

DEVELOPMENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Attorney-General Bowser's Intimation to Vancouver Conservative Meeting in Regard to Railway Programme

MEANS PROGRESS FOR WHOLE PROVINCE

Contracts May be Signed Within Ten Days and Pronouncement Made by Premier in a Fortnight's Time

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30.—Unquestionably the most enthusiastic meeting which has taken place in Vancouver for a long time was that held tonight at the Dominion hall, when the annual convention of the Vancouver Conservative association brought together an attendance which filled the hall. Testimony to the united strength of the party, the untiring zeal of its delegates and members, it was also the occasion for important pronouncements on the part of Hon. W. J. Bowser, the attorney-general, regarding weighty matters bound up with the progress and still greater advancement both of the city and of the province.

In the course of a lengthy speech, in which he mentioned that he had always made it a point of attending these annual meetings, although life was strenuous at Victoria during the time of the session, the attorney-general stated that important developments may shortly be looked for regarding the railway policy of the government. Within ten days, said Mr. Bowser, contracts would probably be signed, having a large bearing on the railway development of the city, the Island of Vancouver and the whole of the province, and he expected that in a fortnight's time Hon. Mr. McBride would most likely be in a position to make a pronouncement as to what would be done.

The intimation thrown out was that communication between the north and south in the way of opening up the fertile valleys would be found to have been given special attention in the interests of the farmers and for the general benefit of the province.

Thinks Mr. Roosevelt Would Accept

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state in 1902, and now U. S. Commissioner to the Tokio exposition, arrived in this city today after a tour of this country. While he admitted that he had been inquiring into the political situation, he denied that it was at the behest of any aspirant for the presidential nomination. He expressed the belief that Col. Roosevelt would accept the nomination if it were tendered to him.

CHURCH LAW UPHOLD

Montreal Judge Pronounces Marriage Invalid Because of Ecclesiastical Decree

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—Another marriage annulment case was brought to a close last evening in the practice court, the judgment rendered by Justice Bruneau giving civil effect to an ecclesiastical decree of the Roman Catholic church declaring the marriage of Dame Marie Anne Blain to Francois Blain non-existent. The main basis of the pronouncement was the existence of a "direment impediment" to marriage in the first instance, such impediment having the effect of invalidating the marriage from its inception. In this case the woman sought to have the marriage declared void by the civil as well as ecclesiastical pronouncement. She claimed that she was married in 1903 but that the contracting parties were of the third degree of consanguinity in a collateral line, such relationship constituting "direment impediment" to a valid marriage unless due and valid dispensation had previously been obtained from the church, the contracting parties being both Roman Catholics and subject to the restrictions of that church. Justice Bruneau in his pronouncement points out the recognition by the Quebec civil law of impediments to marriage laid down by the Roman Catholic church for the guidance of its members. He also emphasizes the fact that under the law of their church their marriage was invalid although dispensation or made any attempt to have their marriage rendered valid. The evidence showed that the marriage had been an unhappy one.

TOMMY BURNS THINKS HE CAN COME BACK

States at Honolulu That He Will Meet Jack Johnson at His Own Terms

HONOLULU, Jan. 31.—Tommy Burns, who arrived here today from Australia en route to San Francisco announced that he is ready to meet Jack Johnson on his own terms. Having recovered from an injury to his knee, sustained in a lacrosse game a few months ago, Burns went to Australia several months ago with Jack Johnson and has been training carefully for full recovery of the wrenched knee.

RETURNS FROM ROME

Cardinal O'Connell Arrives in Boston and Delivers Message of Pope Pius to American People

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Bringing expressions of papal affection and love for the American people, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, His Eminence William, Cardinal O'Connell, returned from Rome today as the first prince of the church ever resident in New England.

Despite severe weather conditions, more than a hundred thousand persons lined the streets to welcome him, and he was escorted by a procession of many Catholic societies to his home in Back Bay district.

When the steamer Canopic, which brought him back, passed her way to the station headed by Bishop Anderson of Boston, the mayor, and E. V. Curtis, collector of the port, boarded the steamer and extended the first greetings. It was in reply to the mayor that the Cardinal made known the feeling of the Pope toward America. To the people in this country, the cardinal said, the Roman pontiff looked for consolation, and for them he had such regard that he considered that there were many non-Catholics here who were better than some Catholics in Europe.

Toronto's Sunday

TORONTO, Jan. 31.—Three thousand citizens gathered in Massey Hall tonight and passed resolutions demanding that the city council rescind the law prohibiting tobogganing in the city parks on Sunday.

WHITE LABOR ONLY FOR B. C.

Premier McBride, Addressing Fruit Growers in Annual Convention Reiterates His Stand Against Orientals

The annual convention of the B. C. Fruit Growers' association, the last of the functions to be held this year under the auspices of the British Columbia department of agriculture, closed last night after a two days' session in the course of which much important business was transacted in relation to the advancement of the industry in the province. Yesterday's session was noteworthy on account of an encouraging address from Premier McBride emphasizing his belief in preserving the province for white labor, and an equally pleasing discourse from the Hon. Price Ellison, the minister of agriculture. In his address the premier complimented the growers upon the status which the youthful industry had already attained in the province and indicated that it would be the continued policy of the provincial government to do everything possible to further advance the interests of the growers so far as was consistent with the good government of the province for the other lines of industry. The sessions of the convention were marked by a unanimity of purpose and harmony of ideas, and when the adjournment was called last evening every delegate left the room loaded down with a list of the works that had been dealt with or that would be dealt with in the coming year, either by the government or the directorate of the association in conjunction with the department.

The premier, after complimenting the association upon the excellent showing it was able to make and the great work that had been accomplished by another member of the organization, the Hon. Price Ellison, the minister of agriculture, congratulated you—it is more or less of a personal character—and it lies in the fact that one of your members has been appointed minister of agriculture for the Dominion. Another cause is that in the provincial legislature you have another member of your association in the person of Hon. Price Ellison, the minister of agriculture for the province.

Mate Friend at Court

"Now, if there is anything at all in having a friend at court I think you must certainly have it. That is entirely without reflection on former gentlemen who may have held these positions in the past or who may hold them in the future. If there is anything at all that should come from the Dominion authorities in the way of implementing the industry of fruit growing in this province you should not have to look for it in vain. We know that Mr. Martin Burrell is a practical man of large experience and we also know that his sympathy is with the fruit growers in this province. He is well known not only in the province here but as well, too, in the province of Ontario, and I think that in his selection for the post of minister of agriculture Mr. Borden has unquestionably, of all men, got the one man who is able to take up things in a fashion that must be most commendable to all the interests of agriculture throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada. While I am on this strain, though it is not my intention to inject anything of a political character into these proceedings—far be it from me to attempt such a thing—but I only feel, gentlemen, from my own experience regarding Sunday's disturbances were all adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. PETTIPIECE OUT ON BAIL

Police Authorities Informed That Many Members of Organization will Shortly Gather in the City

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 31.—That the Industrial Workers of the World have planned to make this city the base of their operations is apparent from information which has reached the police authorities to the effect that hundreds of members of that organization in Prince Rupert and other towns of British Columbia, notably in the Fraser valley, where there are many employed on railway construction work, are heading for Vancouver. The police expect, however, that the prison camp to be established on the outskirts of the city will be sufficient to accommodate all the prisoners that they may choose to make.

Today the preliminary hearing of the case of R. Farm Pettipiece, charged with taking part in an unlawful assembly at the Powell street grounds last Sunday, was finished, and it was understood that tomorrow morning he will be committed for trial. He was not committed this morning on the request of his counsel, who stated that he would not be able to appear before Judge McInnes to arrange bail this afternoon, and if the case were formally committed this morning he would have to stay in jail until tomorrow.

As it is, his case in the police court is now adjourned, and he is out on \$1000 bail to insure his appearance. City Prosecutor Kennedy suggested that in view of the evidence which had been heard that the ball should be more substantial, but Magistrate Shaw remarked that he had no misgivings that the accused would not appear whenever he was called. The other cases arising out of Sunday's disturbances were all adjourned until tomorrow.

(Continued on Page Five)

HANDSOME GIFT TO G. T. PACIFIC

Country Called Upon to Pay Company Ten Millions in Cash Because of Loosely Drawn Agreement

LATE GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS METHODS

Liberals Planning to Make Political Use of Ne Temere Decree—Members Favor Early Prorogation

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Hon. Mr. White is giving notice of a resolution to authorize the payment of such sums as may be sufficient to discharge obligations of His Majesty the King, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, under the provisions of paragraph five of schedule chap. 24, of the statutes of 1904. This is in accordance with the interpretation of these provisions by the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company.

Behind these formal phrases is hidden the straight gift of about ten millions in cash made to the Grand Trunk Pacific by the Laurier government through the obscure wording of the revised agreement with the railway company.

The original agreement of 1903 provided that the government should give a guarantee of bonds of the railway company. These bonds were to be for three-quarters of the cost of the practical section, but not to exceed \$13,000,000, and three-quarters of the cost of the mountain section, whatever that might be.

The bonds were to be for the face value of these sums. In 1904 this agreement was modified and the word "guarantee" was substituted, which Mr. Fielding put through, obliging the government, first, to guarantee the bonds; second, in addition to pay the cash difference between the par value of the bonds and the sum which they realize on the money market.

All these will be about seventy millions of these bonds. They were issued at first at 94 and of late have realized only about 90.

Their average price has been about 85 or 86, so that the deficiency will be about ten millions. Of this sum between four and five millions is due at once, the remainder falling due later. The late government tried to argue that the amended agreement meant that sufficient bonds must be issued to obtain face value of these sums.

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HONOLULU STORY

Report That Great Britain is Preparing to Fortify Fanning Island and Establish Coaling Station

HONOLULU, Jan. 31.—Confirmation of the report that Great Britain was preparing to fortify Fanning island and to maintain a coaling station there was received here today in a dispatch from Honolulu, which said that the steamship Makura had just landed a number of big guns on the island.

SEATTLE, Jan. 31.—Reports from Honolulu that the steamer Makura has landed big guns on Fanning island, in the south seas, indicate that the British government is carrying out a programme announced last November when a syndicate of British capitalists took over the island. At that time it was said that syndicate planned to establish a coaling station there for the use of merchant and naval vessels, it being considered that the islands would prove of great strategic value after the opening of the Panama canal.

Prominent Nova Scotian Dead

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 31.—Hon. F. B. Pearson, proprietor of the Halifax Chronicle, died tonight after two months' illness. He was born in this province 55 years ago. He was one of the greatest industrial promoters of Canada, having been the prime mover in the organization of both the Dominion Coal and the Dominion Iron and Steel companies, also promoting the Halifax Tramways and assisting in founding a score of traction and power companies in the West Indies, Mexico and South America. Until a year ago he was a member of the Nova Scotia government.

ALASKA SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Severe Shocks Reported from Various Points in Territory—Continuation of Warm Weather Reported

VALDEZ, Alaska, Jan. 31.—A violent earthquake shock was felt at 10:12 o'clock this morning, continuing fifty seconds. The movement was from northeast to southwest, with an oscillation through an arc of six degrees. The earthquake was the severest ever experienced here, although it did not, like the shock of last year, sever the cable. Nine minor tremors of brief duration followed the first shock. Valdez has only two-story wooden buildings, and no damage was done here. Word has not been received concerning the effect upon the glaciers and the mountains.

Since noon three more shocks have been felt here, the first at 12:55 and the others at intervals of about an hour. The first afternoon shock was of ten seconds duration, and was strong, although not so violent as the one felt this morning. The others were slight.

The tremor this morning was of sufficient violence to shake goods off the shelves in the stores and stop clocks in all parts of the town. The steamship Alameda, which was due here from Seward at 11 o'clock last night, arrived this afternoon. Her officers report that she was delayed by thick weather and earthquake conditions.

Let Far Island

CORDOVA, Alaska, Jan. 31.—Heavy earthquake shocks were felt today throughout all of southwestern Alaska and far into the interior. The tremors were felt on the coast as far west as Seward, Fairbanks, 325 miles inland, reports that it was severe in the Tanana valley.

Four shocks were felt in Cordova, the first and most severe coming at 11:12 o'clock this morning. Three lighter shocks followed at intervals of about an hour. The first shock lasted ten seconds and caused buildings to sway. Everyone rushed into the street for safety, but no damage was done.

A wireless message from St. Paul island says all are well on the Pribilof islands. Two weeks ago communication with the island was lost, and it was feared there had been a severe earthquake there, but the message says a severe gale wrecked the aerial at that time and the damage had been repaired.

The warm weather which Alaskans attribute to the reported change in the course of the Japan current, continues throughout this section of Alaska. Heavy rains are falling in the foot hills, an unprecedented condition for this time of the year.

The glaciers in the Copper River district groaned and cracked ominously during the earthquake. Reports received tonight from points along the line of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad say the Sheridan, Miles and Childs glaciers gave off a sound resembling the booming of cannon as the ice ground and cracked.

The terrific cannoning was heard twelve miles away. At Flag Point the rumbling of Sheridan Glacier was heard thirty minutes after the first severe shock subsided.

The crevasses in the glaciers are filled with snow, and it is impossible to ascertain whether the glaciers moved forward.

It is believed, however, that the shock has set the ice that when (Continued on Page Three)

YUAN SHI KAI FOR PRESIDENT

Latest Version of Proposals Made by the Chinese Revolutionaries to the Government at Peking

PREMIER SECURES LOYAL TROOPS

Report that Edict of Abdication Has Been Signed—Japanese Force Sent to Protect People in Mukden

PEKING, Jan. 31.—According to Chinese despatches the revolutionaries proposed that Yuan Shi Kai be president of the republic, Sun Yat Sen, vice-president, Gung Hao Yi premier, and Li Yuan Heng, minister of war. That he may be able to maintain order before the abdication of the throne is announced, Yuan Shi Kai is bringing troops into Peking, where there are now 11,000 at his disposal.

The imperial foreign board announces that the express dower informed the members of the cabinet at their meeting in the palace today that the throne had decided on a solution of the situation which would insure peace. His instructed the ministers to arrange accordingly.

Japanese at Mukden

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—A Mukden despatch says that in consequence of the arrest of several Japanese suspected of being revolutionary propagandists, a detachment of Japanese troops has arrived there to protect Japanese residents.

Thirty-seven revolutionary suspects were executed in Mukden on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Money for Repatriation

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31.—Under the auspices of the republican government a contract has been signed under which Japanese financiers will supply capital to the Han Yang iron works. A condition of this arrangement is that the company subsequently shall lend five million taels (\$3,500,000) to the Nanking government.

Abdication Edict

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The edict of abdication of the throne has been signed, according to a message received from Tien Tsin.

The court will not leave Peking for a month as the Manchu troops for the garrison threaten to shoot the royal family and the princes if they attempt to leave the capital.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS

Baptist Union Adopts Report Presented by Budget Committee—Shares of Different Provinces

VANCOUVER, Jan. 31.—The Baptist Union finished its protracted deliberations this afternoon, by passing the budget presented by the budget committee. Some discussion arose as to the method of apportioning the sums raised in the west for home missions, and the difficulty of planning a budget this year was emphasized, owing to the greater possibilities and requirements of the west.

Rev. J. N. Maclean, of Manitoba, proposed that the disbursement be limited to the actual receipts of the year. Rev. W. P. Reekie felt that the budget committee should make allowances in its apportionment among the provinces for the loyalty of each province, and thus local enthusiasm might be appealed to in deciding to apportion fifty percent of the sum raised by each province to the debt all over the home mission field.

Rev. Mr. Eastbrook took the same view. He was certain they might reckon on another \$10,000 before they got to the limit of the generosity of British Columbia.

Rev. A. A. Macleod stood by foreign missions, and promised that with the co-operation of the pastors he would alone guarantee \$15,000.

The total expenditure accounted for is \$97,150. Of this sum \$61,000 is apportioned to home missions; \$11,300 to foreign missions; \$6,000 to administration; \$12,500 to publication; \$11,920 to education and \$5,730 to debt interest, etc.

Rev. Mr. Lowen moved a resolution that at the next annual meeting the union dissolve as an administrative body (Continued on Page Two)

SAIL FROM BRISTOL

Guano and Canadian Northern Steamship Lines to Be Operated in Alliance

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—A cable message was received from London today, which reads: "There is a report, which is regarded as authoritative, that the Guano and Canadian Northern companies will work together from Bristol." Enquiries at the Montreal offices of the two companies establish the fact that the cable report is substantially true, though not yet officially confirmed.

It would appear, therefore, that the Guano boats will soon be leaving Bristol on dates arranged with the Canadian Northern instead of making Southampton and London their home ports, as at present.

Found Guilty of Murder

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Allison M. McFarland, on trial for the murder of his wife by cyanide poisoning, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree shortly before midnight tonight.

Baseball Player Ill

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—James Doyle of this city, third baseman of the Chicago Nationals, who was operated upon for appendicitis on Monday, is reported in a critical condition tonight.

Accused of Postoffice Robbery

MOBERLY, Mo., Jan. 31.—John Thomas, wanted for the robbery of a postoffice at Portland, Oregon, was arrested here today. He is being held for the arrival of a postoffice inspector from Portland.

MEXICAN CITY IN REBEL HANDS

Juarez Garrison Rises in Revolt and Shouts for Zapata—Many Shots Fired but No One Killed

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 31.—The garrison at El Paso's Mexican neighbor across the river, rose in revolt at 8:30 o'clock tonight and in half an hour were in possession of the city. Looting and shooting prevailed for hours.

The commander of the garrison was thrown into prison and the chief of police locked in with him, while previous prisoners were released.

American residents in Juarez and many Mexican officials and citizens fled to the American side. Two Americans, Frank Rubin and Fred L. Levey, employed in a gambling resort devoted to the favorite Mexican game of keno, were wounded when the building in which the game was in progress, was riddled with bullets.

Other gambling houses were fired upon. A passenger train about to depart over the Mexican Central for Chihuahua and the City of Mexico was detained by the insurgents. Four troops of cavalry from Fort Bliss were rushed to the banks of the Rio Grande to protect citizens and preserve neutrality. Guards were stationed on the streets, the railroad bridges and the two traffic bridges. Refugees were assisted across the bridges and the fordable places along the river.

The fleeing refugees, in a high state of excitement and alarm, brought wild rumors into El Paso. It was reported that 20 persons had been killed, but tonight, when the shooting and looting had practically subsided, reporters who searched the town, were unable to confirm these reports. They brought back word that none had been slain.

It is reported that troops were being embarked at Chihuahua for Juarez. The trip ordinarily requires seven hours. Upon hearing this the mutineers declared that they would fight the "invaders."

Their voices rang with cries of "Down with Madero" and "Viva Zapata." The latter, Emiliano Zapata, was a leader of the rebellion in the south against Diaz while Madero was fighting in the north. He was dissatisfied with the treatment he received, and gradually the insurgents of the former insurrecto army and other lawless elements gathered to his banner.

They have engaged government troops and rurales in guerilla skirmishes several times.

The revolt at Juarez is regarded as the most serious which has occurred since Madero was inaugurated president.

Colonel Augustin Estrada, commander of the garrison, and Senor Gallo, chief of police, were taken completely by surprise.

SOUTH RENFREW VACANT SEAT

Opposition's Attempt to Make Capital Out of Delay in Issuing Writ Meets With Very Poor Success

PREMIER RETORTS WITH MUCH EFFECT

Cites Cases of Elections Being Delayed for Long Terms by Laurier Government—Request of Vessel Men

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The Liberals this afternoon made an attack upon the government for not issuing the writ in South Renfrew, and ran up against a counter attack from Premier Borden so effective that they dropped the debate rather suddenly. The way was thus opened for some real work, and two Conservatives occupied the rest of the afternoon in advocating reforms in the postal telegraph and telephone service of the country.

A. H. Clarke moved the adjournment in order to criticize the delay in issuing the writs. He declared that the riding had been left unrepresented since December 7 and that such delay was a violation of the spirit and probably the letter of the law. He also assailed the argument that the state of the voters' lists made delay advisable, saying that there always are lists in Ontario and that an old one could be used.

Mr. Borden described Mr. Clarke's speech as a notable example of excellent fooling, and went on to give a list of 19 cases where the Laurier government had kept its constituencies open for periods ranging from 111 to 224 days. He also recalled the North Renfrew case, where that constituency had been kept by the Ross government of Ontario unrepresented for nearly 10 months.

Mr. Clarke pleaded that in the North Renfrew case the Ontario government had been in the "days of mortification." "The late government" was "not moribund when some of these cases occurred," replied Mr. Borden. After dwelling on this and pointing out that though Mr. Clarke said that Mr. Low had resigned on December 7, the records showed that he had drawn his sessional indemnity up to December 31. Mr. Borden explained that the government had intended to delay the election till fresh lists could be procured, but mistakes in one of the lists had been discovered which would render this plan impracticable, so that the election probably will be held fairly early.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier accused Mr. Borden of resorting to the tu quoque argument. He went on to argue that the election should be expedited because Mr. Low had resigned to allow Mr. Graham to enter parliament.

"Did you help Mr. Foster in 1902?" Mr. Borden asked. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that no one had resigned to allow Mr. Foster in.

After speaking by Dr. Reid and Mr. Carvell the debate terminated, the motion to adjourn being declared lost on division.

Mr. Blain moved that postoffices be required to have telephone communication when in districts provided with telephones. The speaker held that it was out of order for a private member to move a resolution of this character.

J. E. Armstrong then moved his resolution for a commission to investigate the nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, wireless telegraphs and cables and postal conditions generally. He had not finished his speech when the house arose.

Waterways Commission

The members of the Canadian section of the international waterways commission, who left for Washington today, are to be the guests of President Taft at a dinner at the White House. The commission at the coming conference will finally approve of the procedure which is to govern future sitings. The draft rules, are, of course, of a confidential nature, but it is understood that a decision has been reached providing for two regular meetings annually, one in the spring and one in the fall, one to be held in Ottawa and one in Washington. In addition to these meetings there will be special sitings from time to time at different places as occasion may arise. The two sections of the commission appear to have reached a reasonably clear and definite understanding as to the status of the tribunal. The commission will not sit as a court, and will not be governed by the rules of legal procedure. The United States commissioners, it is understood, were inclined to favor the idea of a court, but further discussion of the question disclosed difficulties which the commission as a body established under treaty does not want to encounter.

Asking the removal of what is claimed to be unjust discrimination against Canadian vessels, a delegation of shipping men conferred with the board of steamboat inspection. At present a double inspection of boilers on cargo vessels is necessary. One is Lloyd's, the other by the Canadian government. A British steamer, however, may come in (Continued on Page Two)

Vessel Men's Request

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MARTIAL LAW FOR LISBON

Disorders Growing Out of General Strike Cause Government to Order Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees

LISBON, Jan. 30.—Owing to the grave situation caused by the general strike, the constitutional guarantees have been suspended and martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Lisbon. The city has been handed over to the command of General Canelo, and troops are being sent to reinforce the town. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. There are 8,000 troops under arms in Lisbon, where the strikers declare they will have 20,000 bombs with which they will be able to annihilate the soldiers. Several bombs already have been thrown with terrific effect.

The government is extremely nervous of serving a moderate and prudent attitude, and offers to concede part of the strikers' demands and release all strikers arrested during the disturbances in Evora district and the dismissal of the governor of Evora. The troops are under orders to raid all suspicious places and to arrest anyone who has made and disseminated firearms. The prisoners are being placed aboard warships in the harbor.

Toward evening, strikers assembled in various quarters and bombs were thrown at mounted republican guards in Rocio square. In the suburb of Alcantara troops with drawn swords charged the mob.

The government ascertained that the strike was fomented by royalists, who supplied the strikers in Evora with \$600,000. The intention of the royalists was to send 1,500 armed men across the frontier into eastern Portugal, that section being more favorable to a monarchy, and start a general uprising, but the government hurried reinforcements there.

MEXICAN CITY IN REBEL HANDS

Continued from Page One.

Capt. Martinez explaining that this was done to prevent their being injured by flying bullets.

EL PASO, Feb. 1.—A. m. At this hour there is still much drunkenness in Juarez and some looting. Discharges of firearms are less frequent. The threatened attack on the customs house has been delayed, but not abandoned.

SOUTH RENFREW VACANT SEAT

Continued from Page One.

with Lloyd's certificate and operate in Canadian waters. It is desired that the classification certificate be accepted as sufficient, in which case the expense of Canadian inspection would be obviated. The delegation included Messrs. J. H. Porter of St. John, Thomas Robb and Thomas Hall of the Montreal shipping federation, and Mr. Scantlbury, an expert of Boston. There is considerable ground for the belief that the change asked for may be made.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS

Continued from Page One.

and meet in future for inspirational and advisory purposes. He contended that the people who were giving the money should also have the disposal of it to whatever cause they wished to help.

Mr. Maclearen objected that they could not possibly discuss this motion, as it would involve a change in the legislation, and the chairman pointed out the difficulty that this resolution would come at a stage when everything leading up to it had been passed. It was accordingly ruled out of order.

The apportionment of the disbursements provided in the budget among the provinces is as follows:

British Columbia \$12,500; Alberta, \$12,000; Saskatchewan, \$11,000; Manitoba, \$12,000; Scandinavian and German missions \$6,500 each.

HANDSOME GIFT TO G. T. PACIFIC

Continued from Page One.

value. Thus if \$700,000 were needed, the government would guarantee \$82,000 out of bonds, realizing 85. The Privy Council held otherwise, and the Grand Trust Pacific can thank the business acumen of the Laurier government for this \$700,000 of ten millions in cash which the people of Canada never dreamed of contributing to the coffers of the company.

The movement is on foot in the Senate to make political use of the measure. The proposal as introduced is to have introduced in the upper house a bill for a uniform marriage law closely on the lines of the Lancaster bill. The measure would be put through the Senate by virtue of the Liberal majority, and would then be sent to the Commons. The measure who is introduced the bill has not apparently been selected as yet, but he will probably be one of the Liberals, as the project is being nursed by members of the opposition. The idea is that by provoking a second no terner debate in the house of commons the opponents of the government may have better luck than fell to their lot before. Just where the advantage is to come in has not been revealed.

The customs receipts for the month of January show an increase of over three-quarters of a million as compared with the revenue for the corresponding period of the latter year. The receipts totaled \$6,598,132, as against \$5,783,822, an increase of \$814,311. The increase for the ten months amounts to the gratifying figure of \$11,859,844, the figures being for 1911-12 \$70,268,251 and for 1910-11, \$68,098,367.

H. H. Stevens, M. P. of Vancouver will go to Toronto after all, and discuss the Hindu immigration problem

WHITE LABOR ONLY FOR B. C.

Continued from Page One.

ing the fruit growing industry in the province, that it is a matter of very great congratulation that the reciprocity that you are still engaged at the polls, and that you are still engaged to claim the protection for your young industry which the peculiar circumstances of the local conditions demand. Now here again I do not mean to say anything of a political nature to this convention—it would be entirely uncalled for and a digression at that—but still the item with which I have to deal seems to me to be so pregnant with significance as to make it very important to your industry. It would be scarcely possible to meet with you without making some passing reference to it.

Orchard of Empire

So far as the provincial government is concerned gentlemen, I take it that it would be superfluous for me to say very much. You have Mr. Scott, the deputy minister, and I understand that you will shortly have the pleasure of meeting my friend and colleague, the Hon. Price Ellison. However, as one who has had nearly nine years of opportunity of coming closely in contact with the members of the local administration, and with the industry, and the organization it stands for, I cannot help but say a word or two. What I want to say is that while year by year we have been discovering more troubles and disclosing more difficulties respecting the progress of the industry, and particularly in regard to horticulture, still, in the end a great many tangible accomplishments have been brought about. We here in B. C. have the courage to say that this section of the Dominion will presently be what my dear friend Captain Taitow described it, "the orchard of Empire." (Applause.) Consistent with that declaration we are leaving nothing undone to stimulate and to encourage the industry of fruit growing.

Now gentlemen if I may touch upon another aspect of the fruit growing industry I would say that there have been a great many complaints with regard to labor—its scarcity and inefficiency. Many and bitter criticisms have been made respecting the inadequacy of our transportation, and with every justification. Some hard things have also been said in regard to the lack of facilities for the marketing of our products. But despite these things I think we can all say that we have made good progress, and that the promise which we believed the years held out to us, when the industry was introduced, is coming quickly to realization. We have done a good deal in B. C. to promote this branch of industrial development and we intend to do more still, and that you can all go on with perfect confidence in the future. (Applause.)

Facilitating Transportation

Of course much has to be done in the way of facilitating transportation for the products of the growers and I think I can assure you that while much has been done in the past in this direction more has still to be done. But of course it must be done systematically, we must have a programme, and one of the reasons why I regard this convention as of great importance is in view of the suggestions that it is possible for you to make to us upon the situation throughout the province. While I can say that the work will be proceeded with throughout the year I cannot say that all of my suggestions you may make will be acted upon. We are the government of the province, the whole province and all the industries therein and it is up to us to see what we can do for all of them without upsetting the balance of favor unduly in any given direction. What we want to do is to reach the markets for the work in the quickest possible time and at the most reasonable price, and with regard specially to the rural districts of the province, I have been made acquainted with the proposals of the minister of public works for this year, and I may tell you that they will make a large demand on the treasury than was done in the year 1911. I cannot at the moment take you into my confidence so far as to say just what we are going to try, so far as our financial ability will permit us, to show you in a form that must be appreciated, that do not intend to lag behind this year. (Applause.)

With respect to labor this has always been a matter of very considerable controversy. For my part I have always stood and will stand for white labor only in the province of B. C. (Applause.) I have no desire here to introduce in reflection on the Asiatics, Chinese, Japanese, and the Hindus, individually or collectively, have a same right to a place on the globe as any man in this room or in this country, but at the same time it has always been my strong conviction that in 1911, Japan, and China, were the countries for the introduction of Japanese, and Chinese, not this fair Dominion of ours. (Applause.)

White Man's Country

This is in no way intended as an offence against the Asiatic. One cannot help but admire with what miraculous progression the Japanese nation has come up to the wonderful standard it holds today. But surely gentlemen, a provincial minister, in his own humble and circumscriptive sphere, is entitled to look upon the settlement of the Asiatic as a domestic problem, and one that need not necessarily involve international misunderstanding or conflict. And as a Britisher and a Canadian, privileged to live within the boundaries of Canada, I say that if there is any land

SHEARWATER RAN AROUND

H. M. S. Algerine left San Francisco yesterday to convey Sister Sloop to Esquimalt.

H. M. S. Algerine, which was held at San Francisco on her way from the southern coast to Esquimalt, pending advice regarding damage done to the M. S. Shearwater by stranding off the Mexican coast, has been ordered to Acapulco, and left the Golden Gate yesterday to convey the Shearwater north for repairs. The extent of the damage done to the Shearwater was not learned. When the accident took place the Shearwater was under orders to proceed to Guayaquil, Ecuador, on account of the troubles which recently broke out in the South American country. The Shearwater was to have called at many southern Pacific islands on her cruise.

PREPARE PLANS FOR CRUISER

Fishery Vessel to be Constructed—Schooner for Hydrographic Service—Newington in Drydock

Plans are being prepared by naval architects in competition for a fishery protection cruiser for service in British Columbia waters and it is expected that arrangements will be made shortly for the construction of a vessel to replace the Kestrel which was condemned several months ago. An appropriation has been passed to provide for the construction of the vessel for service in the protection of the fisheries of British Columbia.

The hydrographic department is arranging for the construction of a good-sized schooner for service in connection with the government schooner Lillooet. Tenders have been invited for the design and construction of the vessel and these will be received until February 15th. This vessel will be used to accommodate survey parties and has been the custom to make camps on shore near the scene of the work. It is proposed to use the schooner in connection with the Lillooet and the steamer will be able to proceed to the other work leaving the crew on the schooner until the work near which it is moored is completed.

The government steamer Newington will be floated into the Esquimalt drydock today from the pier and a new propeller fitted. The steamer broke a blade from her propeller on her trip to the west coast.

WILL HAVE OIL BURNERS INSTALLED

Princess Victoria will go to Victoria Machinery Depot—Princess Adelaide Nearly Ready

The steamer Princess Victoria of the C. P. R. will be withdrawn from service on arrival from Vancouver today and tomorrow will proceed to the Victoria machinery depot to have oil-burning apparatus of the Dahl system installed. Tanks for carrying fuel will have to be built in the three funneled steamer and it is expected that the work will occupy about six weeks. The Princess Alice will take the place of the Princess Victoria while the work is being carried out. The installation of the oil-burning apparatus in the steamer Princess Adelaide which is being done by the Moran yards at Seattle, is expected to be completed tomorrow and the steamer is expected back here about the end of the week. The conversion of stores of supplies from the steamer occupied considerably longer than was expected.

BARKENTINE ASHORE

Charles F. Crocker Dragged Anchors off Columbia and West on Clatsop Spit

ASTORIA, Jan. 31.—The barkentine Charles F. Crocker, lumber laden for Eten, Peru, which was lying in the lower harbor, dragged her anchors on the ebb tide this afternoon and was driven by the tide onto Clatsop spit. She was on about half tide and was practically high and dry at low water. The steamer Bonaire attempted to place a line on board the craft and pull her off, but was unable to get close enough.

In the meantime the tug Goliath hastened to the scene and is now standing by waiting for high water about 8 o'clock this evening, when it is hoped the stranded barkentine will be hauled into deep water. The Crocker is apparently unharmed. She has 800,000 feet of lumber on board.

GREAT LINERS FOR PACIFIC MAIL LINE

General Manager Schwerin Arranging to Build Four Vessels of 35,000 Tons to Run via Panama

The New York Maritime Register says: General Manager R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship company has announced that he will depart for San Francisco on January 8th, followed by a statement of local authority that he goes to confer with Judge Lovett and others on a bond issue of \$20,000,000 for the construction of four immense passenger and freight steamers to ply between New York and Hongkong via San Francisco and Honolulu when the Panama canal opens and for terminals. The project was decided upon in New York on January 6th. Schwerin is said to have plans for steamers which will have a gross tonnage of 35,000; cargo capacity, 15,000 to carry 400 first and 250 second class passengers, and 300 stowage. The speed will be 18 knots. The vessels will be 630 feet in length and will be of the oil burner type. They will cost about \$11,000,000.

YUAN SHI KAI FOR PRESIDENT

Continued from Page One.

A terrible panic among the officials in Tien Tsin caused many of them to seek shelter today in the foreign consessions. Martial law has been proclaimed in the native city. The mayor has resigned and fearing that the lives of the members of his family were endangered, has sent them to the French concession.

The armistice between the imperialists and republicans which was officially renewed yesterday is being regarded by the republican troops, according to a news agency despatch received here today from Tien Tsin. The republican army is following up the advantage it gained at Ku Cheng, where it defeated the imperial forces commanded by Chang Hsun on Tuesday. The victorious rebel army is now marching towards the city of Suchow, on the Tien Tsin-Pukow railroad. Mongolian agents are now endeavoring to negotiate for the purchase of arms and ammunition at New Chwang, the Manchurian seaport. Prince Na left this morning.

PRINCESS BEATRICE HAS ROUGH PASSAGE

Was Forced to Run Back Twice to Queen Charlotte City by Heavy Weather

After a rough passage, during which heavy gales which forced the steamer back to shelter at Queen Charlotte city twice, the steamer Princess Beatrice

CHILD LABOR BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After amendment of the Child Labor Bill so as to prohibit the invasion of private residences in quest of information, that measure was passed today by the senate 64 to 20.

Banker Hawkins' Case

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Jan. 31.—Grand Jury adjourned today after having returned indictments against Frank C. Hawkins, who is charged with fraud as cashier, and later as receiver of the Washington-Alaska bank, which failed here a year ago. Hawkins is at liberty on \$25,000 bonds.

On Way to Mount McKinley

SEWARD, Alaska, Jan. 31.—Professor Herschel Parker, of Columbia University, and Belmore Brown, of Tacoma, arrived from Seattle yesterday on the steamship Alameda. They will leave in a day or so for Sustina station on their way to Mount McKinley which they will attempt to scale from the northeast side. Merl Lavey and Arthur Aten, who are with the Parker-Brown party are now relying stores of supplies from Sustina station, 150 miles from Seward, up the Sustina river. They have been delayed taking in the stores by the hard travelling resulting from the soft winter.

GERMAN COMMENT

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Kreuz Zeitung copies with a dispatch giving the substance of the speech of Secretary Knox before the German-American Club in Washington last night's half column attack on the American secretary of state as one of the most bitter enemies of Germany in the United States, as shown in his recent attempt to inaugurate anti-German tariff reprisals.

"Those well informed on American conditions," says the paper, "assert that Mr. Knox is chiefly responsible for the anti-German tariff which is now and near manifest in the official American policy."

The Kreuz Zeitung says the very manner of taking up the arbitration treaties indicates that President Taft and Secretary Knox are interested first and foremost in the French and British treaties to hold as a club over Germany. American comment on the visit of the Duke of Connaught, it adds, shows that American statesmen are more inclined to an alliance with Great Britain than to friendship with Germany.

SEEK IMMIGRATION

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 30.—At a joint meeting of representatives from the Fredericton St. John boards of trade it was decided to hold a big immigration convention in Fredericton on the day of the opening of the local legislature.

It was decided to invite delegates from every agricultural society in the province, every board of trade, the warden from each county, the members of the local house, the mayors and representatives from each city council, editors of all newspapers in the province, representatives from farmers' and dairymen's associations, also from fruit growers' associations and representatives from the transportation companies to attend.

Representatives will also be invited from the Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island governments. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the asking of the transportation companies to make it as easy for people to come from the west to the east as it is now for the people to go west at certain times.

Americans in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 30.—In the last few days several large properties on the north side of the island have been acquired by Americans for fruit culture. Apart from the existing fruit companies, a large amount of American money is being used to develop the northwestern and northern sections of the island.

Arrangements for the acquisition of other properties are now being made.

Howard for Bank Robbers

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30.—The management of the Royal Bank of Canada today authorized the offer of a reward of \$1,000 for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the men who held up the branch of the bank at South Vancouver last week, and in addition 10 per cent. for information leading to the recovery of the whole or any part of the \$2,000 taken. Chief Jackson of the South Vancouver last night sent a telegram advising this reward to the police in all the nearby cities.

THE NEW BLT

The new Blt which has voyaged from the Suez canal call in the far next April, is being in this port which is of the 15 feet long, has a capacity of 525 feet long, Talthybus is 15 feet long, in size by steamer until the of the new India and Em will be steamer new Canadian being built of 15,000 tons, accommodation similar number of the line, Proteus, N. of the line, sloop traveled was formerly in Nighthow, has the new steam.

The steamer Nippon Yusen, to the outlet, from Hongkong call in the steamer left Yokohama has a cargo of silk and curio charge 300 tons at this port be Sound.

The steamer son-Direct Line San Francisco, from the Golden and is expected wharf on Saturday liner left Liverpool and reached San Francisco after a day's stop at this port. The steamer will discharge where she went ination on Janu.

The steamer adian-Mexican, not carried, and will be discharged and will ship a brought here by The Chinese migration build of the Beckenham.

Advices were the Blue Funnel phony which was been fl Liverpool. It the steamer was New S.

The new steam on her way to trip in the Dirve and Hender from London or complete her collided with a don port authority craft which sent damaged and was not stated.

CRITICISES

Shipping Paper, Estimation that will be received in other Shipping is quite of this. The per says: "There in connection with the Hay-Francisco, enough, the Un expressly binding sets of all national equality," but Atlantic are evil the sense of our conduct of our honorable, adhering word is not reg States. To "lock bargain is quite there. In his gress President." followed: "I am United States from the payme until the B. Cummins, his father, had summoned the police. McCoy was booked for highway robbery today. His accomplice escaped, but the police believe he will be captured."

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PRESERVATION OF B. C. FORESTS

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt Points Out Importance of Adopting Proper Measures at Present Juncture

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30.—The necessity for preserving the British Columbia forests and logging in a business-like way was the theme taken by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt for his address before the Canadian club today. Mr. D. von Cramer, president of the club, was the chairman.

Mr. Flumerfelt had some interesting statistics to submit to his audience, which brought home the magnitude and the great possibilities of British Columbia. In his opening remarks he laid stress on the rapid development markets and in the rapidly decreasing areas of timber, and said that in five or ten years British Columbia stumpage would appear exceedingly small.

"Those who have courage to retain their timber for a few years will reap a profitable harvest," commented Mr. Flumerfelt.

The British Columbia industries of mining, agriculture and lumbering were dependent on such opportunities for development, said Mr. Flumerfelt, and he advocated the application of common sense business principles to the cutting of timber. There are two hundred billion feet of timber in the fifteen million acres of commercial forests of this province.

He pointed out that the great irrigated land projects were entirely dependent upon water, and that to have the water, the waterbeds and the forest stores must be maintained. He energetically emphasized the need of a wise forestry policy, for upon this not only depends our own prosperity but the very life of our children and their successors.

"The success concluded by saying, 'The destiny of the great province of British Columbia depends upon the forestry policy adopted now.'

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"Hobos" Convention

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—In defiance of the order of Mayor Henry Hunt that the "hobos" of the United States cannot assemble in this city for a four days' convention without being arrested and sent to the workhouse, James Eads Howe, of St. Louis, the millionaire hobo, who is promoting the assembly of vagrants, declared today that the convention would begin tomorrow as scheduled and that a test would be made of the right of citizens of peaceful assembly.

Eastern Hockey Games

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 31.—The closest game of the season resulted to-night at the fourth meeting of the Wanderers and Canadiens in the N. H. A. The former won by a score of 2 to 1. The Wanderer score was full of incident in the first period through Art Ross. The second period was a blank. Considerable feeling cropped up in this period, and Ross, of the Wanderers was ruled off with Pagan of the Canadiens for misting things too freely.

QUEBEC, Juggles

QUEBEC, Jan. 31.—Quebec, the assembly of vagrants, declared today that the convention would begin tomorrow as scheduled and that a test would be made of the right of citizens of peaceful assembly.

Youth Capture Highwayman

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 30.—While his aged father was being held up by two highwaymen and ransomed for \$100 last night, George Cummings, 17 years old, scarcely in his teens, heard the calls for help from his father, gave chase to the fleeing robbers and succeeded in overtaking George M. McCoy. In the fight which ensued young Cummings overpowered the burly thief and sat upon him until the police arrived. His father had summoned the police. McCoy was booked for highway robbery today. His accomplice escaped, but the police believe he will be captured.

Howard for Bank Robbers

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TALYTHBIUS IS LARGEST LINER

New Holt Steamer Which Has Started Maiden Trip to Victoria is Bigger Than Any Steamer Trading Here

The new Blue Funnel liner Talythbius which has started on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to this port via the Suez canal and the usual ports of call in the far East and is due here next April, is the largest steamer plying to this port. The new Holt steamer which is of the type of the Proteusiana, is 20 feet longer than that vessel and has a capacity of 13,000 tons. She is 525 feet long and 62 feet beam. The Talythbius is the largest of the Blue Funnel fleet, and will not be exceeded in size by steamers trading to Victoria until the completion next year of the new Empress, the Empress of India and Empress of Russia, which will be steamers of 14,500 tons, and the new Canadian-Australian liner, now being built on the Clyde, which will be of 15,500 tons. The Talythbius has accommodation for eight passengers, a similar number provided for in the Proteusiana. None of the other steamers of the line have accommodation for saloon travelers. Capt. Allen, who was formerly in charge of the steamer Ninghow, has been given command of the new steamer.

Tamba Maru Due

The steamer Tamba Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line will reach the outer wharf at about 3 p.m. today from Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the Orient. The Japanese steamer left Yokohama on January 17. She has a cargo of general freight, including the usual tea, rice, matting, silk and curio shipments, and will discharge 300 tons of general merchandise at this port before proceeding to the Sound.

Comedian Due Saturday

The steamer Comedian of the Harrison-Deane line was in leaving San Francisco. She did not get away from the Golden Gate until yesterday and is expected to reach the outer wharf on Saturday. The Harrison liner left Liverpool on November 28th, and reached San Pedro on January 21. After discharging cargo at the southern California port she proceeded to San Francisco and is now en route to this port. The Crown of Aragon which took the sailing following the Comedian, is still delayed at Avonmouth, where she went into drydock for examination on January 15th.

Beckenham Due Tomorrow

The steamer Beckenham of the Canadian-Mexican line is scheduled to arrive, not earlier as previously reported, from Salina Cruz. The Beckenham will discharge part of her cargo here and will ship a part crew of Chinese brought here by the steamer Chin. The Chinese have been held at the immigration building pending the arrival of the Beckenham.

Bellerophon Floated

Advices were received yesterday that the Blue Funnel steamer Bellerophon which went aground in the Mersey was floated and proceeded to Liverpool. It is not anticipated that the steamer was seriously damaged.

New Steamer Collides

The new steamer Crown of Toledo, now on her way to Victoria on her maiden trip in the Direct Line of Prentice Service and Henderson when bound out from London en route to Antwerp to complete her cargo on January 13th collided with a steam hopper of the London port authorities and badly damaged this craft which was beached. The extent of damage to the new Direct line was not stated.

CRITICISES PROPOSAL TO DISCRIMINATE

Shipping Paper Comments Harshly on Intimation That United States Shipping Will Be Given Advantage

As the approaching completion of the Panama canal nears there is a great interest in the question of tolls and the intimation that United States shipping will receive an advantage is being criticized in other quarters. The British shipping paper says: "There will, we fear, be trouble in connection with the question of the Panama Canal dues. The terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty were clear enough, the United States government expressly binding itself to treat the vessels of all nations 'on terms of entire equality,' but our friends across the Atlantic are evidently bent on evading the sense of their agreement. Such conduct, of course, seems utterly dishonorable in English eyes, but, unfortunately, adherence to one's pledged word is not regarded as essential in the States. To 'jockey' the other party to a bargain is quite the correct thing over there. In his latest message to Congress President Taft delivers himself as follows: 'I am very confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls any part of our shipping that Congress deems wise. We own the Canal. It was our money that built it. We have a right to charge tolls for its use. These tolls must be the same to everyone; but when we are dealing with our own ships the practice of many governments of subsidizing their own merchant vessels is so well established in general that a subsidy equal to the tolls, cannot be held to be a discrimination in the use of the Canal.' The morality here displayed is the morality of a 'confidence trick' man. In putting forward such views President Taft has disgraced himself, the high office which he holds, and the American nation generally. He must know perfectly well that the suggested arrangement is a gross violation of the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement.

He must be well aware that what was in mind of the other parties to that agreement was that all vessels using the Canal would have to pay alike, whether they were American or foreign, but spying a loophole through which he can crawl, he does not hesitate to avail himself of it. The excuses which he advances are pitiful. They are the sort of apologies which a street boy would utter. To make them complete they ought to be prefaced by the word 'Garn!' The Canal belongs to the United States; American money has built it; and therefore the American government are to claim the right to wriggle out of their bargain! Such conduct is disgusting. No really honorably minded man could possibly bring himself to believe that there is any difference between letting American ships go through the canal free, and charging them dues which will be handed back to them in the form of a subsidy. If the American government are going to apply the principle of subsidization to the American mercantile marine all round, well and good. That is entirely a question for them to decide, and no one has any right to complain of their action. If, on the other hand, they are merely going to subsidize vessels using the Canal, and that, moreover, to the extent of the Canal dues only, they will stand convicted of flagrant dishonesty."

Pension For Widow of Tolstoi

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The Russian Emperor has granted a pension to the widow of Tolstoi, who hereafter will receive 10,000 roubles (\$5,000) annually.

Inventor Commits Suicide

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Andries Bevier, an inventor, 69 years old, committed suicide in his room here today. A son, Lubois Bevier, lives in Spokane, Wash.

Proposed Children's Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The proposals for a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor to investigate and report on all matters affecting the welfare of children was debated in the senate today without action, and will be voted upon tomorrow.

Montreal Juvenile Court

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—Without any formality of legal procedure a new era was inaugurated in Montreal criminal proceedings today when the juvenile court under the direction of Judge Choquette was opened in the quarters set aside for the purpose.

Barkentine Floated

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 30.—The American barkentine Crocker, stranded on Clatsop Spit since 10 a. m. today, was floated this evening by the tug Gollah and towed back to Astoria.

Death of Florence St. John

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Florence St. John, the actress, died today. She was born in 1854, and had been identified with the stage from the age of 14.

Oil Motor Ship

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30.—The Zeelandia, the largest oil motor ship in the world, underwent a successful trial trip here today. She maintained a speed of 13 knots an hour. The vessel displaces 10,000 tons and is equipped with two motors of 3000 horsepower each. She belongs to the East Asiatic company.

Zhyssko and Raichels

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Articles for a finish wrestling match between Zhyssko and Raichels at Madison Square Garden on Monday, Feb. 12, were signed today. The referee question was left open for a week.

ALASKA SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Continued from Page One.

The glaciers become active in the spring they will advance and discharge more rapidly than ever before.

SEWARD, Alaska, Jan. 31.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here today, the first at 10:15 o'clock this morning and the second at 11 o'clock. The second shock was slight. The earthquake was felt far inland, and reports from Mile 70 on the Alaska Northern railway saying it was distinct there. No damage was done here and there have been no reported effect on the glaciers in this section.

SEATTLE, Jan. 31.—The earthquake felt at Valdez today was recorded at the University of Washington, the record showing five oscillations, which began at 11:46 a. m., Pacific time, and continued for a period of an hour and a half. Forty-five minutes after the first vibration there were two severe shocks, lasting two minutes. Prof. Henry Landes of the department of geology, said that the north and south movement was the most pronounced, the east and west vibrations being barely perceptible. Regarding the reported changes in the Japan current, Prof. Landes said: "There might be slight local changes due to the prevailing southeast gales, but I do not believe there has been sufficient change of the ocean floor to affect the course of the stream."

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 31.—A violent earthquake, supposed to have its centre in the northern part of South America, was recorded on the seismograph at the University of Kansas this afternoon. The disturbance lasted one hour.

Copyright Treaty

BUDA PEST, Jan. 30.—The copyright treaty between Hungary and the United States was signed here today.

Philadelphia Nationals

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The signed contracts of first baseman Luderus and catcher Moran were received today by the Philadelphia Nationals.

Signed With Giants

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The New York Nationals today received the signed contracts of right fielder Jack Murray, substitute outfielder Beales Becker and Arthur Beus, the third base recruit from Seattle.

Against Hindu Immigration

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30.—Five hundred Conservatives at their annual meeting tonight pledged themselves against the suggested changes in the Dominion immigration laws for the admission of the wives of resident Hindus. They urged the Dominion government to prohibit Asiatic immigration into Canada.

Ice Skating Contests

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—By winning four ice skating races in a series of six, Edmund Lamy was declared the champion in the match at various distances skated by himself and Morris Wood. Lamy yesterday won the three-quarter mile and two-mile races. Wood yesterday won the 225-yard dash and today took the 440-yard event in a fast sprint. Wood's time today was 29 3/4 seconds. Lamy won the half by a foot in one minute, 57 1/2 seconds. The two-mile event proved an exciting contest. Both men fell when ten feet from the finish, and Lamy overtook the first and was awarded the race. Time, 4:55 2-5.

THE CITY MARKETS

RETAIL	
Foodsstuffs	
Straw, per ton	16.00
Brass, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.55@1.75
Feed-Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.00@2.25
Cracked Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.35
Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Feed-Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.30
Hay, per ton	22.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Whole corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	24.00
Eggs	
Fresh Island Eggs, per doz.	.50
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.40
Cheese	
Canadian, per lb.	.25@.30
Grain, local, each	.10
Butter	.25
Albarta, per lb.	.25
Best Dairy, per lb.	.50
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.50
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.50
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.45
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
B. C. Butter	.45
New Zealand Butter	.40
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	1.90
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.90
Royal Standard, bag	2.25
Wild Rose, per sack	2.50
Robin Hood, per sack	2.50
Calgary, per bag	2.25
Moffat's Best, per bag	2.25
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.80
Prince Star, per sack	1.80
Snowflake, per bag	1.70
Raisins	
Lemons, per dozen	.50
Bananas, per dozen	.50
Malaga Grapes, lb.	.35
Apples, per box	2.00@2.50
Pineapples	.25
Pomegranates 2 for	.25
Perseimmons 2 for	.25
Meats	
Beef, per lb.	.07 @ .12
Mutton, per lb.	.08 @ .10
Mutton, Australian, per lb.	.12 @ .15
Veal dressed, per lb.	.12 @ .15
Chickens	.50 @ .75
Fow	.10
Vegetables	
Tomatoes, per lb.	.20
Parley bunch	.05
Cucumbers, each	.25
Potatoes, per sack	2.00@2.50
Ashcroft Potatoes, per sack	2.50
Sabbage, new, per lb.	2.50
Garlic, per lb.	.25
Onions, 1 lb.	.25
Beans, per lb.	.04
Carrots, per lb.	.04
New Carrots, 3 bunches	.10
Cauliflower, each	.20 @ .25
Celery, per stalk, 3 for	.25
Green Peppers, per lb.	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. for	.25
Green Onions, 3 bunches	.10
Citrus, per lb.	.25
Pumpkins, per lb.	.04
Curly Kale, per lb.	.04
Brussels, per bunch	.10
Brussels Sprouts, per 2 lbs.	.25

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
NORIE—On the 23rd, January to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Norie, Dumfries, Cowlston station a son (Walter Hay).
ARCHER—To the wife of Irving Archer, Basal ave., Sunday, Jan. 28, 1912, a son.
BENNETT—On January 17th, at St. Joseph's to Mr. and Mrs. R. Bennett, 14 Lewis st., a son.
MOORE—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Moore a daughter on Jan. 22nd.
PARK—On the 27th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Park, a daughter.

DIED
BLAIR—On January 23rd, at St. Joseph's hospital, Victoria, B. C. Thomas Blair, ("Jock"), formerly Sergt. R. C. G. A.
COCHRAN—On the 25th inst. at Medicine Hat, Sarah C. Cochran, beloved wife of L. B. Cochran, Esq., of Medicine Hat. Born in Nova Scotia.
SEEBALD—On the 26th inst. at St. Joseph's hospital, as the result of an accident, Henry Seebald, late of Clayquot, B. C.
WEST—On the 27th inst. at St. Joseph's Hospital, Diana West, widow of the late Richard West, aged 82 years. Born in County Hastings, Ontario.
FRIZZELL—The death occurred in New Westminster on Sunday, of Catherine Frizzell, aged 74 years. The deceased was the widow of the late Robert Frizzell, and was the mother of Mrs. J. G. McKay, of 411 Manchester road, Victoria; Mrs. W. R. Miller, South Turner street; Mrs. Geo. Miller, Rose street; Mr. Ed. Woodridge, South Ste Marie; Rev. J. W. Frizzell, one son, Victoria, B. C.

SCAPORCADE—Jan. 28, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C. Frank Scaporcade, native of France, aged 74 years.
MAYNARD—On the 28th inst. at the family residence, 1222 Pandora Avenue, Arthur Henry, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. James Maynard, aged 17 years, 5 months.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroform

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Acute & chronic
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.
Containing Medical Testimony accompanying each Bottle.

The Most Valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cures short attacks of
SPASMS.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE,
Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
London, S.E.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists,
Price in England,
1/1s, 2/6, 4/6.

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

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Today Is The Opening Day of "Campbell's" Great White-wear Sale



In this sale lies your greatest opportunity to BUY FOR THE FUTURE. With last Sunday's announcement followed by Tuesday and yesterday you are pretty well posted as to the EXCLUSIVE offerings we are making, but for the benefit of those who may not have closely looked into our ads we repeat a few price details today:

Slightly Soiled Underskirts

Nine only.	Reg. \$1.50 each.	Sale price.....	90¢
Three only.	Reg. \$2.00 each.	Sale price.....	\$1.25
Four only.	Reg. \$2.90 each.	Sale price.....	\$1.75
Three only.	Reg. \$7.50.	Sale price.....	\$4.75

Underskirts

Ladies' Underskirts of good white cotton with deep flounce and trimmed with cluster tuckings. Reg. 75c. Sale price..... 60c

Ladies' Underskirts of good white cotton, flounce of fine lawn, trimmed with narrow tucks, also frill of embroidery. Reg. \$1.00 Sale price..... 75c

Ladies' Fine Cotton Underskirts with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with three rows of cluny lace insertion and edged with flounce of cluny lace, also have under dust frill. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price..... \$1.00

Ladies' Fine Cotton Underskirts with deep lawn flounce, one row of wide embroidery insertion, flounce of embroidery and dust frill. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price..... \$1.00

Ladies' Fine Cambric Underskirts with flounce of good quality lawn, cluster of narrow tucks, deep lace insertion, ruffle of lace and under dust frill. Reg. \$1.50. Sale price..... \$1.25

Ladies' Underskirts of Extra Fine Nainsook with deep lawn flounce, embroidery insertion and deep embroidery ruffle, also has under dust frill. Reg. \$2.50. Sale price..... \$2.00

Corset Covers

Ladies' Fine Cotton Corset Covers, round necks and edged with lace. Reg. 35c. Sale price..... 25c

Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Reg. 45c. Sale price..... 35c

Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook, round necks with yoke of all-over embroidery ribbon. Reg. price 65c. Sale price..... 50c

Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, excellent quality, with round yoke of embroidered insertion, neck and sleeves edged with lace. Reg. 75c. Sale price..... 60c

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Corset Covers with embroidered neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, ribbon draw. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price..... 75c

Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook with narrow beaded insertion and narrow beading, ribbon draw, neck and sleeves edged with open eyelet embroidery. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price..... \$1.00

Today is The Opening Day of "Campbell's" Great Whitewear Sale

Nightdresses

Ladies' Nightdresses of good strong cotton, slip-over style, edged with lace and ribbon draw, short sleeves. Reg. 75c. \$1. Sale price..... 75c

Ladies' Extra Strong Cotton Nightdresses, trimmed with cluster tuckings, necks and sleeves edged with ruffle. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price..... 75c

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, with round necks of all-over embroidery and ribbon draw, slip-over style, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price..... \$1.00

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, round neck, finished with Swiss beading and threaded with ribbon, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price..... \$1.00

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, high neck, trimmed with embroidery and lace. Reg. \$1.60. Sale price..... \$1.25

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, round yoke of insertion and beading threaded with ribbon. Reg. \$1.75. Sale price..... \$1.50



Drawers

Ladies' Fine Cotton Drawers, umbrella flounce, trimmed with hem stitching. Reg. 35c. Sale price..... 25c

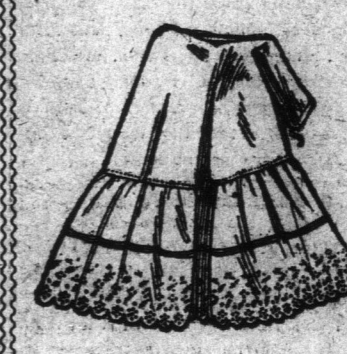
Ladies' Drawers of fine cotton, with lawn flounce and trimmed with fine tucking. Reg. 45c. Sale price..... 30c

Ladies' Extra Fine Cotton Drawers with flounce of fine lawn, cluster tucks and edged with embroidery. Reg. 65c. Sale price..... 50c

Ladies' Drawers of Extra Fine Cotton, lawn flounce, and trimmed with lace edge. Reg. 75c. Sale price..... 60c

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers with deep flounce of exquisite embroidery. Reg. 90c. Sale price..... 75c

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers with embroidered insertion and ruffle of embroidery. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price..... 75c



Superb Line of Samples

The disappointment that may have been occasioned by our not showing SAMPLES last February, is amply made up for by the truly magnificent display that is today placed before you.

LADIES' COMBINATIONS, LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS, LADIES' CHEMISES, LADIES' NIGHTDRESSES, LADIES' DRAWERS, LADIES' CORSET COVERS, LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES—Similar lines to the above, including dresses.

FOR INFANTS—The sweetest things you ever saw are here for the "tots." Little skirts, barricotes, slips and dresses.

THE SAME GOOD QUALITIES BUT LOWER PRICES



THE SAME GOOD QUALITIES BUT LOWER PRICES

The Colonist.

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

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

THE NAVAL RESOLUTION

The naval question, brought before the Legislature by Mr. Brewster, has been disposed of in a very satisfactory manner, the member from Alberni appearing to accept the Premier's amendment. There is really no difference of opinion among the people on this subject, that is, excluding what we believe is a small minority, which has not learned as yet to appreciate the necessity of naval defense. We took no exception to the views presented by Mr. Brewster, and we do not think the most ardent Liberal will find any fault with those expressed by Mr. McBride. Individually, we may hold strongly certain ideas as to the form which Canadian naval policy ought to assume, but pending the contemplated consultation between the Minister of Marine and the First Lord of the Admiralty, it would seem to be premature for the Legislature to place itself on record in respect to any details. The new resolution will have no uncertain meaning and as it will voice the sentiments of practically the whole Legislature, it will leave no doubt upon any one's mind as to where British Columbia stands on this vital question, or as to the opinions of the people of this province as to the importance of the adequate defense of the Pacific coast.

On Naval Defense the Colonist has taken its own course quite irrespective of the attitude of its political friends or those to whom it was politically opposed. It has felt that upon this new issue, upon the proposal that Canada should take a share of the burden of imperial defense, there ought to be a full and frank expression of opinion, irrespective as far as possible of party affiliations. Therefore of the policy of Sir Wilfred Laurier as far as it went, we expressed approval, but we also expressed the opinion that it did not go far enough. We did not hesitate to say that something was accomplished in the right direction when Parliament had stated in the most solemn terms known to our institutions that Canadians must assume a new responsibility, neither did we hesitate to say that the measure of the responsibility as set forth in the naval programme of Sir Wilfred Laurier was not equal to the necessities of the case or to the dignity and the importance of the Dominion. We have throughout taken the position that in the policy as presented by the Liberal Prime Minister there was no adequate recognition of the importance of the defense of the Pacific coast or of the necessity of Canadian co-operation in the maintenance of British naval prestige in the waters of the Pacific.

Holding these views, which we think the Colonist was, if we are not mistaken, the first to express, we have only unqualified approval of the remarks made by Mr. McBride yesterday, and we are very glad indeed that a way has been discovered whereby Conservatives and Liberals can stand on common ground in respect to what we look upon as an issue of the first importance.

THE NEXT FOUR YEARS

In the course of his speech at the Press Gallery dinner Mr. McBride laid great stress upon the progress which is assured, humanly speaking, to British Columbia during the next four years. Our own convictions are that it is impossible to measure what this progress will be, unless unforeseen circumstances arise. We venture, however, to suggest that among other things we will see within that time the much talked-of rail connection with the Mainland well on the way towards completion. What this will mean to Victoria each of our readers can judge, but we venture to say that none of them will put the resulting advantages at too high a figure.

We are not now speaking with any knowledge of any railway policy, which Mr. McBride may have in contemplation, when we say that nothing can stop the making of that connection at an early day, except a period of prolonged business disaster. The transportation is so developing that this connection will be made beyond any doubt. We are quite prepared to believe that if any of the railway chiefs were asked about it, they would refuse to admit the soundness of this proposition; but that is a way railway men have. They never tell the public what they have in the back of their heads, and this is good business, for it is a good plan for people in any line of activity to keep their ultimate plans to themselves.

But we are going to have the Bute Inlet railway, and we are going to have the Seymour Narrows bridge. At first the connection will be by car-ferry, and it is going to be very satisfactory. Our

only fear on this point is that it will be as satisfactory as to retard the construction of the bridge. This, however, is a detail. Victoria is going to have the railway promised by Sir John Macdonald away back in 1873, and she is going to become the ocean terminus of the transcontinental system of railways. Before four years have passed matters will have so far progressed that even the most extreme of the "doubting Thomases" of today will be running around and telling people: "I told you so."

THE IMPERIAL TIE

We often hear it said that Canadians never appreciated the Imperial tie as they do now. From this we beg leave to dissent. Canadians have always appreciated the imperial tie. If we were asked when that appreciation was the most strongly exhibited, we should not refer to the movement for naval defence, nor to the sending of a contingent to South Africa, nor to the British preference; but we should go back to the years following the war of secession in the United States, when the government of that country refused to ratify the Reciprocity Treaty because the people were incensed at the United Kingdom for its alleged attitude of hostility towards the North, and when at various points along the frontier armed men calling themselves Fenians were assembled to invade our country. As most of our readers know, they did invade it, and were only driven back by force. Those persons who remember those days will not need to be reminded how the youth of the provinces rallied to the defence of the country. This was their duty under any circumstances, and we are not claiming that they were entitled to any special credit for so doing. The point to which we wish to direct attention is that, though confronted by commercial antagonism which shut them out of a profitable market, because it was the object of the Washington authorities to punish them because they lived in the British Empire, and threatened with invasion because of matters in Ireland with which they had nothing whatever to do, there was not a single man in the whole of British North America who faltered for a single moment in his loyalty to the Crown and the Empire. Indeed the facts were quite the other way, for under the stress that was then put upon it the Imperial tie grew stronger than it ever had been. We sometimes think it would be well if those who have lately learned to talk so glibly of the imperial duty of Canadians, would inform themselves a little better as to Canadian history. They would not have quite so much to say, and would take for granted what they are now seeking to demonstrate.

SIR DONALD MANN

It will be a matter of gratification to the many friends of Sir Donald Mann that he is looking little the worse for the very severe strain placed upon his reserve strength through his recent illness. His illness was much more severe than press reports have indicated. Nor has the adventure in which he was a principal in his railway journey northwards from San Francisco set any visible mark upon him. He is the same grim, iron-constituted man that he has been for years and is ready to re-enter the arena of tense action in which he has been so long an active figure. Victorians will welcome his stay among them for the next fortnight, a stay which we hope will still further recuperate his powers. He has always entertained a strong attachment for this city, an attachment that we trust will eventually lead him to settle down here permanently.

THE LATE DUKE OF FIFE

The death of the Duke of Fife has followed closely upon the sensational wreck of the steamship Delhi, and there seems little reason to doubt that the hardships which he experienced at that time hastened his end. His ancestors have played an important part in the history of Britain, and his own place on the stage was no insignificant one. He first assumed a commanding place in the public eye on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess Royal, the eldest daughter of the late King Edward in 1889. Previous to that event he had sat as the Liberal member in the House of Commons for Elgin and Nairn from 1874 to 1879. In the latter year he succeeded to the title of Earl of Fife, and on the occasion of his marriage was raised to the Dukedom. Among the public positions which he has occupied was that of Lord Lieutenant of the County of London, a post which he held from 1900 up to the time of his death.

The late Duke was very popular in Great Britain. Of a likeable disposition, homely, and a good sportsman he won the respect of all classes. His death coming at a time like the present will probably serve to temper the expressions of rejoicing which the people of England have arranged for the occasion of the homecoming of King George and Queen Mary during the present week.

RAILWAY ACTIVITY

We find in the Winnipeg Telegram an estimate of the number of men who will be needed for railway construction in

Canada, as soon as the spring opens. It is as follows:
C. N. R. 15,000
G. T. P. 18,000
C. P. R. 20,000
Hudson Bay Line 10,000
Total 63,000

The Telegram says that the three companies named will expend \$50,000,000 in construction and improvements this year, and that at present the requisite number of men do not appear to be available. One aspect of the case is not as satisfactory as could be wished, for we find the Telegram saying:

Hitherto the contractors have depended to a very large extent on getting the foreign-born immigrants for the construction of railways, and at the present time have agents in the European countries hard at work trying to enlist the help of thousands of men. Applications are rapidly pouring into the immigration offices for men of all classes and callings, and the usual demand for farm help this spring is going to be greater than ever.

As we all know, immigrants from the United Kingdom do not as a rule care for work on railway construction, and the result is that the work goes chiefly to immigrants from southern Europe, who do not readily assimilate with our population, who are unfamiliar with our institutions and methods, and who become a floating element making their headquarters in the cities when there is a suspension of work. This is not universally the case for we are told:

Most homesteaders take up construction work for the summer months, and earn enough money to stock themselves up for the winter, living on their 160 acres during the cold months when railway work is suspended.

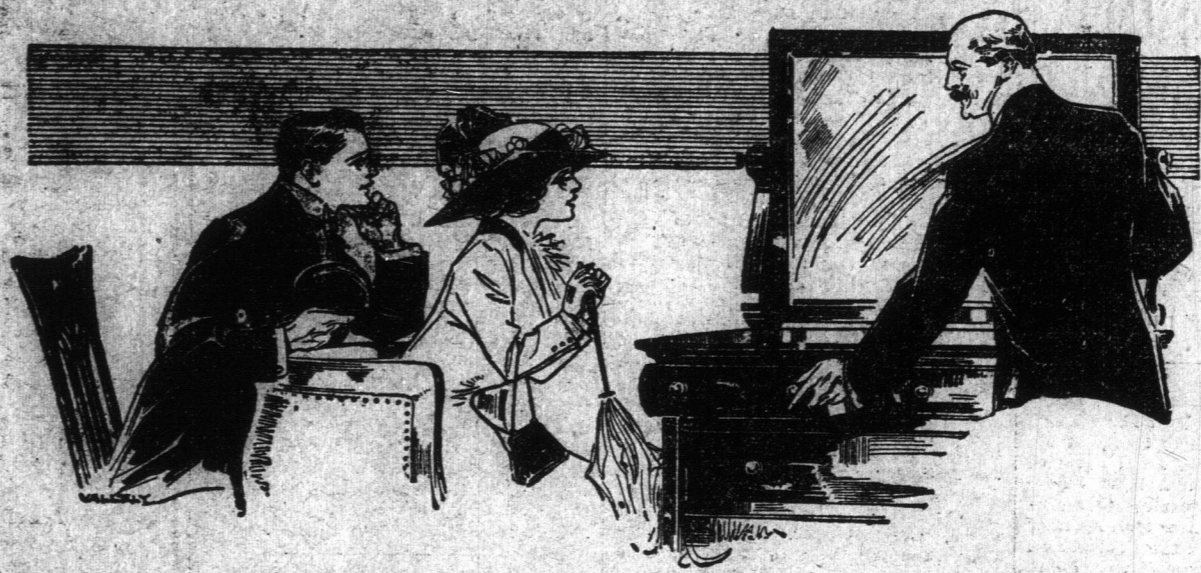
Appropos of this reference may be made to some observations made by Vice-President Bury, of the C. P. R., at Winnipeg recently. Discussing the necessity for additional trackage facilities there, he said: "It is not a case of money, the expenditure of a million more or less does not count." This remark illustrates the spirit in which the great railway companies approach the solution of the problems with which they have from time to time to deal.

If any opinion can be formed from the opinions which find expression in the telegraphed accounts to the Associated Press of the progress of things political in the United Kingdom, the Liberals will have things pretty nearly their own way. The despatches do not say so, in fact they say quite the contrary; but on the occasion of the recent elections the same correspondents had prophesied Liberal defeat, and in each case there was a sweeping Liberal victory. We mention this matter in order that readers may not take for granted that the opinions expressed in the London telegrams are to be regarded as authoritative. The newspapers are obliged to take what is sent over the wires, or go without news at all. The facts stated in the despatches are correct enough, but the expressions of opinion are really valueless.

When the time comes to discuss the advisability of changing the form of municipal government there will be a few things to be considered that have not yet been discussed. One of them may be thus stated: Government by a wise, just and able man is undoubtedly the best form that can be devised; a high salary would not of necessity attract such a man, but on the contrary it would lead to competition between men who wanted office for the money that was in it; popular choice is liable to error; the best intentioned men make mistakes; there is likely to be more good sense in a number of men than in a few; frequent elections give the public the opportunity of changing their officials and have a tendency to keep the officials straight. We do not say that these are conclusive considerations, but they are worthy of consideration.

The London Daily Telegraph has been sounding the opinion of prominent ecclesiastics on Home Rule and the position which Ulster takes. Here is what the Lord Bishop of Down has to say: "I think the first and most important thing for that the people in England to realize is that the men of Ulster are tremendously in earnest, and that they mean everything they say. They are not a people given to bluff, nor do they talk much. They generally say less than they mean. Those who have lived among them for a long period know they are a people very devoted to their liberty. They are full of initiative, and dislike anything which destroys the power of an individual to live his own life in his own way. They are essentially a free people, and they believe Home Rule would really threaten their civil and religious liberties."

Viscount Haldane, the secretary for war, speaking recently in Edinburgh said: "Like the army, the navy has now got a general staff. They call it a war staff. It is a general staff in the same sense as is ours. That means that the navy and the army are going to cooperate in this problem of defence in a fashion we have never done before. This question has been under consideration for months past. We have now got two brains to the two services thinking out these war plans, thinking out that problem of defence, and these two staffs have above them a great general staff in the defence committee, which is being adapted to conduct and guide the common operations of these two great staffs. We have got as fine an organization as there is in the world. I think Mr. Churchill's memorandum has called into existence something as scientific and as thorough as is to be found anywhere."



There's a Home With a Home Thought

A home-longing in many a man's and woman's heart—perhaps in yours. Why wait longer to have it satisfied? Come now and let the goods we offer at wonderful reductions—

At This Great Clearance Sale

SATISFY YOUR HOME-LONGING—THIS STORE OFFERS THE REMEDY FOR YOU. ARE YOU COMING?



New Lace Curtains

We have received some beautiful new Scotch Lace Curtains in a large variety of designs, so many splendid things, and by that we mean good Curtains at very small prices—are crowded to get at your eyes that it's hard to pick and choose. Don't you think it is about time you bought some new Curtains for those windows?

Surely never a better time than now, since we are offering some very beautiful new arrivals at the following small prices. We have these new Scotch Curtains in white, ivory, ecru, beige and two-tone. They have well known wearing quality, which makes them exceptionally desirable, and the prices are exceptionally reasonable.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS FROM \$6.75 TO \$1.25 PER PAIR

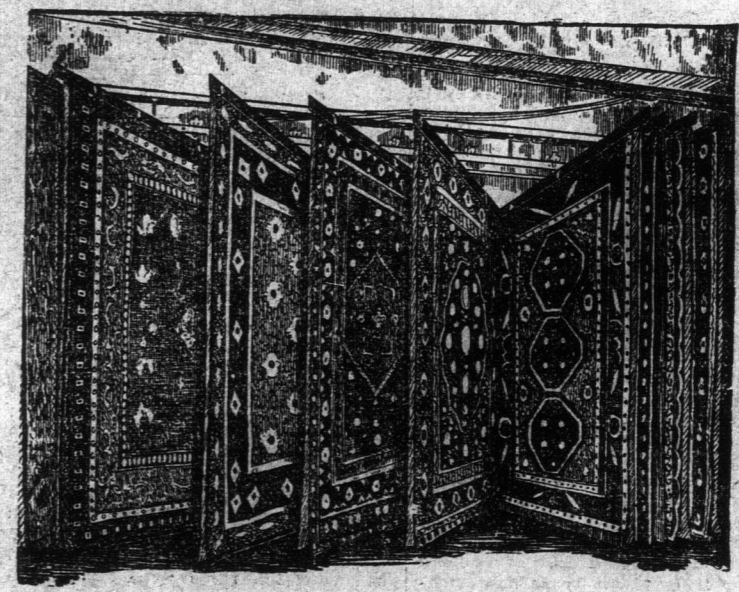
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF ALL-OVER BUNGALOW AND FANCY NETS

We have made great preparations for the usual large demand which always comes at just this season of the year, when general refurnishing is in vogue, and we are now offering many of these beautiful Curtain Nets in white, cream and ecru by the yard, from the very inexpensive grades to the more elaborate Parlor Curtains. We show an almost unlimited variety, and for equal values our low prices cannot be duplicated. A splendid range of join. Net at 50¢ per yard. Others ranging from \$1.50 to 30¢ per yard.

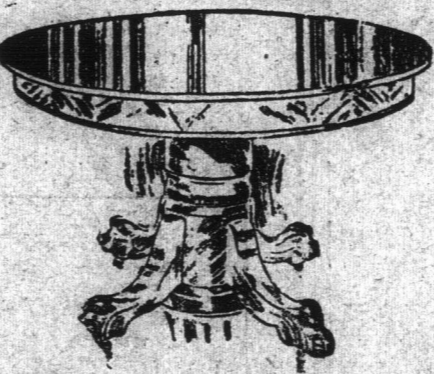
Buy Carpets from a Carpet House

You wouldn't go to a Drug Store for Calico, or a Dry Goods Store for Shoes, neither would you come to a Carpet House for Dress Goods, but when you do come to a Carpet House you come for floor coverings, and you expect to see a better selection and better grades and better facilities than you would expect to find in a store which carries all kinds of merchandise. Our entire second floor, our business energies are expended in providing the best floor coverings, draperies and bedding. We do not bother about any other part of your home on this wonderful floor of ours, but we do expend every effort in behalf of your floor coverings, your draperies and your bedrooms. You must come to us expecting better values and larger assortments than are usually found. We lead in the Carpet Business, we excel in the Carpet Business. Our prices are the standards by which all the other prices are judged. Come to us for Carpets. We will satisfy you.

- Tapestry Carpets from, per yard 85¢
- Brussels Carpets from, per yard \$1.25
- Wilton Velvet Carpets from, per yard \$1.50
- Axminster Carpets from, per yard \$1.90
- Wilton Carpets from, per yard \$1.90



Extension Tables \$7.50 Up



The Dining-room is the pride of many a home. The homekeeper is proud of the beautiful table top and takes more care of it than she bestows upon any other furniture piece in the home. Certainly a well selected Dining Table does much to improve the appearance of this room. Choose a table with a top of selected and well finished wood. Don't think the price prohibitive. It isn't—not if you select it from this stock of ours. The third floor offers you many table styles. We have a splendid assortment of Mission Tables for those who are partial to this style. Then we have them in Golden Oak, Mahogany, Fumed Oak, Golden Fir, etc. round and square tops, and regular and pedestal styles.

PRICES START AS LOW AS \$7.50

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

If You Don't Want to Buy, Don't—But Look

(C) barge, some others with s de Dios or s Bello. (For alive again, locks, and ev dredges strike or brings up The cargoes up by giant u houses, out of er, run intellig no motormen, the top story Here eight h three element concrete, and e buckets, three somewhat la trains, whose lock pits. Pre rise in the air pit, in the grip cable stretched ton towers t lock site. W one of the mo up, and there place.

When the gates hun ship coming t the forebay, o hand lock, an locomotives ru walls. No ve lock under he ramming a ga and to prevent chains and an swung round. Once a ship is closed behind square centre the conduits a has reached th the upper gate scramble up t vessel through pass through t broad waters o above the leve steam at full channel, past toward Bas O Culebra Cut.

The channe during this n hills between (which every "Peter Magill" must be dug Row above re drills are borin neath them, a filling these h

Cens

The censor a very interest erably more la average perso tres, says a pr nearly eight h week and som bought for cir der review by officials appoin theatre at the Broadview ave stamp "passed sors, George F sued, authoriz by the exchan feet each is th and over five t in the six mo work. It migh that there is n or condemnati such is not th tion of ten com of over one hu films, in the l tionable featu supervision ov pictures has be tario over thr picture theatre "nickelodeons" of audiences, to managed house hundred people moving pictur far above this—the pictures pe these would be gay scenes—a life" incidents in the pictures, impressionable young people, of life in the pictures and n of a line in the views vary wi need for super has been gene picture theatre young, who pr

Construction of Great Panama Canal

(Continued from Page 2)

barges, some laden with Portland cement, others with sand from the beaches of Nombre de Dios or stone from the quarries of Porto Bello. (For both of these old ports are now alive again, helping in the building of the locks, and every now and then one of our dredges strikes the hull of a sunken galleon, or brings up cannon-balls or pieces-of-eight.) The barges of all these barges are snatched up by giant unloader-cranes and put into storehouses, out of which, like chicks from a brooder, run intelligent little electric cars that need no motormen, but climb of themselves up into the top story of the dusty mixing house. Here eight huge rotary mixers churn the three elements—cement, sand and stone—into concrete, and drop it wetly into great skips, or buckets, three of which set on each car of a somewhat larger sized system of electric trains, whose tracks run along one side of the lock pits. Presently you will see these skips rise in the air and go sailing across the lock pit, in the grip of a carrier traveling on a steel cable stretched between two of the tall skeleton towers that stand on either flank of the lock site. When the skip is squarely above one of the molds where it is to go, it is tilted up, and there is so much more concrete in place.

When the last cubic yard has been set, the gates hung, and the water turned in, a ship coming from the Atlantic will stop in the forebay, or vestibule, of the lowest right hand lock, and make fast to electric towing locomotives running along the top of the lock walls. No vessel will be allowed to enter a lock under her own power for fear of her ramming a gate and letting the water out; and to prevent this there will be guard gates, chains and an emergency gate that can be swung round and dropped like a portcullis. Once a ship is inside the lower gates will be closed behind her by machinery hidden in the square centre pier, the water will rush down the conduits and swirl in from below, until it has reached the level of the lock above, when the upper gates will open and the locomotives scramble up the sloping walls and pull the vessel through. In like manner will she pass through the two upper locks out on the broad waters of Gatun Lake, eighty-five feet above the level of the sea. Here she may steam at full speed down a thousand foot channel, past islands that are now hilltops, toward Bas Obispo and the entrance to the Culebra Cut.

The channel shrinks to three hundred feet during this nine-mile passage through the hills between Bas Obispo and Pedro Miguel (which every American on the isthmus calls "Peter Magill"), for, at the Culebra Cut, it must be dug and blasted out of solid rock. Row above row of steam or compressed-air drills are boring deep holes in the terraces beneath them, and gangs of men are kept busy filling these holes with dynamite. As much

as forty tons were used in one blast, when an entire hillside was blown to pieces, and twice every day, when the men have left the cut for lunch, or to go home, hundreds of reports go rattling off like a bombardment. Then they bring up the great steam-shovels to dig out the shattered rock with their steel-shod "dippers," that can pick up eight tons at a time. Think how bulky a ton of coal looks in the cellar, and then imagine eight times that much being lifted in the air, swung across a railroad track, and dropped on a flat-car, as easily as a grocer's clerk would scoop up a pound of sugar and pour it into a paper bag. So skillful are the steam-shovel men (all Americans) that they will make one of their huge machines pick up a little pebble rolling down the side of the cut as neatly as you could with your hand; and every one of them is racing the others and trying to beat the last man's record for a day's excavation. The present record was made on March 22, 1910: 4823 cubic yards of rock, or 8395 tons. There are more than fifty of these steam-shovels in the Culebra Cut, and to see them all puffing and rooting together, more like a herd of living monsters than a collection of machinery, is one of the most wonderful spectacles in the world.

To carry away the rock and earth dug out by the steam-shovels, there is an elaborate railroad system of several hundred miles of track, so ingeniously arranged that the loaded trains travel down-grade and only empty cars have to be hauled back up hill. Much rock is used on the Gatun Dam, and also on the breakwaters at either end of the canal, but most of the material excavated from the cut is disposed of by filling up swamps and valleys. Every dirt-train (they would call it that on the isthmus even if it carried nothing but lumps of rock as big as grand pianos) travels an average distance of ten miles to the dumps and has the right of way over passenger-trains, specials, and even mail-trains. Only for the President of the United States has the line ever been cleared.

At the dumping-ground, each dirt-train is run out on a trestle and unloaded in one of two ways. If it is composed of steel dump-cars, these are tipped up either by hand or compressed air. Most of the trains, however, are of big flat-cars, raised on one side, and connected by steel flaps or "aprons," so that a heavy steel wedge, like a snow-plow, can be drawn from one end of the train to the other by a windlass and cable, thus clearing all the cars in a jiffy. When the dirt begins to rise above the edge of the trestle, a locomotive pushes up a machine called the "spreader," that smooths it out into a level embankment, and then another machine, the "track-shifter," picks up the ties and rails bodily and swings them over to the edge of the new ground. Each of these machines does the work of hundreds of laborers.

The locks on the Pacific side of the canal are just like those at Gatun, except that in-

stead of having all three pairs together, there are two at Miraflores and one at Pedro Miguel, with a little lake between. From Miraflores—which means "A Thousand Flowers"—the canal is being dredged out at sea-level to its Pacific terminus at Balboa, where there will be great docks and warehouses and shipyards on land that has been made by filling in the tidal marshes with dirt from the Culebra Cut. As on the Atlantic side, the canal will run out four miles under the sea to deep water, and to protect it from storms, a breakwater is being built from the shore to the islands in the Bay of Panama. The forts that are to protect this end of the canal will be on these islands, or behind Ancon Hill, a small volcano, extinct since prehistoric times, between Balboa and the city of Panama.

On the hillside overlooking the city is the American settlement of Ancon, a very beautiful town that has no named or numbered streets, but is like a garden laid out in terraces, with pretty little houses here and there, and a big red-tile-roofed Administration Building, for the Governor and the Canal Commissioners. Here, too, is the Ancon Hospital, built by the French, and a large hotel, called the Tivoli, that belongs to the United States War Department. It was built as a social center for the Americans on the canal force, and they are charged only half as much as the tourists that stop there.

At the Tivoli, you can take a funny little native cab that will carry you to any part of Panama city for a dime. The houses in the older part of the town have walls three feet thick and narrow windows with very stout shutters; for, in the disorderly old days, it was frequently necessary to turn them into fortresses on short notice. Even the churches were loopholed for musketry, and they are still connected by underground passages with the cathedral in the centre of the town. For Panama is a mediaeval city—its walls were torn down less than fifty years ago—and when you walk down one of the narrow streets at night, you half expect to see a file of halberdiers go clanking past in the moonlight, or to hear the "clink and fall of swords." But all you hear is a cheap phonograph playing an American popular song of the year before last, and the only armed men you meet are self-important little native policemen, about four and a half feet high.

They are very different looking policemen on the American side of the zone-line: tall, bronzed ex-troopers of the United States Cavalry, in the smart khaki uniform of the Zone Police. These are the men who have made brigandage a lost art on the isthmus, and have taught the Panamanians to vote with ballots, instead of machetes and Mauser rifles. Two hundred of this efficient little military constabulary, much resembling the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, keep the four hundred square miles of the Canal Zone as peaceful as a New England village on Sunday morning, and any one who mistakes it for

a lawless frontier community is likely to find himself making roads with the rest of the chain-gang.

And now that I have told you a little, a very little, about the isthmus and the work that is being done there, let me tell you something about the men who are doing the work. Of the forty thousand or so on the pay-roll, the majority are negroes from Jamaica or other parts of the British West Indies, very peaceable and law-abiding fellows, but exceedingly lazy and unbelievably stupid. One of the mws given a red flag by the foreman of a section-gang on the Panama Railroad, and told to go round the curve and stop any train that might come along, while they replaced a rail. He went to his post, and just as they had taken up the rail, a switch-engine came sailing round the corner, flew off the track, and nearly killed two men. When they asked the Jamaican why he had failed to flag it, he replied: "You told me to stop trains. That wasn't a train, it was a locomotive."

To stimulate the Jamacois by competition, we have brought over several thousand peasants from Galicia, in the north of Spain, and these men, being used to labor in a hot climate for a fraction of what they earn on the isthmus, do very good work. Then there are Italians, and Greeks, and Armenians, and Turks, and turbaned coolies from India, and ever so many more, besides six thousand American engineers and foremen, all to be fed and lodged and cared for, in a place that seven years ago was covered with primeval jungle.

Practically every mouthful of food has to be brought by sea from New York or New Orleans, in ships fitted with cold-storage. There is a great storehouse at Mount Hope, near Colon, and every morning a long train of refrigerator-cars crosses the isthmus, bringing fresh supplies to the hotels and local commissaries in all the camps and towns. A bachelor, quartered in a hotel, can get a meal for thirty cents that he would be lucky to get in New York for less than a dollar, while a married employee's wife can buy meat and groceries at the commissary store at wholesale prices. But in neither case is anything sold for money. Everything is paid for with checks torn out of booklets issued to employees and charged against their salaries, and with these you can buy anything from a pair of khaki trousers to a nice-cream soda. For Uncle Sam began by supplying frontier necessities, and ended by providing every luxury that you would expect to find in a thriving community of ten thousand Americans. Every bachelor gets, rent-free, a comfortably furnished room, and each family a house or an apartment, in which everything, down to the silverware and the bed-linen, belongs to the United States Government. There are government laundries, bakeries, ice factories, plants for roasting coffee and freezing ice cream; doctors and dentists whose services are free to all; an official newspaper, and even government clubhouses for recreation-buildings, that our employees

may be comfortable and able to do their best work.

Life in the Canal Zone is very much like that at home. Though it is summer all the year round, the temperature seldom rises above 86 deg., and it is always cool and pleasant at night. The houses are built with wide porches, screened to keep out flying insects, and the Department of Agriculture supplies you with plants and flowers for your garden. There are band concerts, and firemen's tournaments, and women's clubs, and church societies, and a Panama Canal Baseball League. Hundreds of sturdy, sun-burned American children (for though the English cannot raise healthy white children in India, we can in Panama) go galloping about on Peruvian ponies, or study in the Canal Zone public schools. The pupils of the high school publish a monthly paper called the "Zonian." Several patrols of boy scouts have been organized, and they have the advantage of a real jungle to scout in.

The man who is at the head of this wonderful organization is the chief engineer and chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Colonel George Washington Goethals. He is the absolute ruler of the isthmus, subject only to the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War. Colonel Goethals is the head of the United States Army Engineering Corps, and since he was put in charge of the canal by President Roosevelt in 1906, he has not had a day's vacation and scarcely an idle hour. Everything, from the building and fortifying of the canal, to explaining to Mrs. Jones why Mrs. Smith, whose husband gets twenty dollars less salary a month than hers, has received two more salt-cellar and an extra rocking-chair from the district quartermaster, rests on his shoulders, and he bears it all with a smile. Thanks to this silent, modest soldier, the Panama Canal will be finished fully a year, perhaps even a year and a half, before the date set for the official opening: January 1, 1915.

Then the great working force will be broken up and scattered to the four corners of the earth, and the jungle creep back and swallow up their houses as it has those of the Spaniards and the Frenchmen before them. But every American who has worked more than two years on the canal will carry away with him, besides imperishable memories of the biggest, cleanest job the world has ever seen, the Panama Canal medal. It is made of bronze from one of the dredges abandoned by the De Lesseps Company, as the Victoria Cross is made of the bronze of captured cannon, and, like it, it is given for brave and arduous service. The design, chosen by the canal builders themselves, shows on one side the head of Theodore Roosevelt, on the other, a picture of the finished canal. Beneath it is set the seal of the Canal Zone: a noble galleon, sailing through the long-sought passage to the Indies; and above the motto from that seal: "The land divided—the world united."

Censoring of Picture Films

The censoring of moving picture films is a very interesting work, and involves considerably more labor than is appreciated by the average person who patronizes picture theatres, says a press despatch from Toronto. For nearly eight hours a day, on five days of the week, and sometimes six, the pictures that are bought for circulation around Ontario are under review by the three Ontario government officials appointed to censor them, in the little theatre at the corner of Danforth road and Broadview avenue. Here it is that the little stamp "passed by the Ontario Board of Censors, George R. Armstrong, chairman," is issued, authorizing the circulation of the films by the exchanges. Thirty-five films of 1,000 feet each is the daily average of inspection, and over five thousand films have been passed in the six months since the officials started work. It might be thought, at first glance, that there is not much scope for eliminations or condemnations by the officials, but that such is not the case is shown by the condemnation of ten complete films, and the elimination of over one hundred bits of play from other films, in the last month, the shorn films being censored, and sent out without the objectionable features. The need for some careful supervision over the subject matter of film pictures has been manifest. There are in Ontario over three hundred and fifty moving picture theatres, ranging all the way from "nickelodeons," appealing to the least critical of audiences, to the nicely-appointed and well-managed houses. If, on the average, only one hundred people were to visit each night at each moving picture theatre—and the average is far above this—over 200,000 persons would see the pictures per week, and many thousands of these would be children. The presentation of gay scenes—a la Paris—and sensational "high life" incidents that sometimes are illustrated in the pictures, cannot but be injurious to the impressionable and receptive minds of the young people, many of whom form their ideas of life in the big outside world from moving pictures and novels. Of course, the drawing of a line in these matters is very difficult, as views vary with individual opinion, but the need for supervision by responsible officials has been generally recognized. The moving picture theatre is primarily an appeal to the young, who prefer action to reading, and can

afford to patronize only low-priced amusements.

The censors are guided in their work by a knowledge of the potent influence the pictures have on the youth of the province, and have made it a rule that presentations on the films shall not be immoral, or suggestive, or gruesome, and not turn on the base passions. Scenes of killing, of excessive brutality, of infidelity, or burlesquing things that ought to be held in respect, such as the marriage ceremony, are cut out when they obtrude too prominently. For instance, one of the eliminations lately made was that of David cutting off the head of Goliath, and waving it, clutched by the hair. Another is a scene where four rascals—of course they must have been rascals—were hung to the yardarm of a brig. Bar-room drinking scenes when offensively paraded, and ballet scenes that were not intended for edification, have been cut out. Likewise, too much "mush," fare not in favor, as tending to loosen ideas of common decency and propriety.

The Flag Business

The Ontario censors pass on the judgment of the National Board of Censors of New York, and as showing that their standard of criticism is much stiffer than that of the Gothamites, the local board has a film of 1,000 feet made up of eliminations cemented together from films passed in New York. Some of these pieces were cut out because they exhibited Old Glory rather too demonstratively for this side of the border. Everyone knows that the Americans are very fond of putting the star spangled banner into their parades and processions, and ordinary flag-waving is not objected to; in fact, some is passed that many Ontario people would be apt to "censor" quite heartily if given a chance. One bit of flag business to which the officials took objection represented Uncle Sam in his familiar swallow-tail coat and plug hat, planting Old Glory on a bluff, and posing beside it, folding his arms, there being nothing else of action in the picture.

When eliminations of a foot or two or three feet are made in a film, the two cut ends are cemented together, and the film is passed. When put on the screen for the public, the action and scene change abruptly, and with-

out apparent reason, at the point of elimination. This explains the sudden and mysterious break or jump that is occasionally noticed in pictures. Films of 1,000 feet are worth about \$125 each in Canada, and are bought outright by the four exchanges. The condemnation of ten films in a month means a direct loss of over \$1,200. There is over a million dollars invested in the business in Ontario, films accounting for at least \$650,000.

American Censoring

The National Board of Censors is not a government or public board. It consists of about twenty-five censors, employed by the Film Manufacturers' Association, to supervise the output. Their judgment is not, consequently, as strict as that of a board of officials constituted on behalf of the public alone. About seventy per cent of the films made in the United States pass the National Board. Most films shown in Canada are from the United States, though a few come from France and England. Complaint is frequently heard about the lack of British subjects in the pictures shown in Canada, but as in many other lines of business, British film manufacturers do not meet the Canadian requirements, American films being preferred, notwithstanding the flag-waving. The industry across the border has reached to a great scale, an army of actors and actresses being employed. The players must be very versatile, since so much outdoor work, such as shooting, boating, swimming and riding have to be done. Two Toronto girls are acting for one of the leading makers, and frequently appear in pictures shown in Ontario.

The movement for the censoring of pictures has been extending, but there are very few government boards on the continent. Some American cities have municipal censors, but Ontario has taken to lead in government supervision. The demand for new pictures, and new subjects is incessant, and as situations and plots grow hackneyed, a tendency to sensationalism may be expected, and the increasing value of the censorship will be demonstrated.

Gibbs-Banks married his wife because she was a good conversationalist.

Dibbs—Yes, and divorced her because she talked too much.—Boston Transcript.

The faint-hearted are those who think only of feeding themselves.

Germans and War Talk

A startling light on the very real danger of war between Germany and Great Britain was seen during the recent tiff over Morocco, when the British fleets were assembled in ports on the German Ocean, ready to strike or ward a blow, and the German navy kept to the open sea, not daring to enter any home port, for fear of being "bottled up." So the war-scare is evidently more than idle talk, and the war-lords stand ready for hostilities at the drop of the hat. In the midst of these alarms calm thinkers in both countries are asking what is to be gained by war. In England Norman Angell has branded war as "The Great Illusion," in his book and in newspaper articles. Whether consciously or unconsciously, many German publicists are adopting this principle, and railing against all that "rattling of the saber" which delights so many Pan-Germanists. It is trade and wealth, and the safe and profitable distribution of industrial products, carried on without bloodshed and the assumption of serious administrative responsibilities, that should be the aim of governments, says Mr. Max von Brandt, ex-Ambassador to China, in the Deutsche Revue (Berlin). To quote his words:

"The Pan-German political bawlers and patriotic phrase-mongers take a cheap delight in appealing to the sword in speeches and newspaper articles. But the matter is a much more serious one to the head of the state, in whose hand the sword has been placed. It is his duty firmly and unhesitatingly to withstand the opinions and utterances that rage around him, to stick to justice, and to maintain it unwaveringly. What he has accomplished in this matter should win the recognition and gratitude of all. The foreign campaigns carried on by Rome were actually ruinous to the empire of the old Caesars, and the modern German Empire has really nothing to seek for in Morocco but trade and a right of way for its subjects; and the principle of right which it cherishes, and its good sharp sword, can guarantee these peaceful privileges to them."

This point is enlarged upon at some length by one of the keenest of German journalists, the Socialist Max Harden, who writes in his Zukunft (Berlin) that England and Germany should "get together" and come to the conclusion that not the acquisition of new terri-

ties, but the maintenance of the open door, should be the object of their agreement. Thus we read:

"How does England stand with regard to this vital question? She grants us the open door in the widest sense, as no other civilized Power has done—in her colonies and in all her spheres of influence. What vast advantages do German banks, trade, and industry derive from the territories under English power? Ask the German business man in England, India, South Africa, or elsewhere—everywhere you will hear what the tariff policy of England means to us in hard cash. How many regions has England first opened up through her political expansion, and then with no ill feeling granted a free market to the German goods that have followed this growth?"

The business agreement proposed will be the best solution of the disarmament problem, declares the semi-official Koelnische Zeitung, whose authoritative pronouncement runs as follows:

"There has been much talk in the press of the need of coming to a business understanding with Great Britain, and to a compact, especially in colonial matters, which will render future disputes impossible. Such an agreement is to be the forerunner of an understanding on naval armaments in order to set bounds to the present international competition. At present the German has to overcome a natural reluctance before he can come to a friendly understanding with England, and yet, perhaps, that is the only way to dissipate the mistrust which poisons the relations between the two countries, for the increase in naval armaments on both sides must finally lead to the goal for which armaments are intended—namely, war."

"In the end," proclaims the Liberal Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), "we shall be able to agree with England instead of fighting."

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, speaking recently in Parliament, expressed his wish to improve Anglo-German relations, but regretted that it was impossible for a statesman in either country to compel "a favorable breeze of public opinion." "Does Sir Edward Grey realize," asks the London Daily Chronicle, "that so far as this country is concerned a favorable breeze is already blowing?"

CHINESE RENEW THE ARMISTICE

Revolutionists are Advancing Towards Central Base of Imperial Troops, Occupying Important Points

BEIJING, Jan. 29.—It is officially announced that the armistice has been renewed. The revolutionists are displaying signs of activity.

Various assassinations which have taken place recently, including that of General Wu Lu Chang at Shi Chwang, are now said to have been carried out under orders of the premier, Yuan Shi Kai.

Manchu Loss Heavy SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.—An imperial army of 10,000 men was decisively defeated by a Canton republican army under General Wong Chung, near Ku Chung yesterday, according to a cablegram received here today by the Chinese Free Press.

Tariff Revision Bill WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Democratic metal tariff revision bill, making reductions averaging 35 per cent from the existing steel and iron duties of the Payne-Aldrich law, passed the house today by a vote of 210 to 109.

Devers Unsuccessful Search for Victims of Wreck at Prince Rupert—Lone Prospector Found Dead

News was brought by the steamer Prince Rupert of the ineffectual search by divers for the bodies of Captain Tallander and his son in the sunken tug Glen Rose, which foundered alongside the wharf at Prince Rupert, and the steamer Quadra was to be sought to endeavor to lift the wreck.

COLLEGE BURNED BY STUDENTS

Holy Cross Institution at Sweetsburg, Que., Destroyed by Young Incendiaries, Causing \$125,000 Loss

SWEETSBURG, Que., Jan. 29.—High constable Bolwert this afternoon held an investigation into the incendiary fire which destroyed Holy Cross College at Farnham, involving \$125,000 loss.

TEES ENCOUNTERED A STORMY PASSAGE West Coast Steamer Returned to Port Yesterday Morning After Experiencing Very Heavy Weather

MELBOURNE, Jan. 29.—That Australia will be pleased to enter into an agreement for better trade relations with Canada, is the prevailing opinion among members of the government, but they are careful to state that the Commonwealth is determined to guard most carefully its own trade by protecting from any possible injury its home industries.

EAST-ASIATIC LINE IS TO CALL HERE H. F. Ostrander Appointed Agent for New Service Established in Readiness for Panama Canal Traffic

Victoria is ultimately to be included in the ports of call of the new service established by the East-Asiatic Steamship Company inaugurated with the sailing of the steamer Indian now en route.

BENT ON TAKING OWN LIFE "Old Frank" Laforeade Made All Arrangements for Burial Before Suiciding

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29.—A suit case containing fifteen pounds of dynamite, a box of cans and about 150 feet of rope were found in a storage house here this afternoon by Earl Ripley and George Cleveland, detectives of the local department.

HER SKIN SEEMED ON FIRE

GRANDE LIGNE, Que., Jan. 2nd, 1910 "My wife was greatly distressed for three years with chronic Eczema on her hands, and the disease was so severe that it almost prevented her from using her hands. The doctor gave her several ointments to use, but none of them did any good.

Los Angeles Crime Those who are inclined to blame or censure labor for the McNamara crimes might as well blame all church organizations for the Richman murder—Edmonton Journal.

MILLIONAIRE BARRED OUT SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 29.—John Hussion, millionaire, for twenty years a resident of Lower California, has been declared an undesirable citizen by the immigration officers, and under this clause has been refused admittance to the United States.

APPROVE IDEA OF ARBORETUM Natural History Society Favorable—Hears Address on Fertilization of Blossoms by Bees Should be Studied

Light and Water Rates—As a sequel to the recent visit of a deputation from Ashcroft to Director Attorney General Bowser, Mr. D. P. Roberts, the provincial inspector of electrical energy has been sent to the Gateway city to investigate all the conditions with respect to the alleged excessive rates for light and water charged to citizens of Ashcroft by the Ashcroft Water and Electrical Improvement Co., Ltd.

Are Indians Troublesome? "Having got tired of the cold of the prairie provinces, I am thinking of going to Vancouver Island," is the opening sentence of a letter received yesterday by the Vancouver Island Development League.

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Corrig College Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE FOR BOYS 14 TO 18 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK, Northam, Limited. On the corner of ...

LAND NOTICES Land District, District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Aleck Orlinton, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Howard D. Brown, of Bella Coola, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Guy McMillan, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Crude Oil Refiner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that J. Janet Kippen, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Ethel Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Winifred Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Winifred Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

northeasterly direction to the west boundary of Lot 301, thence north along the west boundary of Lot 301 to the shore of Blind Creek Harbor, thence following the sinuosities of the shore along high water mark in a northwesterly direction to point of commencement, containing 16 acres or less.

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan Take notice that Edward George Inoué, of Wintanley, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range Three. Take notice that Vincent Clayton, of Bella Coola, occupation storekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan Take notice that Martin Allredale Grainger, of Victoria, B. C., occupation, Provincial Civil Servant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan Take notice that J. Henry Ridge, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Hotel-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan Take notice that G. H. Sager, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan Take notice that J. Janet Kippen, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan Take notice that Ethel Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

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CHANGES ASKED BY LABOR MEN

Bills for Amendment of Various Acts are Introduced in Commons at Instance of Congress

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—When the house met today Mr. Verville introduced a bill to amend the Lord's Day Act to allow musicians to play on Sundays at such functions as funerals, church parades, etc., and to give waiters and waitresses doing Sunday work the right of one holiday in seven. This bill, as well as two others introduced today by A. C. Macdonnell, is asked for by the Dominion Trades Congress.

Mr. Macdonnell's bills provide for amendments to the railway act and the industrial disputes investigation act. The first named gives the railway commission jurisdiction over the length of sections and the number of men to be employed on the section.

The amendment to the industrial disputes act will enable strikers to draw strike money and other union benefits the act. "You are not permitted," said Mr. Macdonnell in explaining the necessity of the proposed amendment, "to give a striker a dollar for meat."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier again asked if the writ for the South Renfrew by-election had been issued.

Mr. Borden replied that it had not, and that some difficulty had arisen with regard to the lists. Under the law some of the lists of 1911 could be used and some could not.

Mr. Lemieux asked if it was true that the government of Quebec was asking for the annexation of Ungava.

Mr. Borden replied that there had been correspondence on the subject with the old government. "We have been asked," he said, "to give it consideration."

A number of questions on the order paper related to the possible action of the government in regard to the Montreal harbor commission. In reply to the first of these questions, asked by Mr. Ames, as to whether or not the present board would be continued in office, Mr. Hazen said: "There is no intention at present to make any change." The Minister added that the public service commission would be given power to examine the work of the harbor commission, the commissioners having asked that this be done.

Mr. Rhodes of Cumberland, moved a resolution affirming that the Maritime provinces are unfairly treated in regard to the Immigration expenditure, the Dominion government having advertised western Canada at the expense of the East. The debate continued the rest of the day, the resolution being passed at midnight.

SEATTLE'S SCHEME

Fort Commission Decides to Submit Bond Issue to Voters—Counsel Calhoun Resigns.

SEATTLE, Jan. 29.—The Seattle port commission decided today to submit a \$2,000,000 harbor bond issue to the voters at the March election to provide money to acquire land and build six ocean piers as the initial step in the development of a \$7,500,000 ocean terminal at Harbor Island.

The meeting was enlivened by the resignation of Scott C. Calhoun, counsel for the commission, who declared that the commissioners had repudiated his work when they announced their intention of altering a tentative contract drawn by Mr. Calhoun with a New York syndicate that is to operate the terminal.

The syndicate is headed by R. F. Ayres, formerly vice-president of the Dutch Terminal company, Brooklyn, and H. Starett, president of the Fuller Construction company. The contract provided that the port of Seattle expend \$5,000,000, the terminal company to invest \$2,500,000 in additional improvements. After Mr. Calhoun left the meeting, Brig-Gen. H. M. Chittenden, chairman of the commission, announced that he had asked for Mr. Calhoun's resignation three days ago. The commissioners said they would continue negotiations with the eastern syndicate, and said they would appoint Harold Preston to Mr. Calhoun's place.

At the opening of the present municipal campaign Mr. Calhoun was urged to run for mayor, but he declined because he wished to carry through the Harbor Island development.

MR. DARROW INDICTED

Attorney Charged With Bribery and Corruption of Jurors in Connection With McNamara Case.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—Two months of uncertainty and suspense ended today for Clarence S. Darrow, the noted union labor attorney, when the county grand jury, who has for four weeks been investigating allegations of corruption in connection with the trial jury in the McNamara dynamiting charges, returned two indictments charging him with bribery.

There are four counts in the two bills. Two of the counts charge Darrow with the bribery and attempted corruption of Robert Bain, the first juror sworn to try James B. McNamara, the confessed dynamiter. The remaining counts allege the bribery and corruption of George N. Lockwood, a venireman summoned in the McNamara case.

Burt Franklin, the detective who is alleged to have actually passed the bribe money to Bain and Lockwood, is accused of the same offenses in information filed some time ago in the superior court and his trial has been set for February 17.

The maximum penalty that could be given Darrow for the conviction on all counts is 20 years imprisonment and fines aggregating \$10,000. He is under \$20,000 bail.

The grand jury will resume its investigation tomorrow.

NOTED PIONEER OF VANCOUVER

Rev. H. G. Fynes-Clinton, Rector of St. James' Church Passes Away at Paso Robles, California

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29.—The death occurred yesterday at Paso Robles, California, of Rev. H. G. Fynes-Clinton, of Vancouver, one of the best known old-timers in the province of British Columbia. He met his end so peacefully that the moment of his passing was hardly to be told by those watching at his bedside. The body will be brought home at once, and the funeral arrangements will then be made.

Mr. Fynes-Clinton was in his fifty-ninth year. For twenty-seven years rector of St. James church, he was the pioneer clergyman of the city, and there are still many who can remember his first little church by the water-side, and how he used to row over to Moodyville to hold Sunday services there, in common with others who was a sufferer from the big fire in 1886, when his first church was burned. It was followed by a building that provided the nucleus of the present St. James church.

In the early days he pulled a rope on the hose wagon with other members of the volunteer fire brigade. He was also quite a keen lover of cricket and delighted in outdoor activity.

The passing away of Rev. H. G. Fynes-Clinton will be heard of with deep sorrow by thousands of people who knew him throughout this province. Though better known on the mainland than on the island, Mr. Clinton leaves many warm friends in the city of Victoria and outlying districts, who will grieve over the news of his demise.

Mr. Fynes-Clinton belonged to that all too small group of men of whom every new country stands in sore need—men who are not afraid to speak out boldly, and who know that if the land is to be cleansed the canker must be cut out with no uncertain hand. He came out to Vancouver before the city ever received that name—when she was recorded on the map as Gastown—and shortly after his arrival, when the whole district was swept with fire, the Rector of St. James joined the little army of fire fighters, and took his share in checking the onrush of the flames. As the years went on he made his influence felt in Vancouver, in a way in which, it may be said with exaggeration, no other man has ever done. He never pushed himself forward, and preferred to take the back seat and let the other man do the talking. But in the little red church behind the trees at the corner of Cordova street and Gore avenue, he never lost an opportunity to bring home to the minds of his hearers the peculiar dangers of a new country, and the pitfalls that lie beside the freshly-turned way. Even those who had little sympathy with his views as a churchman could not fail in admiration of the man, and there is no doubt that the mourning in Vancouver today is very general.

"Father" Clinton stands high among the men who have served British Columbia with unselfish devotion. No finer words can be applied to one who literally and not figuratively speaking, wore himself out in the service of others, than those in which Matthew Arnold, in tribute to the memory of his father—Rugby's greatest schoolmaster: "Therefore, to thee, it was given Many to save with thyself, And, at the end of the day, O faithful shepherd, to come Bringing thy sheep in thy hand."

Burglar Killed

FRESNO, Cal., Jan. 29.—The body of the burglar who was shot and killed at 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning by patrolman Cronkite, was positively identified today as that of W. L. Johnson, who recently served a term of five days in local jail for beating his way on a Santa Fe train.

POLICE CHECK DEMONSTRATION

Socialists and Unemployed Attempt to Hold Meeting in Defiance of Vancouver Street Traffic Bylaw

VANCOUVER, Jan. 29.—Responding to a call issued through the medium of numerous handbills, advertising that a big demonstration in favor of free speech would be held on the Powell street grounds at 3 p. m., and urging the "workmen" of the city to "roll up in their thousands," a crowd assembled on Sunday afternoon in the locality mentioned, and as a result, 24 arrests were made by the police.

On account of the several demonstrations held by the socialist element in the city, assisted by several hundred who prefer to style themselves the "unemployed," strict orders had been issued by the civic authorities that no more mass meetings for the purpose of agitation should be held on the streets or public places of the city. With this warning instructions had been issued to the police to disperse all gatherings.

Yesterday's meeting was admitted to be a deliberate attempt to test the stability of the orders issued. The police sufficiently proved that the instructions issued to them would be carried out. Proceedings in the police court on Wednesday, when the 24 men arrested will come up for trial, will be awaited with interest.

Shortly after the crowd had assembled on the Powell street grounds, Deputy Chief of Police Mulhern appeared on the scene with a large force of constables. R. Pettipiece was at this time proclaiming the right of every man to freedom of speech. The deputy chief forced his way through the crowd to the impromptu rostrum and asked Mr. Pettipiece to stop speaking while he read a copy of the street traffic bylaw.

The deputy chief then called upon the crowd to disperse, but in spite of this warning, Mr. Pettipiece again mounted on the box and the crowd commenced to hoot at the police. Mr. Pettipiece was at once placed under arrest. A scene of the greatest confusion followed. Several of the ringleaders endeavored to get up on the box and exhorted the crowd, but they were pulled down by the officers who followed the deputy chief, and immediately shared the fate of their captain-general.

As it was quickly seen that nothing but a show of force would disperse the crowd, the command to advance was given. A platoon of mounted men under command of Sergeant Long charged through the crowd from different sides of the field, while forty bluecoats advanced at the charge from the end. Heavy whips and batons were freely used, and more than one man went down before the onslaught, although the weapons used did not inflict any very serious injuries.

The charge against most of the men when they appeared before Magistrate Shaw this morning, was that of taking part in an unlawful assembly. Both the police court prosecutor and Mr. De B. Harris, who appeared for the prisoners, were unprepared to go on, and the trials were adjourned until January 31. Bail was fixed at \$500 each.

With the object of filling the jails to overflowing, and generally endeavoring to obstruct the police in carrying out their orders to prevent so-called unemployed demonstrations, the "Industrial Workers of the World," have planned to draft into this city 1,500 men at the earliest opportunity. A statement to this effect was made to the police today by a labor official, whose name is withheld. Prompt steps are being taken by the city authorities to deal with the situation.

PALMYRA ISLAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Rumors that Great Britain intended to take possession of Palmyra Island (in reality a group of 50 islands) lying about 600 miles southwest of Hawaii and almost in a direct line between Australia and the Panama canal, resulted in the subject being a matter of inquiry unofficially at the state department today.

Officials pressed ignorance of any letter from London to take possession of Palmyra Island, but a group of 50 islands lying about 600 miles southwest of Hawaii and almost in a direct line between Australia and the Panama canal, resulted in the subject being a matter of inquiry unofficially at the state department today.

The question at issue is whether the British annexation cancelled the prior Hawaiian title, for if it did not Palmyra will be held to belong to the United States.

PASSING OF PIONEERS

Six Old Timers of Province Summoned During Past Ten Days

Death, the Reaper, has been particularly active of late in the thinning ranks of British Columbia's pioneer citizens, no fewer than six of the very old timers of the province having been called to their reward during the past ten days. At Kamloops three were taken—old resident at the Provincial Home, these being Benjamin W. Fewing, Daniel McKay and Robert Jones.

Mr. Fewing was an octogenarian and a very familiar figure during the past thirty years that the "inland capital," where he was known to every resident, as "Old Ben." He had been an inmate of the Home since 1891.

VOYAGE IS FATAL TO DUKE OF FIRE

Brother-in-law of King George Passes Away in Egypt, Victim of Hardship Experienced in Wreck

ASSUAN, Upper Egypt, Jan. 29.—The Duke of Fire, brother-in-law of King George of Great Britain, died here at six o'clock this evening.

The Duke of Fire, who with his wife, the Princess Royal, and his two daughters, had a gruelling experience when the steamer Delhi stranded off Cape Sparte last December, had been seriously ill with pleurisy and congestion of the lungs.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The tragic end of the Duke of Fire's ill-starred voyage to attend the consecration of the cathedral at Khartoum, resulted in a shock to the British public. Although he showed no signs of his experience in the wreck of the steamship Delhi, on his arrival in Egypt, the Duke's death is universally attributed to the exposure and shock resulting from that event. The deepest sympathy is expressed for the Princess Royal, who accompanied her husband to Egypt.

The Duke's death will cause the curtailment or modification of all arrangements for the reception of King George and Queen Mary on their return from India.

Right Hon. Alexander William George Duff, Duke of Fire, was born on Nov. 10, 1849, and succeeded his father as Earl of Fire. In 1889 he married H. R. H. the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, eldest daughter of the late King Edward, and sister of King George, and on that occasion was created Duke of Fire. The Duke was educated at Eton. He became Lord Lieutenant of Eiginshire, a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and a member of the council of the Duchy of Lancaster. Was a member of the Metropolitan banking firm of Sir Samuel Scott & Co. The Duke was vice-president of the British South Africa company for nine years, resigning in 1898 because he was convinced that the imperial policy should have direct control of the territory. The Jameson raid supplied him with strong evidence on that point. He sat as member of parliament for Eigin and Naism in 1874-76, and held various public offices. The two daughters of the Duke and Duchess are Princess Alexandra Victoria and Princess Madeleine, who were with their parents on the Delhi when that steamer ran ashore.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON TOUR OF INTERIOR

Mr. W. W. Foster Inspects Work on New Trans-Columbia Bridge—An Interesting Prediction

Deputy Minister W. W. Foster of the Department of Public Works, last week paid a visit to Trail, in the course of an official tour of the Mainland, and had a look at the progress of work on the new trans-Columbia bridge, which is proceeding apace. A large gang has been put on the north side of the river, excavating for the abutment, the two large ovals for Pier No. 2 are about completed, and the air reservoirs with the staccato ring of pneumatic riveters and the clank of heavy steel. A large force of ironworkers has been recently put to work and this force will be increased this week, when two shifts will be put on. Light for the night shift will be supplied by two immense acetylene lamps of 10,000 c.p. each. The lower deck of false work has been extended out to the location of Pier 2, a little better than half way across the river, and the extending of the upper deck is now in progress. All told, about 60 men are at present employed on the work.

Upon reaching Nelson, Mr. Foster was surprised to find the impression current there that the government was seriously considering the placing of the proposed West Arm bridge at Graham creek.

"The department has not even considered such a proposal," said he. "This is quite a new feature of the situation so far as we are concerned. We had soundings made near Graham Creek it is true, but that was not with the idea of placing the bridge at that point. We simply wished to obtain complete information as to the condition of the river, not only at Nelson and at Taglum but between the two points. Building bridges these days is not haphazard work. In early times in this province it was not perhaps so very necessary to look towards the future, but with the rapid development now taking place it is essential for the department to go very thoroughly into the circumstances surrounding all public works before they are undertaken. We have to consider, in the case of bridges the location of existing roads and other bridges, the probable routes of new roads, the requirements of settlers who come, and a score of other details. It is always necessary to build for the future."

During the course of his tour, Mr. Foster has recently inspected the new government and school buildings at Hope, the alterations in the court house at Yale, the new court house and the first street bridge at Grand Forks, the proposed location for the new bridge on the McNeillie road, and a variety of other public works in progress.

Speaking of provincial public works generally and their rapid growth, the deputy minister makes the interesting prediction that British Columbia's expenditures in this department, alone during 1912 will be found to exceed the total revenue of the old banner province of Ontario.

SEEK THE MISSING

Anxious Parents Appeal to Police for Assistance in Search

His mother critically ill because of worry over his continued and unexplained absence, the whereabouts of William J. Crowley, jr., son of William J. Crowley, C.E., 427 East 189th street, New York, who has written to the police to assist in the hunt for the young man, is being sought. The latter left New York on November 11 and is believed to have come to British Columbia, either to Vancouver or Victoria. Mr. Crowley's communication tells of the critical condition of the youth's mother.

The police have also been requested to seek the whereabouts of Peter Cruik, that Great Britain intended to take possession of Palmyra Island, but a group of 50 islands lying about 600 miles southwest of Hawaii and almost in a direct line between Australia and the Panama canal, resulted in the subject being a matter of inquiry unofficially at the state department today.

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PARTITION OF SONGHEES RESERVE

Announcement is Expected at an Early Date—Conference Between Government and Interested Parties

It is expected that an early announcement will be made by the Premier with respect to the government's plans for the partition and utilization of the reverted Songhees reserve on Victoria's inner harbor. Preliminary in connection are now going rapidly forward, and yesterday there were in conference with the Premier and the Minister of Railways representatives of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Victoria & Sidney, British Columbia Electric and Victoria Inner Harbor railways, the central and subsidiary municipalities, and a representative of joint terminal facilities on the trail of the latter.

It will be remembered that such a conference was arranged for some time ago, but could not at the time take place in consequence of the absence from the province of the representative of the Canadian Northern interest.

WILL BUILD EASTERLY FROM STEWART

Canadian Northern Has Survey Party at Work in Mesitiin Lake Region

A party headed by Mr. W. G. Pinder, C.E., and comprising eight surveyors and twice as many packers is at present engaged in a class reconnaissance of the Mesitiin Lake region on the upper Nass. In connection with the work of the party it is stated authoritatively that construction will be begun early in the spring by the Canadian Northern, of one hundred miles of road easterly from Stewart, or rather from the present railroad on Bear river. This is in connection with the fourth Canadian transcontinental line, which Sir Donald D. Mann is promoting, which is designed to penetrate the coal measures of the Pine River district and make its ultimate terminus on the Hudson's Bay. The line is designed for summer traffic primarily.

BELLEROPHON AGROUND IN RIVER MERSEY

SEATTLE, Jan. 29.—A cablegram to the Merchants' Exchange from Liverpool says the Blue Funnel liner Bellerophon which sailed from Seattle for Liverpool via the Orient on Nov. 1, has ashore in the river Mersey on her way into Liverpool. The Bellerophon carried a cargo of 13,000 tons when she left here, but discharged 4,000 tons in the Orient.

HINDU WOMEN

Various Classes of East Indians Meet at Vancouver to Support Application Made at Ottawa

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29.—Between 400 and 600 Hindus and Mohammedans assembled here tonight for the purpose of supporting the action of the delegation which recently went to Ottawa to endeavor to persuade the government to admit Hindu women into the Dominion.

Teja Singh presided, and the speakers included Mr. Rabin, a Hindu, and Mr. Ajeo McNab formerly of the Coldstream guards.

The Sikhs and Hindu speakers sought to show that on the whole, India was staunch in favor of monogamy, and they emphatically denied the statements which have been made regarding the marriages of children under 12 and in reference to polygamy among the Sikhs.

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Cream of Wheat—per packet	20c
Magic Baking Powder, 12-oz. can, 20c—5-lb. can	90c
Dr. Price's or Royal Baking Powder—12-oz. can	35c
Morrell's Mild Cured Ham—per pound	20c
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Anchovies, per keg	50c	Kippers, 2 lbs. for	25c
Lobster, glass, 85c	75c	Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs.	25c
Cod Fish Balls, tin	25c	Holland Herring, 6 for	25c
Spiced Herring, tin	25c	Norwegian Stock Fish, per lb.	25c
Herrings in Anchovy Sauce, per tin	25c	Dry Codfish Square	25c
Golden Haddies, 2 tins for	25c	Olympian Oysters, per pint	60c
Fresh Mackerel, tin	25c	Morgan's Eastern Oysters, per tin	85c
Devilled Crab Meat, per tin	25c	Smoked Salmon, lb.	20c
Fresh Crab, per tin	25c	Smoked Halibut, lb.	20c
Behring Sea Cod Fish, per pound	10c	No. 2 Mackerel, each	25c
Norwegian Herring, 4 for	25c	Oolichans, 2 lbs.	25c

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The complete A still more infallible, a St. Louis Re however, to stains of sus lery. With t an advanced will be able to identification and flecks le cipal or victi Bloodhour chemical labo lists are purs as auxiliaries results will be reliable than canines. Discoverie this branch of sational, and years of toil d the criminolog ing a net, w punishment th fellowmen. A blotch of handle, a doo converted into evidence of gu onstrate posit blood, and th blood as that. Another v aid in the gre bit and guine on the trail of tively assist i their bodies to in tests. Probably t line of work Berlin Univer his energies e and kindred a who predicts tion of a proce dividual huma In the Un pushed by se whom is Dr. R Though still a worked-with-a pean specialist blood analysis caused favorab abroad. For the ide process seems quiring extrem tory results are plicity was onl periment, and t In addition, b the tireless, esting facts w tend to suppor the descent of other biologists The persiste lationship betw mails serves to into geological lines is still in vined it will problem of ev After findin give a certain r it was necessar the blood of an wise. For a bl the life of a m be that of an o So scientist of blood an part of the v George H. F. sity, took the British Govern limited expens he gathered ov bloods, all of w tation test. Of all these tion like that of mens from cer ourang-out-ang In and abo doring gorillas in Edgar Allan all practical pur is specific enou court of justice. Another val nor smallness of interfere with c successful and human blood as a pin can be as it were a whole To demonst counted nothing change the che spots on weapo of London wer a perfect reacti they had been s According to ities which the practically limit cation is still s the future of a e gation of the a done takes muc probable. In Germany, to commercial u

The Tell-Tale Blood Stain

The experts have pretty well established the complete individuality of the thumb-print. A still more subtle and, it is claimed quite as infallible, a mark is the blood stain, says the St. Louis Republic. It may not be so easy, however, to fill up a collection of blood stains of suspects for a practical rogues' gallery. With the perfection of methods, now in an advanced experimental stage, scientists will be able to run to earth criminals from the identification of blood from the merest spots and flecks left on the scene of crime by principal or victim.

Bloodhounds of the future will be found in chemical laboratories, where mild-eyed scientists are pursuing their awfully exact labors as auxiliaries of the arm of justice. Their results will be as rapid and many times more reliable than those of even the keen-nosed canines.

Discoveries made within the last year in this branch of scientific research are fairly sensational, and form a fitting climax for the years of toil devoted to it. Hand in hand with the criminologist the blood specialist is drawing a net, which will more surely bring to punishment those who do murder upon their fellowmen.

A blotch of human blood, left on an axe handle, a door knob, or bit of raiment can be converted into a document of unanswerable evidence of guilt. First the scientist can demonstrate positively that the spot is human blood, and then by comparison identify the blood as that of a certain individual.

Another valuable but wholly unconscious aid in the great system is the cotton-tail rabbit and guinea pig. These animals are not set on the trail of the murderer, but just as effectively assist in apprehending him by lending their bodies to the manufacture of serum used in tests.

Probably the leading authorities in this line of work is Prof. E. Friedberger, of the Berlin University, who has for years devoted his energies exclusively to research of blood and kindred analysis. It is Prof. Friedberger who predicts for the next few years perfection of a process for exact identification of individual human blood.

In the United States the work has been pushed by several scientists, chief among whom is Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, of St. Louis. Though still a young man, Dr. Gradwohl has worked with a number of the leading European specialists, and his original research in blood analysis and its practical application has caused favorable comment in this country and abroad.

For the identification of human blood the process seems apparently simple, though requiring extremely careful technique if satisfactory results are to be obtained. But the simplicity was only arrived at after years of experiment, and the expenditure of untold sums.

In addition to the specific results aimed at by the tireless investigations, numerous interesting facts were developed, many of which tend to support the theories of evolution and the descent of men, given by Darwin and other biologists of the last century.

The persistence of the chemical blood relationship between the various groups of animals serves to carry the investigator back into geological times, and work along these lines is still in its infancy. Scientists are convinced it will lead to valuable results in the problem of evolution.

After finding that human blood would give a certain reaction under given conditions, it was necessary to determine whether or not the blood of any other creature would act likewise. For a blood spot, on which as evidence the life of a man might hang, could possibly be that of an ox or dog, or bird.

So scientists set out to gather specimens of blood of animals from every section and part of the world. In this special work George H. F. Nuttall, of Cambridge University, took the leading part. Backed by the British Government, which gave him an unlimited expense account for his investigation, he gathered over 1,000 different kinds of bloods, all of which he subjected to the precipitation test.

Of all these the only ones showing a reaction like that of the human blood were specimens from certain rare apes, chimpanzees, orang-out-angs and gorillas.

In and about Missouri there are no wandering gorillas or apes to murder people, as in Edgar Allan Poe's famous tale, so that for all practical purposes the test for human blood is specific enough to be the final word in any court of justice.

Another valuable point is that neither age nor smallness of the spot to be examined can interfere with carrying the investigation to a successful and certain conclusion. As much human blood as could be dried on the edge of a pin can be as positively identified as though it were a whole bucketful.

To demonstrate that the age of a specimen counted nothing, and that time does not change the chemical action of human blood, tests on weapons in the museum of the Tower of London were subjected to the test and gave perfect reaction, showing beyond cavil that they had been stained by the life fluid of man.

According to Dr. Gradwohl, the possibilities which these discoveries have opened are practically limitless. While their exact application is still somewhat visionary, just as is the future of aeroplanes and commercial navigation of the air, still what has already been done takes much from the realm of the improbable.

ation of meat products. The day when horse and dog meat may be ground into sausage has passed. By aid of science German food inspectors can tell positively whether Fido and Dobbin help to fill sausage skins or whether their contents are really good beef and pork. Had this discovery been available to the Chicago authorities a few years ago things in the case of Lütgart, whose wife was believed to have been minced in the sausage mill, might have been made much clearer, and justice considerably expedited.

The police all over the world have been confronted by numerous cases where, had they been able to positively identify blood spots, conviction of murderers would have been a comparatively simple matter. In numerous European cities, especially in Germany and France, laboratories for blood tests are soon to become a fixed adjunct to the prosecutor's department.

Prof. Friedberger, of Berlin, says in his belief it will be a matter of only a few years before the method of identifying individual blood will be brought to such perfection as to make all tests conclusive.

An important feature of the tests, lies in that they are not really tests of blood, but of albumen. The reaction in the antiserum is produced by the albumen in human blood, or in that of animals, and not from any other constituent of the fluid.

Briefly, the method used is to inject a rabbit with human blood. From four to six injections are made into the veins of the rabbit, which is then left to pursue the even tenor of its way during several days, while the serum is forming in it.

At the end of a given time the rabbit is required to give up about a dozen thimblefuls of its blood, which are drawn from the ear and caught in a sterilized glass test tube. This is placed into a centrifugal apparatus and whirled around at an indescribably fast speed for a few minutes. The result of the centrifugal action is to separate the solid from the liquid parts of the blood, and the former are gathered at the bottom of the tube, leaving the serum as a sort of light, pinkish liquid at the top. This liquid is decanted and placed in a series of smaller tubes, diluted from 100 to 10,000 times.

The blood spot to be tested is prepared by dissolving it in a salt solution. This is introduced into smaller tubes containing the serum, and if it should really be human blood, a small white ring, distinct and peculiar in character, is formed at the surface of the antiserum. Technique with different authorities differs in details, but in effect the same general principles are applied, results being based upon the action of the two reagents, whatever may be the methods employed in bringing them together.

While the routine appears simple enough to the layman, it is in reality extremely complicated, and requires all the expertness and skill gathered in years of laboratory practice. The smallest error or inadvertency frequently negatives results.

The next step will consist in devising ways and means for applying blood identification to the actual operations of police usage, so that society at large may benefit from the labors of the men who have been pioneers in this branch of scientific research. Already numerous ways have been suggested, which contemplate using it as an adjunct to the Bertillon system now in use in all the leading cities of the Western world.

Experts who have gone into the matter predict that within the next decade blood samples, carefully classified and preserved, will form part of the data of detective bureaux, and play an important part in detecting certain kinds of crimes and criminals as measurements and photographs.

Each department will include at least one operative, trained to gather blood samples. In working upon murder cases where blood has been shed, strictest attention will be given to gathering this variety of evidence, so that the smallest speck of gore left on the trail of a murderer may prove as damaging testimony as a thumb print.

There is no likelihood that detective bureaux will own and operate their laboratories, but samples to be investigated will be turned over to specialists. The equipment and paraphernalia for this work represent an enormous outlay of money and labor.

CHILDREN SPOILED AT HOME

We are often told that this is the age of the child; certainly children were never more coddled or given more costly toys. In St. Louis twelve-year-old Thornton Howard, son of the president of the Commonwealth Steel Company, got for a Christmas present a \$30,000 playhouse—not a theatre, but a house to play in—which the newspapers describe as "a wonderland," says the Springfield Republican. It stands three stories high, and has a natatorium, a gymnasium, a machine shop, a sun parlor, a bowling alley, a billiard room, shower baths, a garage, and everything else that a boy could want or a fond parent would think of for him. The only thing not mentioned is a library—anybody can have books, but not everybody can have an automobile or a swimming pool 30 by 12 feet, lined with white brick and decorated with carved marble or a domical sun parlor made entirely of glass. We are told that Master Thornton is pleased and "expects to spend a great part of his time with his chums in the house." This shows a good spirit, yet it may be doubted whether he will get any more fun out of it

than the old-fashioned boy extracted from the old-fashioned play house constructed in the back yard or perhaps in an apple tree.

Certainly he is not likely to grow up with a just conception of what things cost. For the price of this "wonderland," which will soon come to seem no very wonderful thing, a public library adequate for a considerable city might be built. It could have been converted into a respectable college building or into a hospital that would save many lives. As a pleasure house for one boy, or even for his chums, it seems extravagant, not merely because the money might be employed more usefully, but because it is not unlikely to be a bad thing for the boy.

Turn, for illustration, to what happened on Christmas in Orange (N. J.) where another spoiled rich man's son and his chums drove recklessly through the streets in a costly high powered automobile. Exceeding the speed law, which to a certain class of rich malefactors is a joke, they ran down and injured a young woman. Instead of stopping to help and to carry her to a hospital they increased their speed. In their wild race to escape before the number could be taken they ran over and killed a boy.

So far was this from sobering them that they put on full speed, and when the machine was finally wrecked by skidding into a curb they ran off on foot, and when overtaken fought tooth and nail against arrest until they were subdued by force. Perhaps this boy and his chums were bad boys; perhaps if they had been poor they would have been robbing orchards or picking pockets to buy theatre tickets. Yet the chances are that wealth was the demoralizing thing; whatever the effect of poverty on crime may be, it is less disastrous than indulgence.

If the simple life is desirable for all, it is imperative for the children of rich men. These can offer their sons every advantage, but they ought to know that no luxury of mechanical toys or private tutors or automobiles, or foreign travel, or costly play house with marble swimming pools can make up for a training in vanity, self indulgence, idleness and disregard for the rights of others.

The extravagant outlay of well-to-do Americans on their children is a scandal to intelligent foreign observers, who contrast this empty luxury with the Spartan severity with which princes are trained. In an aristocracy pampering the young is carefully avoided; a plutocracy seems to rate money higher and children not so high. It has been explained that the American mother is responsible for this coddling, this haste to gratify every expensive craving for playthings or for pocket-money. But surely the American father, if his head is not altogether filled with business, ought to have something to say about it.

At worst a boy who threatens to deteriorate can be packed off to a particularly plain and efficient school, where plutocratic pretensions are snubbed. No one thing has done so much for the upper classes of England; the "playground at Eton," to which Wellington ascribed the victory of Waterloo, has done much more than that for England. It is hard to bring up either a boy or a girl sensibly in a house where a great deal of money is being spent, and a luxurious American home is the worst of nurseries. But is a \$30,000 toy house the best of substitutes?

"HOTEL" FOR CONVICTS

An important step forward in the reform of our penal system is marked by the erection at Camp Hill, Parkhurst, just inside the eastern end of Parkhurst Forest, of the new prison for the treatment of habitual criminals whose reform will be attempted by means of indeterminate sentences, and a more humane treatment of those who show a disposition to return to the paths of virtue, even to the extent of monetary recompense for prison duty well and faithfully performed.

Band concerts and nature study lectures have under the Home Secretaryship of Mr. Winston Churchill, brightened the lot of the 700 odd prisoners in the old convict prison, hard by the new penal establishment, but this is a small concession compared with the delights of a daily social intercourse with meals and literary and other recreation which will be the pleasant experience of the prisoners in what has been described as the new prison hotel at Camp Hill, the first part of which is practically completed, and will be shortly ready for the first batch of fifty prisoners who are expected to take up their quarters there early in the new year.

Another still more humanizing feature of the new prison will be the fact that with their prison earnings the well behaved convicts will be allowed the use of a "dry" canteen, where they will be able to supplement their regulation fare with table dainties of various kinds, although they will not be allowed to indulge with pipe and glass in true canteen style. No money will change hands at the canteen, which will be conducted on the "I. O. U." system, and the cost of "purchases" will be deducted from the official gratuities earned by the canteen patrons.

In addition to the privilege of association at meals and recreation, etc., the prisoners will have some suggestion of home life in their cells, which are finished in bright colors and are splendidly lighted with quite large cottage sash windows of clear glass, which can be thrown up or pulled down at will by the occupant of the cell. There is, however, a steel grid outside to prevent escape.

Through some of these windows the convicts will be able to catch glimpses of the outside world and of the charming sylvan glades of the forest. Much of the prisoners' time will be occupied in the cultivation of extensive garden and farm lands, which are now

Unionists on Home Rule

Ulster's preparations for resisting Home Rule are going briskly forward, and indicate a temper in the great province of the North that will never submit to the measure Mr. Redmond is framing. Even if Ulster were left alone to fight Home Rule, she would not prove unequal to the task, but she will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Unionist party, whose policy on the question was laid down by Mr. Bonar Law in a recent speech to his constituents. He declared that there would be no shrinking from strong action on the part of Unionist members of the House of Commons to defeat one of the most ignoble conspiracies which has ever been formed against the liberties of free born men. The Unionist party will fight against Home Rule as they have never fought against any other measure introduced by the present Government, and in the face of this opposition and that of the loyalists in Ulster it is difficult to see how the bill can be passed in Parliament, or, if passed, how it can be imposed upon the North of Ireland.

Not Peace, But a Sword

Mr. Law said that many people were in favor of Home Rule because they were sick of the Irish question, and they thought that Home Rule would end it. It was the duty of the Unionists to show them that the adoption of the measure would be the beginning, not the end, of the Irish question. It would bring to Ireland and to England not peace, but a sword. It is because it would not settle the Irish question that it is being supported by men whose political existence depends on Ireland being kept in a state of turmoil. Mr. Law declared the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland to be the same as the Unionist policy with regard to England and Scotland. Mr. Redmond's policy was to give Ireland less industry and more politics, while the Unionist policy was to give Ireland more industry and less politics.

Nationalists Block Reform

Part of the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland was to complete the work it had begun in the Land Purchase Bill. There were difficulties in the way of carrying out this measure, but these difficulties were being magnified by the Nationalists, and they had been created largely because the British people had chosen a Mahdi or a Mullah as controller of their finances. Under Tariff Reform, the finances of England would be put once more on a sound basis, and there would be plenty of money for carrying out the Land Purchase Act. In further proof of the assertion that the Nationalists did not want Ireland contented and prosperous, Mr. Law cited

being cleared of trees and other forest growth in preparation for the new establishment.

The new prison will accommodate nearly 300 prisoners in five prison halls, four of them two storey buildings and the other of one storey only. There is a prisoner's canteen, about the size of a cottage room, and an attractive looking bakery and cook house, beautifully fitted with all the latest conveniences for attaining perfection in the culinary art. No epicurean convict need fear that his food will not be cooked to a nicety here. The two-storey prison blocks will each accommodate fifty prisoners whose "apartments" run along on either side of the central hall. At the end of each floor is the association hall, where the meals will be partaken of by the "boarders" en famille what time they discuss the weather and the hardships that have to be put up with by the criminal classes. The association rooms have very large windows and are remarkably well ventilated as well as lighted. The furniture for the new "hotel" is not by Maple or Waring and Gillow but will be supplied from Parkhurst, and has been made by the convicts themselves. The prison itself will be heated by a hot water apparatus the pipes of which run through the cells.—London Weekly Despatch.

YEGGS LEFT HIM RICHER

Safe blowing is no longer either popular or profitable for the "yegg" who tries to pull off a job in Wilmette.

This peculiar situation was shown when, following the visit of two "petermen" to the feed store of Frank Kutten, 709 West Railroad avenue, Kutten discovered he was a richer man than he was before his safe was robbed.

The men obtained 50 cents in pennies and 90 cents in stamps. Kutten acquired two \$5 horse blankets, which the "yeggs" thoughtlessly left behind them.

Kutten attributes his luck to his thoughtfulness for the comfort of visiting safe blowers. Several days before a safe in a neighboring store was blown and ruined, while all the intruders got was 23 cents. Taking his cue from this, Kutten hung a card on the door of his safe, which read:

"Dear Yegg—Don't waste your powder. The safe is unlocked. Help yourselves. You're welcome."

One night the yeggs broke into the store through a small rear window. They read the sign and opened the door. They took the pennies and stamps, and then, apparently not being used to such courtesy, and usually being obliged to use blankets to deaden the sound of the explosion, they left the store without taking their two blankets with them.

On a card was scribbled in pencil: "Thanks, old pal, for your politeness, but no more Wilmette for us yeggs."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

the attitude of the party to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, whose aim was to stimulate the farming industry in Ireland. Yet, only a few days ago, at the instigation of a prominent Nationalist, the Irish Board of Agriculture passed a resolution objecting to any money from the Development Fund being given to this society.

The Ulster Loyalists

Speaking of the loyal minority, Mr. Law said that it constituted, at the very lowest estimate, one-fourth the people of Ireland. This minority pays more than half the taxes, does more than half the trade of the country, and, from the point of view of character and everything that makes for strength, it represents at least the half of Ireland. To the majority in Ireland Home Rule would come as a doubtful blessing; to the loyal minority it would come as an intolerable curse. It was true that Mr. Redmond and other Nationalist leaders were full of benevolent promises to the Protestant minority, but there are no guarantees that the promises would be carried out. The Protestants of Ireland believed that their religious liberty would not be safe under Home Rule, and although Mr. Birrell had said the other day that the Irish loyalists had no more religion than billiard balls that meet in collision on the billiard table, this merely revealed his profound ignorance of the people of Ulster. They do not want any supremacy, religious or otherwise, over the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. They demand only equality, and they believe that under Home Rule they would not be given it. Certainly, if the majority chose to do so, it could impose disabilities of the gravest kind on the minority under Home Rule.

What Ulster Wants

Mr. Law spoke with eloquence of the men of Ulster. "They have sympathized with us in good times and bad, and in all our troubles. In their case there were no shouts of jubilation when the news came that our armies were defeated and our soldiers lying dead in the defence of the country. They sympathized in our sorrows; they shared in our triumphs. They have turned what was itself one of the most prosperous spots in the whole one of the most prosperous spots in the whole of the United Kingdom. They ask now that they should be given the same privileges, and nothing more, that are enjoyed by every man and woman in Great Britain. They ask only that they should enjoy these, and should be able to hand down to their children the heritage which they have received, the privilege of British citizenship and the protection of British law."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

CHAMPAGNE AND ELECTRICITY

The idea of using a wireless telegraphic station for a purpose of "aging" cognac or clarifying champagne is, at first thought, fantastic, but is being tried with success.

Many years ago chemists conceived the idea of utilizing the action of electric currents of high frequency in the perfumery industry, producing a kind of electrolysis, which, in a way as yet unexplained, unites and compounds the diverse essences that enter into the composition of a scent.

This phenomenon inspired some interesting experiments recently undertaken in France. An electric generator of high frequency is installed in the store rooms, ware rooms and wine vaults to send Hertzian waves all around the bottles. By this two widely different results are expected to be obtained—the aging of cognac and the drawing out of the deposit which the fermentation causes, which is expected to accumulate around the cork.

The apparatus used for the application of the Hertzian waves is kept a profound secret by the manufacturers.—London Chronicle.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, "the City of Victory," which Queen Mary visited the other day, is a city of the "Arabian Nights," with great streets flanked by rhubarb colored houses, a great palace towering above all. It is the capital of the great state of the same name, ruled by the chief of the famous Rachevaha clan of the Rajputs, descended from the greatest of the legendary heroes, Rawa, who in turn claimed the sun for his ancestor.

But the Queen has really gone to see the ancient capital of Jaipur, Amber, the view from which is magnificent. Days can be spent in wandering over the palace, a veritable fairy castle. Marble windows an inch thick are carved with delicate and fantastic designs, the ceilings are ablaze with gold and glass, and the halls have doors of burnished copper. The courts and the gardens, fragrant with the perfume of the orange and jasmine, are vast enough to lodge an army. The palace was abandoned in 1728, when the court of the prince was moved to the great new palace in Jaipur.

"Oh, love," sighed the sentimental lover. "I would these were the knightly days of old, that I might go forth and perform some brave deed to prove my love."

"But so you may, George," interrupted the girl. "Go forth and speak to father."

Neighbor—I s'pose your Bill's 'tittin' the arps with the hangels now?
Long-Suffering Widow—Not 'im. 'Tittin' the hangels wiv the arps' nearer 'is mark!—Black and White.

The February House Furnishing Sale Opens Today Remarkable Bargains In Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Cutlery and China

Linoleums, Carpets and Curtains—Some Example of our February Sale Values

This sale is a specially fine opportunity to secure your floor coverings, blinds, curtains, fancy muslins and any kind of furniture coverings at a great saving. All the goods are our regular stock and are well up to our standard for quality. Here are a few attractions for today and Friday's selling:

- Inlaid Linoleums**—These come in block, tile and wood designs, and include all the newest colors. As a floor covering for the kitchen, hall or any place where there is a lot of traffic, this material is by far the best and most reliable. The pattern wears right through. It is six feet wide and will be sold today at, per square yard **\$1.10**
- Seamless Axminster Rugs**—Of British manufacture. Have a heavy velvety pile and may be had in a wide range of patterns and colorings. Floral, conventional and Oriental designs are here to choose from. Size 9 x 12. Sold regularly at \$35 to \$42 each. To be sold today at **\$18.75**
- Brussels Carpet Squares**—In a large variety of floral, conventional and Oriental effects. They come in ground shades of blue, green and fawn. For hard wear at a moderate cost these carpets have no equal. They are closely woven and have a hard finished surface. Interwoven borders, and sizes 9 x 10ft. 6in. To be sold today at **\$14.75**
- Oddments of Brussels Carpets**—These are mostly in border carpet and consist of a large variety of patterns and colors. Each piece is about 1½ yards long, and will make a good rug. Price each, today **65¢**
- Cream Madras Muslins**—In a great variety of new and artistic designs. There are floral, conventional and cathedral effects to choose from, and will make splendid curtains or draperies for the coming season. They are in widths from 50 to 54in., and sell regularly at from 85¢ to \$1.25. Special for today's selling, per yard **65¢**
- Choice Curtains**—Swiss, Brussels Net and Battenberg. These come in white, ivory and ecru shades, and are well suited for bedroom and drawing-room decoration. Some are beautifully embroidered and are three yards long. Regular \$5.75, \$7.50 and \$8.75 values are to be sold today at, per pair **\$3.50**

A Choice Selection of Sideboards and Buffets Marked Low for The February Sale

- THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LINES THAT ARE HERE TO CHOOSE FROM
- Massive Fumed Oak Buffet**—This has three cupboards, one long drawer, two linen drawers and one lined cutlery drawer. The back is low, has one shelf and a beveled mirror 45 x 12in. It is constructed throughout from well seasoned lumber and finished with good hardware. Regular value \$69.75. February sale price **\$43.75**
 - Oak Buffet**—In Early English finish. This buffet is constructed from handsome quarter cut oak, well seasoned and put together in the soundest possible manner. It contains one long drawer, one cutlery and two linen drawers, two cupboards with fancy glass doors and a low back with a beveled mirror 40 x 12in. The top measures 50 x 21in. Regular \$75.00 value on sale today at **\$47.50**
 - Golden Oak Buffet**—This is a very handsome piece of furniture. It is mounted on neat claw feet, has fancy leaded glass doors, three cupboards, one long drawer and three small drawers, one of which is lined for cutlery. The back is very attractive in design, neatly finished with carving, turned pillars supporting shaped brackets and a shaped mirror. Regular \$45.00 value on sale today at **\$33.75**
 - Solid Oak Buffet**—In Early English finish. Has bow front, three cupboards, one with a bow-shaped door with a neat leaded glass panel, one large drawer and two small drawers with shaped fronts. The top measures 48 x 19in., and is our regular \$49.00, marked for the February sale at **\$33.75**
 - Fumed Oak Buffet**—With one long drawer, two linen drawers and one cutlery drawer. This buffet has two cupboards with fancy glass doors and is neatly finished with quaint handles. The back is low, has one large shelf and a beveled mirror. The top measures 50 x 22in. Regular \$59.00 value on sale today at **\$39.00**

Some Strong Values in The China Department For Today's Selling

- BARGAINS IN TOILET SETS**
- 5-Piece Toilet Sets**—Made of heavy white ironstone, and is specially suited for rooming-houses. The set consists of large basin, ewer, chamber, soap slab and mug. February sale price **\$1.75**
 - 10-Piece Toilet Sets**—These are English made goods, neatly decorated in pink and green floral decorations. We consider these to be an excellent value at, per set **\$2.50**
 - English Semi-Porcelain Toilet Sets**—These have heavily glazed bodies. They are white and finished with gold lines. Regular \$3.75 values to be sold today and Friday at, per set **\$2.90**
 - ODD PIECES OF USEFUL CHINA AT CLEARANCE PRICES**
 - Cups and Saucers**—About 100 dozen neat white fluted earthenware cups and saucers. They are suitable for everyday use, and are a extra good quality for the money. February sale price, per dozen **60¢**
 - Vegetable Dishes**—There are about 75 of these, made of good white porcelain, are full sized and a neat shape. Complete with cover. Regular 75¢ and 85¢ values will be sold today at **50¢**
 - Odd Bowls**—In fancy floral effects. There are about 120 of these in three different sizes, and we will clean them out today and Friday at, each **10¢**
 - DINNER SETS AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES**
 - 97-Piece Dinner Sets**—Made of good English semi-porcelain and neatly decorated in neat green floral effects. All necessary dishes are included. Special February sale price, per set **\$6.90**
 - English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets**—These are superior sets, both in material and decoration, and are well worth \$10 a set. We have a considerable number on hand and will put them on sale today at **\$7.90**
 - Dinner Sets**—Made of the best English semi-porcelain. There are about 50 of these sets and each consists of 97 pieces, in a variety of attractive designs and shapes. These were made specially to our order, and are the latest on the market. February sale prices, \$12.90 and **\$15.00**
 - TEA SETS AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES**
 - Austrian China Tea Sets**—There are two designs to choose from, and each set consists of 40 pieces, including 12 cups and saucers, 12 plates, 2 cake plates, slop bowl and 1 cream jug. Special February sale price, per set **\$3.50**
 - 40-Piece Tea Sets**—These are made of both English and Austrian china, all in the newest shapes. Every set is well finished and a rare bargain at this price. Per set **\$5.75**

Handsome Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite Regular \$750.00, Is Now \$395.00

The space at our disposal will not allow for a description of this suite that will do justice to it or give you an adequate idea of its beauty or value.

The **Bedstead** is full size and is a very handsome piece. The head and foot are handsomely matched, veneered, and the posts are gracefully shaped.

The **Dresser** has 2 deep drawers, 1 small drawer with a moulded front and 2 small drawers on either side. The top measures 5ft. x 26in., and the mirror is 4ft. x 2ft. 8in., mounted in a handsome frame.

The **Chiffonier** has four large drawers, five small drawers and a large mirror. In general design it matches the dresser.

The **Washstand** has three small drawers and gracefully shaped front legs.

All the tops and ends are in handsome match veneers with an exceptionally rich grain, and the whole is finished in natural color.

SEE THE VIEW STREET WINDOW

A Huge Assortment of Brass and Iron Bedsteads at February Sale Prices

BRASS BEDS MARKED AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE AVERAGE

Here is one of the largest and best assortments of Brass Bedsteads that we have had for a long time, and the low prices at which they are marked should prove a great attraction. All the newest and best designs are here, both in bright and satin finish. See the View and Douglas Street windows, and you will be convinced that better goods are not to be had at the price. Here are a few of the values:

- 3 Feet and 3 Feet 6 inch Sizes**
Regular \$14.90 to \$18.75 values for **\$9.75**
Regular values to \$22.50 are marked at **\$13.75**
- 4 Feet 6-inch Bedsteads**
Regular \$26.75 and \$29.75 values are now **\$19.75**
Regular \$35.00 and \$39.00 values will be sold **\$28.90**
Regular \$45.00 and \$49.75 values clear at **\$33.75**
Regular \$57.00 and \$59.75 are now marked at **\$42.50**
Regular \$69.00 to \$97.50 values to clear at **\$49.75**

A CARLOAD OF WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEADS AT FEBRUARY SALE PRICES

There are so many different styles and the prices are so moderate that it is almost an impossibility for you to be disappointed. Some are plain and neat, decorated only with neat chills and little gilt, but others are in handsome designs trimmed with brass fillings, knobs and rails. We recommend you to see the View Street and Douglas Street windows for a display of a few of these lines, but we have many more to show you in the department. This is a special opportunity for hotel and boarding house proprietors:

- Regular \$3.50 values to clear at \$1.90 and **\$2.90**
- Regular \$4.90 and \$5.00 values, all to clear at **\$3.90**
- Regular \$6.90 values will be sold at **\$4.90**
- Regular \$7.50 values are now marked at **\$5.90**
- Regular \$9.75 values on sale at **\$7.50**
- Regular \$11.75 and \$13.75 all to clear at **\$8.75**

Convenient Kitchen Furniture at February Sale Prices

- The Victor Cupboard**—This is a large and convenient piece of furniture. Height 6ft. 8in., width 3ft., and 16in. deep, with cupboard with one shelf and panel doors at the bottom, a large drawer and a glass-fronted cupboard with two shelves over the drawer. It is made of well seasoned fir and finished golden oak finish. Regular \$12 value. Sale price **\$9.75**
- Kitchen Comforters**—With 2 bins, 2 drawers and 2 baking boards, made throughout of good fir. Sale price **\$4.50**
- Kitchen Cabinet**—Made of selected hardwood and finished natural color. The top measures 4ft. x 2ft. 4in., contains 2 bins, 2 drawers, 2 baking boards, 2 small cupboards and 4 small drawers. Special sale price **\$12.75**
- Kitchen Cabinet**—Made throughout from well seasoned hardwood. The top is covered with metal, has extension leaf with patent metal supports. The top measures 44 x 26 and the leaf is 14in. long. The body of the cabinet has a large drawer bin that runs on rollers, 3 convenient drawers and 1 baking board. The top contains 4 cupboards with metal bottoms, 1 cutlery drawer, 2 spice drawers, also 3 convenient brackets. Regular \$32 value. Sale price. **\$19.75**

- Rocking Chair**—Made of well seasoned hardwood, has neatly carved head, 3 plain banisters in the back and shaped arm. Sale price **\$2.65**
 - Neat Rocking Chair**—Has handsomely carved head, 7 turned spindles in the back, and 4 spindles under each arm. Sale price **\$1.90**
 - Rocking Chair**—Without arms, has 5 spindles in the back, neatly carved head, finished golden color. Price **\$1.35**
 - Small Rocking Chair**—Without arms **\$1.35**
 - Kitchen Chairs**—With neatly shaped and carved head, 5 spindles in the back, well braced and made of choice hardwood. Sale price **\$1.35**
 - Kitchen Chairs**—With neatly shaped head, 3 banisters in the back, well braced and made of choice hardwood, golden finish **\$1.35**
 - Serviceable Chairs**—In plain styles, at, each 90¢, 55¢ and **45¢**
- A Very Wide Range to Choose From—See Them in the Department

February Sale Values In Surface Oak Dressers and Stands

- Surface Oak Dresser**. The top measures 36x18 in., has three large drawers, panel ends and a plate glass mirror 24x20 in. in a neatly carved frame. Regular \$9.75 value. On sale today at **\$6.90**
- Combination Dresser and Stand**. This is a specially useful piece for small rooms. The top measures 2ft. 8in. by 1 ft. 6in., has one long drawer, two small drawers and a cupboard and a beveled mirror 22x13 in. in a neatly shaped frame. Special sale price today **\$7.90**
- Combination Dresser and Stand** with top measuring 3ft. by 17in. Has handsomely shaped arms and a large oval mirror. It contains one cupboard, two small and one large drawers. Special sale price **\$12.90**
- Dresser** made of selected hard wood. Has three large drawers, panel ends and beveled mirror, size 20x24in. in a carved and shaped frame. Regular \$13.75. Sale price **\$9.75**
- Dresser With a Top** measuring 3ft. by 18in. It has three large drawers and has a mirror size 22x12 in a neatly shaped frame. Regular \$9.75 values are now marked at **\$6.90**
- Stand** to match the above dresser. Sale price **\$3.00**
- Dresser** with two large drawers and panel ends. The top measures 34x18in. and the plate glass mirror is oval in shape and measures 24x14 inches.
- Dresser**. This dresser has shaped and carved arms supporting a beveled mirror 24x20. There are three drawers and the top measures 2ft. 10in. by 18in. Special sale price **\$11.90**
- Stand to Match**. This is well made and contains two drawers and one cupboard. Has a mirror size 18x11 and a towel rail. Sale price **\$6.90**

Dining Room Suites Marked at Exceptionally Low Prices

- HANDSOME OAK SUITE—REGULAR \$162.50, IS NOW MARKED \$106.75**
This suite consists of a handsome buffet with a serpentine front, 1 large and 2 small drawers, cupboard with leaded light doors, large beveled plate mirror in the back.
Table—With round top, will extend to 6ft., has handsome claw stem and is well finished.
China Cabinet—To stand in a corner, has round glass doors and 3 shelves.
Dining Chairs—Five side chairs and 1 arm chair, made of good quarter cut oak and finished with neat slats in the back. The seats are upholstered in good brown leather.
All are well made from choice quarter cut oak, finished in golden color. See this suite in the View Street window near the main entrance.
EARLY ENGLISH DINING SUITE IN OAK—REGULAR \$87.00 VALUE, NOW MARKED AT \$59.40
This suite consists of 1 dining table, buffet and 6-piece suite of chairs.
The Buffet—Has 1 large drawer and 2 small drawers, 3 cupboards with fancy doors and a neat shaped top. The back has a large shaped mirror, shaped shelf and shaped brackets.
The Table—Is square in shape, has plain legs and will extend to 6ft.
The Dining Chairs—Are upholstered in leather and are made with a neatly shaped banister in the back. There are 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair to the set. This suite is made throughout from good quarter cut oak and finished in the Early English style.

Table Cutlery and Spoons Priced Low For the February Sale

- Teaspoons**—About 100 dozen of double-plated on a white metal body, go on sale today. These spoons will wear white all through. Special February sale price, per dozen **25¢**
- Navada Teaspoons**—Are guaranteed to be the same quality of metal all through, consequently they give much better service than any plated goods. February sale price, per doz. **50¢**
- Dessert Spoons**—In nickel silver. These are the regular size and have a beautiful finish. There is no better value to be had at the price than this line represents. February sale price, per dozen **\$1.50**
- Combination Sets**—Consisting of six knives with good steel blades and six heavily plated forks. Your choice from two sizes, well packed in a neat box. Per set at the February sale **\$1.50**
- Table Sets**—Consisting of 12 with good steel blades and 12 forks, fitted with brown wood handles. Specially useful sets for kitchen or camp use. February sale price, per set **\$1.00**
- Table Knives**—With good steel blades and plated handles, made in Sheffield, England. February sale price, per dozen. **\$1.50**
- Rodgers' Table Ware**—In a great variety of styles, are to be seen here, marked at very low prices for the February sale.

David Spencer, Limited.

DEEP COVE BE

B. C. Electric Company Will Northern Extension

CONNECTING W

Residential Established Corporation nction with

Deep Cove will the Saanich ext Electric Railway be built to Union western end of t nouncement of t been made by t general manager, who is at presen Both at Deep Co at Union Bay, wh the former will ultimately connect mainland—thereby ing the journey Vancouver. The o both a passenger The decision to Union Bay is an elaborate scheme many has decided Meadlands estate on Union Bay and convert into an laid out along the being undertaken No expense will t this project. The gardener will be ural beauties of t steered. When out with roads. Fighting facilities the market and come the residen Victorians, who t the city daily to tions.

Ferry The announce minals will be es opens up a new e as far as the Is the establishment with Vancouver Victoria and th reduced to less Whether the elec tablish its own in conjunction w yet been announce ed that he anticip the company in t peninsula would t settlement in At both Deep there is good an tion of the form belief that a por importance will a Work on the e been carried as t and it will be put until completion ed to have the eration and the company on the way.

Mr. Sperling purpose of watc of his company proposed amendi city charter, whi ing the attention With regard to t question in that ed municipal cou matter with a vie opinions. When a conference will of the B. C. E hope that an a be reached.

Thief VANCOUVER. arrest after stea a house, F. Coi a boat on Fei hardly had he re fell overboa The body was n

Watch PORTLAND. C patrol of Portlan Chinatown is in policemen and pl duty in readiness may occur, but e no indications o Chinese are keep the usual pace less favored than letter feature th cate that there t the atmosphere t

Longboat EDINGURGH, running a splen against Hans H Kobelmalner, th the Powder Mal a month ago, T adian Indian, w a great race fro time was one h seconds. The pr