place where the water will be used. The water will be used for the purpose of irrigating the land in the Peace River district, into which settlers are being moved, and for the purpose of running sawmills, and for other purposes. It is the desire of the said Olander Joseph Garner, that the water be used for the purpose of irrigating the land in the Peace River district, into which settlers are being moved, and for the purpose of running sawmills, and for other purposes.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sidney Hotel, situate at Sidney, in the Province of British Columbia, in the Session 7-8, Edward 7, Chap. 167, intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company" and by the Act of Parliament of Canada passed in the Session 7-8, Edward 7, Chap. 171, intitled "An Act Respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company."

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for the continuation of the charter of the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company and for an extension of time for the commencement of construction and completion of the said lines of Railway authorized to be constructed by the Act of Parliament of Canada passed in the Session 7-8, Edward 7, Chap. 171, intitled "An Act Respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company."

MR. PULITZER'S WILL

Summs Bequeathed to Public Institutions and Private Individuals—School of Journalism

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The terms of the will of Joseph Pulitzer, which is to be filed for probate tomorrow, were made public today. Its conspicuous features are the ratification of the gift of \$1,000,000 to Columbia university for establishing a school of Journalism and also the ratification of an additional \$1,000,000 subject to certain conditions which if not complied with by Columbia before the amount is paid over, will result in the sum going to Harvard university, one half of it for a school of Journalism and one half for many unusual prizes and scholarships as set forth in the will.

MINERAL ACT—FORM 3.

Certificate of Improvements. WHEREAS, the following mineral claims are situated in the Quartzite Mining Division of Rupert District, and are owned by the following persons: OLE H. JACOBSON, Agent. Where located: On Kookahill Arm of Kyquoot Sound, west coast of Vancouver Island, B. C.

Take notice that John L. Harri, Free Miner's certificate No. 40113, agent for A. Monstet, Free Miner's certificate No. 40112, intend to apply for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 27 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. 1911.

LAND NOTICES

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST RANGE ONE. Take notice that James Monk of Astoria, occupation, merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Sec. 10, Twp. 21, R. 2, thence east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, east 40 chains, to the point of beginning, containing 320 acres, more or less. Dated Sept. 12, 1911.

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VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST RANGE ONE.

THEATRE OF WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

A timely article on a country little known but which is now much in the public eye appears in Travel and Exploration, a London Magazine, written by John Horne. It describes a visit to Tripoli as follows:—

Under the burning afternoon sun my flat-bottomed dhow lay with flapping sails almost motionless. Behind me the palms of the island of Djerba trembled in the hot blaze, and in front, away on the horizon, I could see the boat which was to take me to Tripoli—if I could catch her. Round Djerba the water is so shallow that steamers have to lie a good five miles from the shore. Slowly my Arab boatmen got out their clumsy oars, and began to row. "If Allah wills," they said, "we shall be in time." If not, it meant another week of idleness in the Island of Lotus Eaters—a prospect without its charms. However, on this occasion, further consumption of lotus flowers was not to be my fate; and at last, within hearing of the already rising anchor chain, I was handed on more to the company's dividends.

The island of Djerba lies on the coast of Northern Africa, on the Gulf of Gabes, and if anyone desires a true rest cure—the real, simple one—with the charms of the Garden of Eden, let him go to Djerba. But be warned! Lotus flowers grow there: it pains me to overthrow the time-honored legend, but the fact must be chronicled.

By steamer from Djerba to Tripoli is only one night along the coast, and when I went on deck next morning at sunrise, we were anchored about two hundred yards from shore, beside a line of dangerous-looking rocks, which just showed above the water. In the hands of any other nation, this reef would have been turned into an excellent harbor, but under Turkish rule it remains a serious menace to shipping, and in rough weather often forces steamers to pass without stopping at all. But the black rocks held my attention only a moment. Along the water's edge lay the most truly Eastern town I had ever seen. Before its snow-domes and spear-like minarets, Algiers, Tunis and even Constantinople paled and were nothing. Tripoli could not lay claim to the splendor of East and West, no blending of styles. It was the purity of line and the complete absence of European architecture, which made one feel that this, at last, was the Arab East.

Along the coast to the southeast stretched the oasis, framing the white town with its dark green; while in the centre, bathing its grey bastions in the sparkling water, stood an old Spanish fort, half in ruins, but still used as a prison and residence of the Pacha. The rest was a maze of white flat roofs, with here and there a splash of red where the domes of the bath houses fluttered in the sun.

The true Arab is of noble appearance at all times, so I conclude that the Tripolian boatmen cannot be of the purest blood. At any rate their villainy is indescribable. However, my choice was limited, and I surrendered at last to a gang of veritable cut-throats—descendants of famous pirates perhaps—and after ten minutes' agony in their leaking boat, found myself at the Custom house, the centre of a yellow multi-colored mob, my baggage in the hands of half a dozen ruffians—and no official of any sort in sight. I might have remained there indefinitely had not former experience helped me. In Turkey one must seek the source of power, and use the never-failing golden key for all closed doors. We consider the Turks unprogressive, almost barbarous in the sense of humor they leave us far behind. To see the stately official covered with orders and medals, whom at last I discovered in an inner sanctum, solemnly receive my francs, and with many salaams, pass my baggage into freedom, repaid a thousand times the discomfort of landing.

Outside, all Islam seemed crowded into the narrow picturesque streets. Turks in badly-fitted frock coats rubbed shoulders with Tunisian Bedouins, Arabs from Egypt and Syria, and even Soudanese, black as ebony, oily and shining, picked their way among the sleeping dogs and heaps of garbage. And the odour of it all! How I love the smell of the East! That subtle mixture of burning charcoal and spices, with kif, chunam, or coffee thrown in according to the shop one happens to be passing. Not exactly a pleasant odour in itself, but one feels that the East would be nothing without it.

About the so-called hotel I might write pages, but probably my readers would not thank me for a plethora of gruesome details. It suffices that it consisted of the usual Arab house, built round a courtyard, and was kept by a Maltese, a fact which speaks volumes to those who know the natives of that island. Now, one reason in particular had drawn me to Tripoli. About three days' journey along the coast to the east lie the ruins of Lebdis Magna, remains of the Roman occupation of Africa, almost as perfect as those of Tingad in Algeria, and hardly ever visited by Europeans. In the innocence of my heart I imagined that nothing would be simpler than to go there. But, alas! I had reckoned without my host. Nothing is simpler in Turkey. The Consul snook his head, and said he would do his best. The Pacha, to whom I next appealed, said nothing, but plied me with coffee and cigarettes, and did me the rare favor of a personally-conducted visit to the prison, even proposing to have a man bastinadoed for my special

edification! On my polite refusal of such an honor, he salaamed regretfully, and finally told me that nothing would be easier than to give the desired permission for my trip. Elated by my success, I rushed back to the Consul, only to learn that the real meaning of the Pacha's polite speech had been—a polite refusal. A direct "No" would have been against all rules of etiquette and beneath the dignity of an official of importance, and it was only on leaving Tripoli that I learned how I had been sacrificed in the cause of diplomatic intrigue.

As the Consular body and a few merchants are the only Europeans in Tripoli, it stands to reason that plotting and intrigue are the order of the day. I was most amused at hearing the secret intentions with which I was credited. Nobody could believe that a simple tourist would come to Tripoli without an arriere pensee. Each country imagines that its neighbor is preparing to "protect" the place in the more or less distant future. "After Morocco—Tripoli," say the wisecracks; and I can quite believe it. In spite of what has been said to the con-

well. The creaking of the rollers never ceases night or day, and as the wells are often entirely covered with bushes, the sound gives a strange impression of invisible workers laboring underground in the deserted oasis. On the south the desert touches the very walls of the town, extending away in arid grandeur over hundreds of miles of grey hills and valley. Under the terrible rays of the midday sun it seems an inferno of monotony and heat; but at sunset a very fairland of rose and purple takes the place of the palpitating grey. The desert is alive. A shep-

herd with his flock of goats from nowhere, wending his way slowly homeward. In the distance one hears the sound of approaching bells, and over the hillocks rises a long line of camels, moving slowly, majestically, every line of their blue and red trappings standing out sharply in the failing light. The curtains of the huge baskets in which the women travel have been thrown back, and one catches a glimpse of dark languorous eyes and pearly teeth before they are closed once more as the first palms are reached. The Arab rarely gives outward sign of the joy or sorrow he

feels. No quickening of pace, no word or cry, as the journey ends, after weeks—perhaps months—of danger. Allah has willed that they should arrive; that suffices. It is the admirable unattainable "Kismet" for which the hurrying European must sigh in vain.

As I turned towards the town in the gathering twilight, a large modern-looking building among the palms caught my attention. And on nearer inspection it turned out to be one of the large barracks which the Turks have built within the last few years. Now I knew that foreigners are not allowed even to approach any military post but my curiosity was aroused and I determined to get inside, if only for a moment. There was a large gateway in the middle of the long white wall, so I walked boldly towards it expecting every moment to be turned back or even be arrested. However, nothing of the sort occurred. To my astonishment not a soul was to be seen. Under the archway on one side a guard room, on the other a smaller one with a divan and table evidently for the officer on guard; and both were empty. Where were the soldiers? The great courtyard was deserted and presented no particular interest. A line of well-built stables told me that the place was a cavalry barracks—without men or horses. I retired as I had come, unmolested; but outside the gate the sound of hoofs coming from the direction of the town made me hesitate. A moment later an officer and four men galloped up and dismounted. The officer, a young man of about thirty, showed none of the shabbiness of the ordinary Turk. Not a speck of dust on the well-fitting dark blue uniform; not a stray or buckle out of place. I looked and wondered. But the men—what a contrast! No smartness here. Their clothes had been patched and repatched, till not a shred of the original uniform remained; only one wore what had once been boots. And still they are splendid soldiers, and because of their rags and unkempt appearance one is forced to admire them all the more. With the exception of a few important garrisons, the Turkish soldier hardly ever receives any pay. Each man gets two loaves of bread a day, and in order to have a few pence for their other needs, they generally sell one of them. At Tripoli I often saw them standing in rows in the market place, each with his basket of bread in front of him, doing business like the ordinary bakers. But to return to my story. The officer salaamed politely and remarked in excellent French that he must ask me not to remain where I was, as foreigners were not allowed to approach the barracks. For a moment I was about to comply with his request, but the situation seemed so amusing that, at all risks, I felt I must confide in him. So I replied that I had been so surprised to find the place deserted that I had already examined the whole of it. The quiet laugh that greeted this statement relieved my mind considerably. "Ah," he said, "what is the use of hiding the truth from you Europeans? You find out everything. These barracks were built for a thousand men, and I am here with only twenty." He went on to tell me that he had only been a few months in Tripoli, having been banished from Constantinople for some reason which he himself ignored. "Will you go back?" I asked. "Inch Allah" (if Allah wills), was the reply. "Nearly all of us are here for the same reason, and hardly anyone can hope to see the Bosphorus again." And I went on my way, wondering what unwritten pages of Turkish history these political undesirables could unfold—they dared.



It seems that some time before my arrival an English official had been trying to get permission to rejoin his post on Lake Chad by the direct way across the desert from Tripoli to the south, which would open up a new commercial route. Backed up by his government, he wished to be given an official recognition and escort; and naturally the Consul would not risk a refusal by pressing other claims at the time. In the end the official left with an imposing caravan, but my permission never came, and Lebdis Magna still awaits my camera.

trary, I found the natives friendly, and was never molested in any of my long walks in the town and oasis. The beauty of the latter must be seen to be understood. No running water exists in Tripoli and every drop for these eight square miles of palms and gardens has to be raised from the wells, or norias, which abound everywhere. The system is the ancient one, universal in the East, by which a mule or camel walks up and down an inclined plane, and raises the water in a goat skin, which empties itself into a wooden trough at the top of the

herd with his flock of goats from nowhere, wending his way slowly homeward. In the distance one hears the sound of approaching bells, and over the hillocks rises a long line of camels, moving slowly, majestically, every line of their blue and red trappings standing out sharply in the failing light. The curtains of the huge baskets in which the women travel have been thrown back, and one catches a glimpse of dark languorous eyes and pearly teeth before they are closed once more as the first palms are reached. The Arab rarely gives outward sign of the joy or sorrow he

A New Gospel Voice From Egypt

To the very limited field known in Biblical scholarship as the "Egyptian Gospels" has been added a new fragment by the Egyptian Exploration Fund party. This fragment is now presented in an English translation issued under the authority of Professors Grenfell and Hunt, and this portion of an uncanonical gospel may, says The Christian Herald, New York, "prove to be a very important addition to the early gospel literature." The passage we quote deals with a conversation between Jesus and a chief priest of the Pharisees, in which the Pharisee's words are turned back upon himself with self-conviction. It runs thus:

"Before he does wrong he makes all manner of subtle excuses. But give heed lest ye also suffer the same things as they; for the evil-doers among men receive their reward not among the living only, but also await punishment and much torment.

"And he took them and brought them into the very place of purification and was walking in the temple.

"And a certain Pharisee, a chief priest, whose name was Levi, met them and said to the Savior, 'Who gave thee leave to walk in this place of purification and to see these holy vessels, when thou hast not washed nor yet have thy disciples bathed their feet?' But defiled thou hast walked in this temple, which is a pure place, wherein no other man walks ex-

cept he has washed himself and changed his garments, neither does he venture to see these holy vessels."

"And the Savior straightway stood still with his disciples and answered him, 'Art thou then, being here in this temple, clean?'

"He said unto him, 'I am clean; for I washed in the pool of David, and having descended by one staircase I ascended by another, and I put on white and clean garments, and then I came and looked upon these holy vessels.'"

"The Savior answered and said unto him, 'Wo, ye blind, who see not. Thou hast washed in these running waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast night and day, and hast cleansed and wiped the outside stain, which also the flute girls anoint and wash; but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I and my disciples, who thou sayest have not bathed, have been dipped in the waters of eternal life; but wo unto thee...'

The Christian Herald proceeds with the recital of a few facts which tend to place the probable historical setting of this newly discovered work:

"In recent years many similar fragments have been found in North Africa which, though disconnected and incomplete, bear evidence of having belonged to what is known as the Egyptian version of the gospel. Clement of Alexandria mentions (about A.D. 200) a 'gos-

pel according to the Egyptians.' Origen also refers to the same gospel and so does Jerome, the latter adding that it contained various heresies. Epiphanius took the same view and wrote concerning the 'corrupt and preposterous sentiments' of certain parts of the gospel. In some immaterial points it contradicted the canonical writings.

"It is known that the Church in Egypt was founded in the second century, but this gospel (assuming it to be identical with that just discovered by Hunt and Grenfell) is believed to have antedated the actual foundation of the Church and to have been written very early in that century, before the formal introduction of Christianity into North Africa. Up to the present time, nothing has come to light among the fragmentary relics to show the attitude of this long-forgotten and repudiated gospel on the miracles and the resurrection. The first seeds of Christianity were sown in Egypt in apostolic times, and it is recorded by some ancient historians that Peter founded the Church of Alexandria and several other churches. Tradition says that Mark went to Egypt on a gospel mission. Long before the time of Christ, that country was a seat of philosophy, and when the new religion appeared, it quickly supplanted the old.

"Although the reports concerning the newly found 'gospel' do not state the language in which it was written, it was probably the Coptic—a compound of old Egyptian and Greek."

NAVY LEAGUE AT SALT SPRING

The first annual celebration of the Navy League at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring island, proved a most interesting evening. The stage and interior of the Mahon hall had been beautifully decorated by Mrs. Frank Scott and willing lady helpers. Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man will do his duty," was displayed in large letters, also the late Admiral Colomb's warning: "Keep the command of the sea as you value your national life, with it you can do anything, without it you will be speedily blotted out of the list of nations." The popular meeting by reading a letter from the head office which has been sent to every branch of the Navy League asking them to hold a celebration on Trafalgar Day. In a short but stirring speech he then touched on

the birth of the Canadian navy, the ties that bind the Dominions beyond the seas to the Motherland, etc. Major Barnes, R. M. A., in a lucid and entertaining manner then explained the aims and objects of the Navy League. He showed his audience what a Navy League could do, what the "Flotteverein" had done for Germany, and impressed on them that the Navy League was absolutely non-political. Mr. William Blakemore in his beautiful speech of an all too short thirty minutes dwelt on Nelson's character, his high ideals, his sense of duty. He held this character up for everyone to follow whether he be Navy Leaguer or not. Miss Mainbury, Mr. Corbett and Mr. George Halley rendered songs between the speeches and well deserved the accolades they all received. Mrs. Palmer and Messrs. Dean and Longdon gave pleasure to the audience by their instrumental pieces. The Rev. Mr. Dean

was elected president for the following year: E. A. Crofton honorary secretary, and working committee Messrs. J. Rogers, C. Layard, F. Scott and J. Maxwell.

The meeting closed with loud cheers for the president.

Friend—What was were your sensations in the wreck?

Victim—Just the same as in football. Three coaches pass-dover me, and then the doctors came.—Punch.

Pilgrim—If I come in will the dog bite me?

Mrs. Hawkins—We ain't no ways sure, mister. But the feller that let us take him on trial said he'd chaw up a tramp in less'n two minutes, but, land sakes, we ain't goin' to believe it till we see it done.—Chicago Daily News.

MISS SEAWELL'S UNCANNY STATUE

While visiting recently the Duke of Westminster at his London home Molly Elliott Seawell greatly admired a statue of Marie Antoinette, the work of Lord Ronald Gower, a well known amateur sculptor. So great was her enthusiasm that Lord Ronald offered to send her a miniature copy of the statue in terra cotta, saying at the time, "I have given away a number of these statuettes, but it is an extraordinary thing that every one has arrived with the head cut off. At first I thought it was due to bad packing on the part of the man who moulds the things, but he assured me that he took every pains."

"Tell him," cautioned Miss Seawell, "that mine is to go to America and that he should take extra precautions in the packing."

Some months after Miss Seawell's return to this country the statue arrived and was opened before her in the customs house. The figure was most carefully put up in cotton and every feature and finger and detail were perfect, but the head of Marie Antoinette was separated from the body.

"You say, prisoner at the bar, that you killed the deceased in self-defense?" said the judge.

"Yes, your honor," replied the prisoner, with dignity.

"State the nature of his attack upon you," said the magistrate.

"He had just returned from Italy, your honor," said the prisoner, "and when I asked him if he had any photographs in Rome and elsewhere he replied that he hadn't because the Italian police were enforcing the laws against Camorra feuds without mercy. It was just then that I shot him."

"What say you, gentlemen of the jury?" asked the judge, turning to the jury box.

"Not guilty," roared the jurors with one voice.

A Few Sample Coats in Black Velvets on Sale Today at \$39.75

And Important Sales of Blankets, Bedding, and Men's Clothing--Friday

French Hand-Made Underwear for Women

We are now showing a splendid assortment of handsome French Underwear, made entirely by hand. These are made from the finest of materials and are finished with real Torchon, Valenciennes laces and Irish crochet work, and the class of the work is all that can be desired. Although the price is a little higher than the good factory made garment, these are so distinctive and superior in every way that no woman who can afford the little extra will hesitate in making a purchase.

Corset Covers. These are made of fine nainsook, and are elaborately trimmed with German Valenciennes lace. Price, per garment, **\$4.50**

Corset Covers. These are made with deep yoke of real Torchon lace, and are finished with embroidery beading and ribbons. These are very elaborate garments and represent good value at, per garment, **\$7.50**

Chemise, made of fine nainsook, with yoke of Torchon lace and Swiss embroidery trimmed with beading and dainty satin ribbons. Price, per garment, **\$8.75**

Drawers. These are made of fine nainsook, narrow width and finished with Torchon insertion edged with embroidery beading and ribbon, and finished with in. Torchon lace. Per garment, **\$7.50**

Drawers, made of fine silk mull and finished with a 4in. band of German Valenciennes lace and Swiss embroidery, and edged with a pleated frill of German Valenciennes lace. Price, per garment, **\$11.75**

Night Gowns, made of fine mull and elaborately trimmed with hand embroidery and German Valenciennes lace insertion and satin ribbons. Per garment, **\$17.50**

Night Gowns, made in the slip-over style. The materials are fine nainsook, and the garment is made with a square yoke of real Torchon lace. Short sleeves finished with a 4in. band of Torchon lace. Price, per garment, **\$12.50**

Night Gowns, made of fine nainsook, with a dainty square yoke set with insertion of Irish crochet and trimmed with beading and satin ribbons. Price, per garment, **\$12.50**

There are many other styles to choose from. Ask to see them.—The First Floor.

Sample Coats in Black Velvet at \$39.75

There are only ten coats in this lot, all in black velvets, full length, well padded and lined throughout with high grade satin. There are no two alike, and are a few travellers' samples that we were fortunate in securing at our own price, otherwise we could not sell them at a price less than \$52, and some are worth \$60 or more. This offers a splendid opportunity to secure a very high grade, exclusive garment at a price that is unusually low, and is an offer that is possible only once in a long time. Special at **\$39.75**

Attractive Waterproof Coats for Women at \$22.50

With "Zambrene" garments there is none of that cold, clammy feeling you associate with rubberized fabrics. On the contrary, they keep you warm and are snug and dry inside. Further, they can be dried at a fire without injury to the fabric.

Almost any fabric can be "Zambrene" treated, so naturally you will expect to find tweed prominent, and you would be correct. They're here a-plenty in rough Harris tweed effects, also in smoother weaves almost bordering on a worsted. Come in greens, greys, browns, fawns and tans.

Every coat is full length, loose fitting, made with a Raglan sleeve, turned or strapped cuff and usually a collar that buttons close up to the neck. Excellent coats are marked at **\$22.50, \$25.00 and \$27.50.**

Felt Slippers for Men and Women

Women's All Felt Slippers, in black only, per pair, **25¢**

Colored Felt Slippers—These come in numerous styles and colors. All sizes, at per pair, **75¢**

Women's Zaeger Style Slippers, with turnover collar and felt or leather soles. Good values at, per pair, **75¢**

Children's Zaeger Style Slippers, with ankle straps. Per pair, **50¢**

Children's All Felt Slippers, in many colors. Per pair, **50¢**

Men's Zaeger Style Slippers, with felt and leather soles, all sizes, at per pair, **\$1.50**

Men's Felt Slippers—These have felt soles, are very warm and comfortable and come in colors red and blue. Per pair, **85¢**

Men's and Boys' Clothing Section--A Special Sale on Friday

These come in tweeds and fancy worsteds, in both single and double-breasted styles, colors greys, browns and green mixtures, also Bannockburn tweeds. Every suit is well tailored and will bear comparison with suits sold at a much higher price in the ordinary way. There are all sizes in this line, and you are sure of securing a bargain and a good fitting garment. Special, per suit, **\$12.50.**

MEN'S WORKING PANTS

These are made of strong tweeds, in dark shades of browns, greys and green mixtures, and broken stripes. All sizes at, per pair, **\$1.50.**

MEN'S CAPS AT 25¢

You can have your choice from a variety of Golf and Motor Caps, made of fancy tweeds. They are our regular 35c and 50c values, and will be sold on Friday at, each, **25¢.**

MEN'S HOUSE COATS AT \$5.75

This is a special showing of Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets, made of fine merino wools and fancy cloths, edged with cords, and have fancy cuffs. These are all high-grade goods, and may be had in a variety of colors at, per garment, on Friday, **\$5.75.**

BOYS' SUITS

These are Two-Piece Norfolk Suits, in single and double-breasted styles, made in a variety of materials. Among this lot there are some very good tweeds, in useful dark shades. The tailoring of these suits is of high quality, and we doubt whether you can equal them for quality even at a much higher price. Special for Friday, per suit, **\$2.75.**

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS

These are made of fine merino wools, and have just come to hand direct from one of the best English manufacturers. The colors are green, brown, cardinal and blues, and the sizes range from 1 to 6 years. Prices range from \$3.50 down to **\$2.25.**

BOYS' FANCY CAPS

We have just opened up a large shipment of Boys' Fancy Hats and Caps, all the latest in style and color. There are all sizes and a great variety of colors to choose from in this lot. Special on Friday, each, 75c, 65c and **50¢.**

BOYS' REGULATION TAMS

These are made of strong navy blue cloth and may be had in all sizes. Price, each \$1.00, 75c, 50c and **25¢.**

The Men's Furnishing Department Offers Special Inducements to Friday's Shoppers

Imported Silk Neckwear. There are about 300 dozen in this lot, and includes both rich, plain shades and fancy stripes in the four-in-hand styles, all full length and worth from 35c to 50c each. On sale Friday and Saturday, each **25¢**

Boys' Wool Mixture Sweaters. These are made with the idea of giving the longest possible service to the wearer. They come in the pull-over-the-head style, with high roll collar, in colors navy with a red striped collar, cardinal with white and grey with blue. These come in sizes to fit boys from 5 to 11 years old. Special for Friday's selling, **50¢**

Men's Underwear. These are heavy natural wool mixture Shirts and Drawers, and are appropriate garments for cold weather. There are 20 dozen only in this lot, including all sizes, and will be sold on Friday at, per garment, **50¢**

Boys' Sweaters. These garments are made of a heavy wool mixture and may be had in colors navy and red, also grey and blue, in all boys' sizes. It would be hard to find a better value than these in boys' clothing. Price **75¢**

Suit Cases--Values that May Interest You

A large and well selected shipment of Suit Cases have just arrived, and include many interesting items, marked at prices that should quickly make a clearance. See the window display on View Street for this line.

Leatherette Suit Cases—These are 24-inch suit cases in tan color only and are fitted with strong lock and side clasps. They are made on a steel frame and have corners well protected with leather. Special, **\$1.50**

Walrus Grained Suit Cases—These are made of strong leatherette in colors black and tan, have strong lock and side clasps, reinforced leather corners and are fitted with two outside straps. Size 24 inches. Price, **\$1.95**

Suit Cases, made of strong leatherette, in colors black and tan, with a walrus grain. These are fitted with a strong lock, side clasps, two outside straps and inside straps. These are a well made and serviceable case and is good value at, each **\$2.50**

Tan Leatherette Suit Cases—These are extra deep and are fitted with strong lock and side clasps, reinforced leather corners and straps inside. Size 24 inches at, each, **\$2.65**

Tan Leatherette Suit Cases, of a superior quality and fitted with outside and inside straps, strong locks and side clasps. Although the price is a little higher than some that we are now selling, the quality more than balances the difference and we consider that better values would be hard to find. Price \$4.75 and **\$4.50**

Women's Suit Cases—These are made of Japanese matting and are a very serviceable case. They are neatly lined with watered moire and are fitted with an inside pocket. The size is the useful 24 inch and they are extra good values at, each **\$2.50**

Blanket and Bedding Sale--Friday

NO BETTER VALUES THAN THESE--SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAYS

Children's Eiderdown Comforters, size 3ft. x 2ft. Regular value \$2.50. On sale Friday at, **\$1.50**

Children's Eiderdown Comforters, size 3ft. x 2½ft. Regular value \$5.75. On sale Friday at, each, **\$3.00**

Crib Blankets. These are made of good white wool. Size 45 x 63in. Per pair, **\$2.75**, and size 27 x 45, per pair, **\$2.00**

Crib Blankets, size 27 x 45in., made of a superior white wool. Per pair on Friday at, **\$3.75**

White Wool Blankets. There are about 100 pairs of these blankets, made of a good white wool, full size and very warm. Per pair, **\$3.50**

White Wool Blankets, made of a superior white wool, have a fine soft finish. At per pair, \$7.50, \$6.75, \$5.00 and **\$4.50**

Grey Wool Blankets, size 52 x 72in. Good value at, per pair, **\$3.25**

Grey Wool Blankets. These are a very superior quality and a large size. Per pair, \$4.75 and **\$4.00**

White Cotton Sheets, size 2 x 2½. Special per pair on Friday, **\$1.50**

Cotton Sheets, of a heavy quality at, per pair, \$3.00, \$2.75 and **\$2.50**

Pillow Cases, hemstitched, and may be had in all sizes at, per dozen, **\$3.00**

White Grecian Quilts at, each, \$1.75, \$1.65 and **\$1.50**

Comforters, wool-filled and good value at, each, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**

Comforters, wool-filled and covered with a good sateen, in a variety of Paisley patterns. Price, each, \$4.50 and **\$4.00**

Eiderdown Comforters. There are only a few in this special line, and will be cleared out on Friday at, each, **\$5.25**

Flannelette Sheets, in white and grey, at the following prices: 12-4 per pair **\$1.75**, 11-4 per pair **\$1.50** and 10-4 per pair, **\$1.25**

Bleached Sheetting. This is a good, even, very strong, and 2 yards wide. Per yard, 50c, 45c, 40c and **35¢**

White Turkish Towels at, each, 50c, 37½c and **25¢**

Huckaback Towels, either plain or hemstitched, at, each, 50c, 40c, 35c and **25¢**

White Turkish Toweling at, per yard, 30c, 25c and **15¢**

Women's Flannelette Underwear--Prices Below the Average

Underskirts, made of heavy grey flannelette, in all sizes. They are plain garments, finished with deep frill and represent 85c

Flannelette Skirts for Women, made of soft white flannelette and finished with a tucked flounce. Price, **65c**

Women's Gowns, made of heavy flannelette, in colors pink, blue and white. The yoke is neatly tucked and set with insertions. All sizes, price, **\$1.00**

Women's Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette, in O. S. Special, **\$1.25**

Women's Gowns, made of heavy white flannelette, with handsomely embroidered yoke. Price, **\$1.75**

Underskirts, made of good quality flannelette, with a soft finish. Colors pink, blue and white. All made with deep flounce, in sizes 30, 32 and 34. Price, per garment, 85c and **\$1.00**

Night Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette, large sizes. Price, **\$1.75**

Women's Drawers, in white and pink flannelette of fine quality, and finished with frill of same. Price, **50c**

Women's Drawers, of soft white flannelette and finished with frill of embroidery. Price, **65c**

Women's Drawers, made of heavy flannelette. Extra O. S. 75c

Linen Department Specials Today

Table Damask, 72 in. wide, at per yard, 75c, 66 in., 50c, 54 in. **35¢**

John Brown Table Linen, in floral and set designs. Per yard, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Unbleached Table Linens, 54 in. wide, per yard 35c, 66 in. 50c, 72 in. **75c**

Damask Table Cloths, in an assortment of designs and patterns. Sizes 2x2. Special, each, **\$1.00**

Damask Table Cloths, size 2x2½. Price, each, **\$1.25**

Damask Table Cloths, size 2x2½, extra quality. Price, each, **\$1.75**

Table Napkins, size 22x22 in. per doz. \$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Linen Huckaback Toweling, suitable for guest towels, in rose, shamrock and thistle designs, 25 in. wide. Per yard, **75c**

Friday is Remnant Day in the Carpet and House Furnishing Department

Brass Extension Rods. These are suitable for long or short curtains, and are all complete with brackets and ends. They are 3/16 in. diameter and extend to 54in., and no better quality could be desired at, each, **10¢**

Remnants of Fancy Curtaining. All the latest materials are included in this lot, and the prices are as low as it is possible to place them. There are Tapestries, Cretonnes, Madras Muslins, Fancy Muslins, in a variety of patterns, Plain and Printed Serims and Printed Sateens. See the window displays to get a good idea of the savings you can effect.

Inlaid and Printed Linoleum Remnants. In this line there are almost all classes of designs and colors in both printed and inlaid linoleums, that must be cleared out on Friday. All will be sold without reserve on Friday at, per yard, **25¢**

Hearth Rugs. These are a heavy reversible Chenille rug, finished at the ends with heavy knotted fringe. Size 27 x 54in. Special for Friday's selling, each, **\$1.25**

Beads, Hat Pins and Other Fancy Goods at Moderate Prices

At the fancy goods department on the main floor you will find a large and interesting stock of novelties, including all the latest and most popular. All kinds of fancy leather goods are included as well as a choice selection of enamel goods and head- all marked at popular prices.

Necklaces, in blue and white or plain white, at each, **50¢**

Coral Links, good values at, each, **15¢**

Beads, in colors pink, mauve, green, orange and cream, at per string, **25¢**

Daisy Chains, in colors blue and white, and pink and white, at each, **25¢**

Beauty Pins, in a great variety of styles and colors, from 75c down to, **15¢**

Thistle Hat Pins, a reliable quality, at each, **35¢**

Brilliant Hat Pins—In this line we have a good selection for you to choose from, at prices ranging from \$1.50 down to **75c**

Jet Beauty Pins, in a variety of shapes and sizes, at from \$1.75 each, down to, each, **75c**

Children's Bracelets, in a choice variety and a good quality of silver plated goods. Prices from \$2.50 down to, each, **\$1.00**

Hat Bands, set with brilliants, in a great variety of styles. There are too many to attempt to describe and they range in price from \$6.50 down to, each, **75c**

Tie Pins, set with brilliants, at each \$1.00, 75c and **50¢**

Fancy Combs—You should have no difficulty in selecting something that will please you in this line. There are so many styles to choose from and the prices should please you. From \$5.00 down to **\$1.50**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

VOL. L., NO. 510

PAY OF MILITARY TO BE INCREASED

Allowance on Service to be One Dollar a Day

INVESTIGATION OF FARMERS' BANK

Question of Subsidy for Narrows Bridge by Ministers--Revised

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—The government will raise the pay for men from 50c to \$1.00 a day. It is understood that the government has decided to issue a loan to enquire into the Farmers' bank.

William McNell, vice the Y. W. and Y. rally, interview today with the Hon. Minister of Finance and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and applied for a subsidy across the second bridge developed in the discussion. It is unlikely that a subsidy would be provided at this time. On this account, McNell has never really been approached for a subsidy. McNell to visit Vancouver this summer.

BEER IN CANADA

Sumner Recommended Officers at Conference

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The militia conference have recommended some of the lighter in military camps. The cause of a "to circles."

"I never dreamed of mending being made," Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of the Dominion W. Temperance Union, said most retrograde as think the minister of sider such a proposal has never really been considered until the time to go back again, or never do, and if such is put through, we will then to Ottawa."

Rev. H. Spense, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, said Hughes has declared of liquor in connection with the recommendation any weight.

Earthquake

LAWRENCE, Kan. earth shock was registered at the Utah here today. The magnitude was 4.5 at 1:34 a.m. and lasted for 10 seconds.

RATE CASE

Spokane Shippers to Ask Authorities to Lower Commerce

SPOKANE, Wash. shippers today department of justice state Commerce Commission to the supreme court of the state of Idaho to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the traffic committee Merchants' association of Spokane shippers the highest judicial nation.

The department of justice sent to H. M. Stephens, secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, a copy of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the Spokane rate case. Stephens, with the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the traffic committee Merchants' association of Spokane shippers, are making motions to a court to have the case re-considered. The case is now in the hands of the court.

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