

ENLARGING THE GERMAN ARMY

QUESTION WILL COME UP IN REICHSTAG

Specialists Will Introduce Subject of the Kaiser's Recent Speech

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The Reichstag resumed today for its last session before its dissolution at the general election which will be held in January, 1918. The Reichstag will choose the deputies to represent the German people.

The present Reichstag, the election members to which was completed in February, 1907, automatically ceases to exist at the beginning of 1918 under the law providing that no parliament shall continue for more than five years. It is possible, indeed, that there may be a session in autumn of 1917 for the transaction of emergency business, but this is unlikely.

The most important legislative measure with the administration will be the bill providing for the German army's gradual expansion during the next five to seven years.

In order to escape the danger of parliamentary majorities, the government long ago adopted the policy of the naval and military forces to advance, for periods of years, a bill on one subject, and to remain operative during the ensuing years even though there might be a majority in favor of diminishing expenditures for armaments. Thus the German Naval Law of 1900 regulates the fatherland's naval programme up to the year 1916 and it has been customary for the government to introduce a bill for the increase of military expenditure for terms of five or six years.

This time the government proposes to enact a fixed programme for the next seven years, but will not do this until it has proved to be a long feeling in the Reichstag that the time is too long.

The desired increase will be justified by the government's spokesmen on the ground that the present international situation renders it imperative for Germany to be armed to the teeth in order to maintain its position among the world's great powers.

The Socialists will offer the most determined opposition to any increase in military expenditures, but all the other parties, including the Radicals, are likely to co-operate in carrying the administration's bill which is, therefore, almost certain to be accepted with very few amendments.

Other administrative measures will propose the reform of the existing penal code, an extension of the system of state insurance against old age, sickness and accident and a broadening of the field of usefulness of the government labor exchanges.

The criminal code changes will be largely technical in character. The revision law alterations will look toward the inclusion of many classes of people who do not profit by the system now. The strengthening of the labor exchanges is designed still further to lessen unemployment, which has been greatly relieved by the exchanges already in operation.

There are three other bills the government will likely introduce, to which he is unlikely to see any opposition. One of them revises the federal constitution in such a way as to provide for concessions by Prussia, the predominant state, to the three smaller states of Saxony, Baden and Hesse. A third revises the procedure of military trials by court martial.

The most interesting of the government's bills will probably grow out of interpellations which the Socialists intend to introduce.

First and foremost, the Socialists will question the chancellor regarding the Kaiser's recent speech at Konigsberg, in which His Majesty broke his two years' reserve and proclaimed his inspiration from the Almighty to be divine right.

The second Socialist interpellation will deal with the riots in the North-western districts of Berlin and with the measures to which the police resorted to suppress them. The Socialists will charge that these measures were fatal in the extreme and the many ruthless and perfectly peaceful citizens were saluted or bludgeoned in the indiscriminate persecution of anyone living in the locality where the disorders occurred.

A third query will concern the price of meat. In this the Radicals will be in the lead in attacking the administration.

LT. SUTOR REMOVED.

Gazette Bulletin Says His Majesty Has No Further Occasion for His Services.

London, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Allen J. Sutor, the central figure in the curious sequence of events, has finally been removed from the army. A Gazette Bulletin announcing the removal of his name has no further occasion for his services.

Early in August Lieut. Sutor was placed under arrest in connection with the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "The Army System, or Why I am Leaving the Army." He conducted his own defense at the court martial which followed, and was sentenced to dismissal from the service, this being reduced to a sentence of seven years' imprisonment.

On October 23 the lieutenant was again arrested. He had been granted a month's leave, but was recalled on London by telegram and placed under arrest on returning to barracks. A few days before, his impending resignation had been announced.

SUGGESTION BY

ALD. RAYMOND

NAMES NEW SITE FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

Would Establish Same at Corner of Government and View Streets

(From Monday's Daily.)

Ald. Raymond has made an interesting and important suggestion to the city council which is now receiving the attention of that body. This is that while the opportunity offers an effort should be made to arrange to have the public convenience it is intended to erect placed at the corner of View and Government street (where the former is extended from Broad) instead of at the north end of the causeway.

Ald. Raymond points out that the new suggested site would prove immensely more central than that at the corner of Government and Wharf streets, and, moreover, it is important that the grass plots at the ends of the causeway should be preserved intact in respect to their attractiveness.

It is argued further that already there is a basement excavation at what will be the corner of Government and View streets, and this would prove an important consideration from the standpoint of the expense involved in the scheme. It is hinted in this connection that the Dominion Trust company, which proposes erecting a fine eight-story block at the corner of Government and Wharf streets, has lodged an objection to the proposal that the grass plot adjoining its property should be used for the purpose mentioned.

At this evening's meeting of the city council, Mayor Moller will recommend that a bylaw be submitted to the city council to provide for the development of Sooko Lake and its tributaries as a source of water supply, and to raise an amount of money sufficient to cover the estimated cost of the purchase of the lands and the carrying out of such of the works as are necessary to make the water available for use, within the year 1911.

Ald. Raymond will present a resolution providing that steps be taken to widen the front of Oak Bay avenue to Belcher street, the necessary lands to be expropriated for this purpose as well as for a park on the triangle at the intersection of Fort street and Leighton road.

The streets committee will recommend a change in the method of levying the annual rates for boulevard maintenance. Work on the boulevard system was first instituted in Victoria. It was not contemplated that a boulevard of greater width than four feet would be laid down, and for that width a charge of five cents per front foot was established.

Within the past two years, however, boulevards of much greater width have been constructed. Under the present system of annual maintenance rates the property-owner with a boulevard of twenty-four feet in width is charged no more than his owner with one of but four feet wide in front of his property. A schedule prepared by the city engineer will provide for the more equitable leveling of the maintenance rate.

The city engineer will present a report relative to the recent complaint of the Victoria Laborers' Protective union that men engaged in city works, ratepayers in the city, have been discharged and foreigners put in their place. Mr. Smith advises the council that all superintendents and foremen in the department have had instructions that men who are ratepayers as well as the encouragement must in all cases be given preference, other things being equal.

IM-EMIAL CONFERENCE.

Australian Government Will Submit Ten Proposals—Trade and Air-Red Cable.

Melbourne, Nov. 22.—The announcement that the federal government did not intend to submit any proposals to the imperial conference in London, next June was received with a great deal of surprise in official and political quarters. Still greater surprise was felt Saturday when it was announced that so far from not submitting proposals to the conference, the government would place before it no less than ten motions.

The cabinet has decided that it will urge on the conference the promotion of the nationalization of British goods and shipping at the same time being supported as far as possible. Greater uniformity in company and navigation laws is also to be brought before the conference as well as the alteration of the declaration of London, so that foodstuffs may be removed from article 21, and the amendment of the existing naturalization laws.

An important subject of the establishment of an All-Red cable across the Atlantic ocean, the cable to be worked in conjunction with the transatlantic cable, is to be brought before the conference with the strongest possible recommendation of the Commonwealth representatives.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Tokio, Nov. 22.—One girl was killed and 16 injured as the result of an explosion of 1,000 percussion caps in the Oil powder mill Sunday afternoon. The authorities are investigating the cause.

LIBERALS MEET

TO-MORROW NIGHT

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION COME UP

Question of Permanent Headquarters Will Also Be Discussed

(From Monday's Daily.)

Final consideration of some very important amendments to the constitution of the Victoria Liberal Association will be the chief business of the party in the general meeting called for tomorrow evening in the A. O. F. hall, over Weston's warehouse Broad street. The amendments, which are of a far-reaching nature, have been carefully prepared in committee; but it is for the best interests of the party that they should be thoroughly understood and freely discussed by the rank and file of the Association.

The decision of Vancouver Liberals to proceed at once with arrangements to finance a modern office building, permanent in both its design and its progressive Liberalism in that city, will doubtless bring to a head the movement already under way to provide permanent headquarters for the party in Victoria.

Whatever the decisions arrived at, the meeting to-morrow evening will have a vital relation to the future of the party in the riding. Every member of the Association should be present.

SEATTLE AND PORTLAND.

Census Returns Show Washington City Leads By Nearly 30,000.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Seattle's population, according to figures issued by the Census Bureau Saturday, is 27,199. Portland gives 26,214. Eleven hundred and eighty-eight names were cut from Seattle's original count, which was 28,227. Portland's original count was 22,260 and this was cut 15,748. Seattle's population in 1900 was 80,671 and 42,827 in 1900. The increase from 1900 to 1910 is 106,523, or 134 per cent, as compared with an increase of the preceding decade of 27,354, or 82.3 per cent.

The population of Portland was 80,671 in 1900 and 116,738 or 123.2 per cent, as compared with an increase of the preceding decade of 44,041 or 54.9 per cent.

Director Durand issued statements declaring that, flagrant padding had been detected in both Portland and Seattle, and that careful rechecking and in some cases re-enumeration had been necessary to reach results with which he was satisfied.

Durand charged that the original Seattle enumeration this year was padded to the extent of 11,388 names, which were struck off. He alleges that Portland was originally padded by 15,748 names which were eliminated.

In announcing the population of Seattle, Director Durand gave out a long statement concerning an overcount of population in that city.

Director Durand declared that the Portland census system of annual population efforts of private organizations which caused slips to be printed containing the census questions, filled them in with the names of alleged persons, claiming not to have been counted and turned them over to the enumerators. Wherever the enumerators consequently carried out their work, Durand said, few irregularities are found, but he declared that many enumerators simply added the padded slips given them to their statements.

EARL GREYS BIRTHDAY

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Earl Grey received many congratulations today from all parts of Canada and England on his fifty-ninth birthday.

NEW HOME SECURED FOR Y. W. C. A. WORK

Board Has Provided Larger Quarters by the Purchase of "The Hollies"

(From Monday's Daily.)

The board of management of the Y. W. C. A. has just completed the purchase of The Hollies, a large and popular boarding house at 246 Courtney street, from the owner, Miss J. Hall, who for over two years has made it a popular resort for people of moderate means, who wished to combine the comforts of home life with the conveniences of a boarding house close to the center of the city.

The building on Pandora street, which is the present home of the Y. W. C. A., has long been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, which have necessarily increased with the growth of the city. While the board of management had hoped to secure a centrally located corner lot for the erection of an up-to-date structure, such as is really necessary for the carrying on of Y. W. C. A. work, equally desirable to embark on such an undertaking at present.

The Hollies has been acquired at a cost of \$12,000, and the Y. W. C. A. will assume possession on Jan. 15, when there will be accommodation for at least 30 boarders, and every effort will be made by the board of management to give a home to young girls who are without homes in the city.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A., of which Mrs. C. M. Michener is president, have decided that the present arrangement is only a temporary one, and that they are perfecting plans for the erection of a Y. W. C. A. building which will be a credit to a city in the Victoria, and will afford facilities for carrying on the work more effectively.



NO FRENCH DUEL, THIS.

SNOW AT VANCOUVER SUNDAY MORNING

Weather in Mainland City Was Cold—White Mantle Covered Hills

Snow in November—at Vancouver! Victorians who went over to the mainland on Saturday were treated to their first sight of snow this fall. Saturday night was bitterly cold, and on Sunday morning snow lay everywhere, and was still falling heavily at one o'clock in the afternoon.

From Point Grey to North Vancouver hills the country was covered, and the low lands of the islands on either side of Active pass were white; but on the Victoria side of the Pass there was no sign of the wintry weather.

Facts cannot be disputed, and it is an undoubted fact that Vancouver Island has the finest climate on the Pacific coast.

BERLIN, NOV. 22.—THE "DIVINE RIGHTS" OF KAISER WILLIAM WAS BITTERLY ATTACKED IN THE REICHSTAG ON SATURDAY BY HERR LEDEBUR, A SOCIALIST MEMBER.

EMPEROR ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH

Socialist Declares Monarch's Speeches Held Nation Up to Ridicule

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The "Divine rights" of Kaiser William was bitterly attacked in the Reichstag on Saturday by Herr Ledebur, a Socialist member. The Kaiser's recent speech glorifying his ancestors and upholding the claim of Divine rights irritated the people. Ledebur said, and held the German nation up to ridicule before the eyes of the world.

Not only did the Socialist leader deride the Kaiser's speech, but he accused the emperor of bad faith, saying that promises solemnly given in the name of the throne had been forgotten and left unfulfilled.

He suggested that the German people would like to have Wilhelm carry out the Kaiser's promises, and then keep silent in the future. The speech created a profound sensation.

"What measures did the chancellor take to keep the pledges that he made to the Reichstag?" Ledebur demanded. "The promises were given solemnly in the name of the emperor and they were ruthlessly violated by the emperor at Konigsberg and other places. Must the German people believe that the emperor's promises were not intended to be kept? If this is the case then the time has come when the nation expects the emperor to prevent the ruling monarch from making public utterances reflecting upon the people. The nation expects the emperor to assume the attitude of public reserve thereafter."

"Recent speeches glorifying the emperor's ancestors and upholding the claim of Divine rights were in the worst possible taste, and have irritated the people. It has tended to hold the German nation up to the ridicule of the world."

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in reply, defended the emperor and asserted that the Socialist interpellation was inspired by the republican sentiments rather than by anxiety for the integrity of the state. The chancellor denied that the Kaiser's speech constituted a breach of any promise that he had made to the Reichstag.

Describing the growth of the state, the emperor said the Kings of Prussia in a century long development had grown into an intimate connection with the people. "This development," he continued, "was not on the theory that the people gave themselves to the monarchy, but through the unequalled labor of the great rulers, the house of Hohenzollern, was sustained by a tenacious and efficient population."

"Thus arose the Prussian state, which does not know the idea of a sovereignty of the people. The kings in their relations to the people are kings in their own right. It must not be wondered at that in our day when democracy tends to appear to treat the king as the official of the people, the king of Prussia strongly emphasizes his constitutional rights. He is not subject to popular sovereignty."

BITTER ATTACK ON THE KAISER

EMPEROR ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH

Socialist Declares Monarch's Speeches Held Nation Up to Ridicule

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The "Divine rights" of Kaiser William was bitterly attacked in the Reichstag on Saturday by Herr Ledebur, a Socialist member. The Kaiser's recent speech glorifying his ancestors and upholding the claim of Divine rights irritated the people. Ledebur said, and held the German nation up to ridicule before the eyes of the world.

Not only did the Socialist leader deride the Kaiser's speech, but he accused the emperor of bad faith, saying that promises solemnly given in the name of the throne had been forgotten and left unfulfilled.

He suggested that the German people would like to have Wilhelm carry out the Kaiser's promises, and then keep silent in the future. The speech created a profound sensation.

"What measures did the chancellor take to keep the pledges that he made to the Reichstag?" Ledebur demanded. "The promises were given solemnly in the name of the emperor and they were ruthlessly violated by the emperor at Konigsberg and other places. Must the German people believe that the emperor's promises were not intended to be kept? If this is the case then the time has come when the nation expects the emperor to prevent the ruling monarch from making public utterances reflecting upon the people. The nation expects the emperor to assume the attitude of public reserve thereafter."

"Recent speeches glorifying the emperor's ancestors and upholding the claim of Divine rights were in the worst possible taste, and have irritated the people. It has tended to hold the German nation up to the ridicule of the world."

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in reply, defended the emperor and asserted that the Socialist interpellation was inspired by the republican sentiments rather than by anxiety for the integrity of the state. The chancellor denied that the Kaiser's speech constituted a breach of any promise that he had made to the Reichstag.

Describing the growth of the state, the emperor said the Kings of Prussia in a century long development had grown into an intimate connection with the people. "This development," he continued, "was not on the theory that the people gave themselves to the monarchy, but through the unequalled labor of the great rulers, the house of Hohenzollern, was sustained by a tenacious and efficient population."

"Thus arose the Prussian state, which does not know the idea of a sovereignty of the people. The kings in their relations to the people are kings in their own right. It must not be wondered at that in our day when democracy tends to appear to treat the king as the official of the people, the king of Prussia strongly emphasizes his constitutional rights. He is not subject to popular sovereignty."

FATAL FIRE WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Twenty-Three Persons Perished at Newark—Four or Injured May Die

Newark, N. J., Nov. 22.—The grand jury will be asked today to consider the fire of Saturday, which resulted in the death of 23 persons when the building occupied by the Newark Paper Box company and other concerns was burned.

Officials who have the investigation in charge say there is evidence that there was criminal carelessness on the part of someone. If this can be shown, an effort to have those responsible for the disaster indicted will be made, according to the state's attorney. A careful search of the ruins has been completed by police and firemen. No additional bodies have been found. According to statements issued by the police, 23 persons were killed, four fatally burned, 13 severely injured and three are still missing.

NEW COLLEGE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Work on the new Knox college will be begun next spring. The cost to be four hundred thousand dollars.

JAPANESE SEEK THE SOUTH POLE

Expedition Under Command of Naval Officer Sails For the Antarctic

(Times' Leased Wire)

Tokio, Nov. 22.—With the parting adieu of Count Okuma not to be forgotten, the Japanese Antarctic expedition, commanded by Admiral Kusuro, sailed Sunday afternoon for the Antarctic.

Thousands of residents of Tokio and surrounding towns gave the expedition a big send off, and leading officials made speeches of encouragement.

SCHOONER DRIVEN ASHORE

Digby, N. S., Nov. 22.—The longest and worst northeast gale that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant prevailed here Saturday and Sunday. The only vessel anchored off Digby with the schooner Mercedes, loaded with piling for Boston. Though she had three anchors out she was driven ashore and badly damaged. The government scow Lady Lou broke from her moorings at the government pier and was washed ashore.

DISSOLUTION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Country Again in Throes of General Election—Battle Being Waged on Question of Veto Power of Lords

(Times' Leased Wire)

London, Nov. 22.—The King today prorogued parliament. The two houses met privately and listened to the formal speech of the king. The monarch thanked both houses for their services and then announced his intention of proroguing parliament and calling a general election. The address was read by Lord Lorcburn, lord chancellor.

The members of the cabinet were not present, being engaged in an executive session concluding necessary business before the end of the session.

The sudden termination of the parliamentary session was brought about by the Liberals, who are seeking to destroy the veto power of the Lords. The king's address referred in touching terms to the death of King Edward VII.

"I am determined to follow in my dear father's footsteps," said the king. The address referred to the fact that Great Britain is at peace with the world.

In concluding the address says: "We regret that the conference called with a view of arriving at some settlement of the situation arising from the recurring difficulties between the houses of parliament failed to agree."

First Elections Saturday. (Special to the Times.)

London, Nov. 22.—Parliament, which met February 15 last, was dissolved today in pursuance of the programme of the Liberal government to go before the country on the question of prerogative of the House of Lords. The king's speech was notable for its brevity, the only reference to the constitutional crisis being the colorful expression of regret that the conference between the leaders of the opposing parties had failed on an agreement over the reformation of the Upper Chamber.

The longest and most interesting paragraph which immediately followed an allusion to the death of His Majesty's father, dealt with the second arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with the United States and read:

"I confidently hope questions connected with the North Atlantic fisheries between Canada and Newfoundland on one hand and the United States of America on the other, which have been the subject of controversy for nearly a century, have been at last finally settled by the award of the Hague tribunal. It is a cause of special satisfaction that it has been found possible to solve by arbitration problems of such an intricate and difficult nature, and the award has been received by both sides in a spirit which must tend to increase good will."

At present the arrangements for 54 pollings will be held on Saturday next. Nine are in London constituencies, among the boroughs voting will be Manchester and Birmingham.

Issues of Campaign.

The real campaign has begun in what is described as the most momentous contest in eighty years. The campaign is regarded by London politicians as a leap in the dark, with probably little change in the standing of the parties. If that is correct, it will mean another conference with the solution of the deadlock obligation of that conference.

The situation in Scotland is interesting. The Unionists hold but 11 out of 72 seats there, and it would seem as if their portion had reached the minimum. The Liberals claim they can win four or five of these seats.

The House of Lords, which has rejected many Scottish bills, is not popular north of the Tweed, and with Lloyd-George conducting a whirlwind campaign through southern Scottish counties it does not seem probable that Unionists will do more than hold their own.

"My compassion, my sympathy," cried Lloyd-George at Edinburgh on Saturday, "is not for the landlords pulling and crying about a halfpenny tax. I pity the poor wretching in the morass, and my appeal to Scotland is that she should take the lead in the deliverance of the multitude now drowned in hopeless misery."

Everywhere Liberals are making the Lords' veto the supreme issue, with the Unionists taking their stand on tariff reform and Home Rule.

In St. Pancras

The Morning Leader says that the only safe seat of the four districts in St. Pancras is the north division, where Dickinson, Liberal, had a majority. The Liberal candidate will have to fight hard. The Daily Telegraph says that in East St. Pancras Joe Martin is faced with a suffragette's candidate, and if the latter goes to the poll there is little doubt but that the seat will be lost to the government. The figures at the last election were: Martin, 4,276; Preston, Unionist, 3,582.

O'Connor's Canadian Tour

T. P. O'Connor, speaking in Peckham, said that during his visit to Canada he had grown so convinced that now he felt he was denouncing himself in speaking from a platform which had not a single premier on it. He spoke there once with a conservative premier in the chair who made a speech in favor of home rule and gave 50 to the Irish cause (laughter and cheers).

Will Not Be Opposed.

Party organizations have decided that the following candidates will be permitted to be returned unopposed: Dewsbury, Right Hon. W. Runciman, Liberal.

Durham, Chester-Leestree Division, J. W. Taylor, Labour.

Durham, Houghton Le Spring Division, R. Cameron, Liberal.

Essex, Chelmsford Division, E. G. Fryman, Unionist.

Hants, East Division, W. G. Nicholson, Unionist.

Hants, South Division, A. H. Lee, Unionist.

Hythe, Sir E. A. Sassoon, Unionist.

Kent, Medway Division, Col. C. E. Ward, Unionist.

Kent, Seven Oaks Division, H. W. Forster, Unionist.

Middlesex, Baring Division, H. Field, Unionist.

Shrewsbury, Sir C. L. Hill, Unionist.

Shropshire, Newport Division, B. Stanley, Unionist.

Shropshire, Ludlow Division, Prothonotary, Unionist.

Surrey, Chertsey Division, Donald Macmaster, Unionist.

Surrey, Epsom Division, W. Keswick, Unionist.

Sussex, Chichester Division, Lord Edmund Talbot, Unionist.

Sussex, Horsham Division, Paul Winsterton, Unionist.

Sussex, Lewes Division, C. A. Hion, Unionist.

Worcester, South Division, R. M. Byres-Monell, Unionist.

Worcester, North Division, R. M. Byres-Monell, Unionist.

Meeting January 23.

London, Nov. 22.—In the House of Lords Lord Chancellor Lorcburn announced the prorogation of parliament. The elections would be over by December 15, he said, and the new parliament would meet January 23. The King held a second council today at which he signed the proclamation dissolving parliament.

Churchill's Speech

Winston Churchill, speaking on Saturday, said: "A gentleman, Mr. Bonar Law, has lately come to Manchester to persuade you to abandon at one stroke your commercial and political freedom. (Laughter.) Merchandise is to reach Lancashire only after having been mangled by customs legislation, to reach the sovereign only after it has been mangled by the nobility. (Loud laughter.) In return for this sacrifice glittering rewards are promised."

DETECTIVES GUARD CHURCHILL.

Attempts Made to Assault the Home Secretary.

London, Nov. 22.—Winston Spencer Churchill, home secretary, returned to London on Saturday night after a speech at Bradford, was attacked in the train by a male suffragist with a dog whip, who cried out, "Take that, you cur." Two detectives who accompanied Mr. Churchill parried the blow and overpowered the suffragist's assistant, who is believed to be a man who interrupted Mr. Churchill in the course of his address, and was expelled from the meeting after a struggle.

When the train arrived at London three men tried to assault the home secretary, but the detectives drove them off.

EXPRESS WRECKED.

Three Trainmen Killed and Three Others Injured.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 22.—Three trainmen were killed and three severely injured today when the New York-Ohio express, westbound, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was wrecked near Grafton, W. Va.

Several of the injured passengers were severely hurt, but the majority escaped with slight bruises. The train was running at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred.

The dead: L. J. Flanagan, engineer; H. Demore, fireman; Joseph Weaver. The collision was with a yard engine that had helped the passenger train up the hill to Grafton. The helper, had steamed ahead and was backing into a siding when the passenger, full steam on, cornered it. Both engines were derailed, and helper, on turning over its side and rolling down the embankment.

FATAL QUARREL.

(Special to the Times.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—Harry Spalding, a teamster in the employ of Thomas Kelly & Son, died on Saturday in the general hospital as a result of a blow on the back of the head, alleged to have been inflicted with a shovel by a fellow workman named Nicolai Briska, who is under arrest. Spalding is said to have been remonstrated with Briska for ill-treatment met at his horses, and the quarrel culminated towards the close of the day's work.

BANK INCREASES SALARIES.

(Special to the Times.)

Montreal, Nov. 22.—The announcement is made that the Bank of Montreal clerks are to receive an increase from \$20 upwards, according to the length of service, owing to the increased cost of living.

FIRE CLAIMS
PAPER BOX FACTORY
AT NEWARK BURNED

Eighteen Persons Known to Be Dead and Score Are Missing

(Times' Leased Wire.) Newark, N. J., Nov. 28.—Eighteen persons perished to-day in a fire that destroyed the factory.

A score of persons are missing and it is believed their bodies lie in the ruins of the factory. No firemen were severely hurt, though a number of them had narrow escapes. A few bodies have been recovered from the ruins, blackened and charred, beyond the possibility of identification. Most of the dead are girls and women.

While the fire was at its height three priests, Fathers Kernan, Dillon and Brennan, St. Patrick's Catholic cathedral, which is near the scene of the fire, discharging the warnings and pleadings of the crowd, forced their way into the burning building to give consolation and absolution to the dying. They were dragged out later by the firemen, exhausted and overcome and nearly dead from the heat and smoke.

The fire, the cause of which has not yet been explained, broke out apparently in all parts of the building at once. The flames gained ground so rapidly that in a few minutes the whole structure was a mass of flames. Escape by the fire escapes was cut off, and within two minutes after the blaze was discovered the windows were filled with hysterical girls and men.

The firemen were rushed to the scene, but when they arrived the fire had gained such headway that they could do little to save those in the building. Ladders were pushed against the blazing walls, only to become ignited, break and fall before the firemen could reach the upper windows.

Life nets were hastily spread in the streets, and the frantic employees leaped for their lives. Some of them missed the nets and fell groaning to the sidewalks. Many were saved with only slight injuries, but some of the last to jump were terribly burned before they left the building. They were hurried to hospitals. Six of those who jumped from the upper windows were killed as they crashed to the pavement.

Some of the firemen who were tugging to hold the life nets in position, were struck by the falling bodies and were injured.

Most of the employees in the building were girls, and at least eight of the eighteen known dead are girls. It is believed that many girls whose bodies have not been recovered, perished in the fire.

Although the night was apparently hopeless, the firemen worked heroically to save the victims, and many of them were dragged insensible from the factory by their comrades. The firemen endeavored again and again to force their way into the building through the main entrance. A few persons were rescued in this way, but the work was too much for the men to face, and they were finally forced to retreat.

Survivors of the fire assert that it was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp on the third floor. Many of the employees, among them 15 girls, jumped from the fourth story windows. Twenty-four persons were injured in jumping, two of them dying en route to the hospitals.

The building occupied by the box company was very old. The police and firemen say the fire escapes were old and of an obsolete pattern. The stairway inside was crooked and the building was built of highly inflammable material.

Two minutes after the fire broke out, the whole building was in flames. The conflagration started on the top floor, according to the police. Firemen believe that many of the bodies of those who jumped were in flames.

Every ambulance in the city was hurried to the fire, and many private buggies and automobiles were used to take the dead and injured from the scene. The building was a four-story structure. The Newark Paper Box company occupied the first two floors, the Aetna Lamp Manufacturing company the third floor, and the Wolf company, underwear manufacturers, the fourth.

The heat in the building was so intense that many employees jumped from the windows before the firemen arrived. Employees on the first floor, some of whom rushed to the street when the fire started, and others from neighboring factories, improvised life nets from wagon covers and coats, and thus saved many lives of those who crowded to the upper windows.

In jumping many of the employees struck a network of telephone wires. One girl leaped from a fourth story window and struck a telephone pole. For a few minutes her body hung, swinging in the air, then plunged to the sidewalk. When the horrified spectators reached her she was dead.

AUTO FATALITY

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 26.—John Gardner is dead and Josie Kuge, Mrs. Gladys Harrel and Charles Tanner are seriously hurt following the wild plunge of an automobile in which they were riding into an irrigation ditch near this city. The machine capsized, pinning all four of its occupants underneath. They were in this condition for an hour before their cries attracted passersby.

LIVERY STABLES DESTROYED

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—The Reed livery and harness barn at Carleton Place, has been destroyed by fire. Fifteen horses, and their lives, many being valuable animals.

PREPARATIONS
FOR ELECTIONS

LIBERALS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS IN LONDON

Leader of Opposition Replies to Chancellor of the Exchequer

London, Nov. 28.—One can travel all over London without seeing any sign in the metropolis that a general election is at foot. Liberals are confident of success in London, but the central organization is passing round the word to beware of over-confidence.

On the other hand the Unionists claim that the vote of the working classes will be more in their favor than for a long time past. Neither party seem yet to have got up steam and the enthusiasm to be noticed a year ago prior to the elections is now lacking.

A great number of uncontented seats will mark the contest as compared with a year ago for good judges say both sides are reluctant to throw away time and energy in contesting hopeless seats.

London is the lively hive of the Conservatives and their metropolitan organization is determined not to be caught napping on this occasion.

Much is expected from Mr. Balfour's speech at the demonstration on November 29th.

Liberals are making every effort to draft some of their strongest candidates into London constituencies now represented by Unionists. Speaking at a meeting Mr. A. J. Balfour replied to the speeches made by Hon. Lloyd George during the past few days. The leader of the opposition said: "When the duty is thrown upon those who call themselves a democrat, when a man tells me he is a democrat, when he goes to the platform where he is to speak, and I say he is no democrat, but a traitor to every cause of democracy. (Cheers) He knows not what popular government is, nor has he grasped the very conditions upon which alone it can be made a success in this or any other period of history. Let us treat differences of opinion as men, with reason and moderation. Let us appeal to great principles, rather than to the violent passions of those who have had little opportunity of considering the problems upon which they are asked to decide."

Hon. Lloyd George, in alluding to this speech of Mr. Balfour said: "The people's grievances against the House of Lords are not to be redressed by unctuous vaporous generalities such as those of Mr. Balfour. Lord Lansdown's plan is simply meant to keep democracy at the end of a long pole so that it shall not bite. If Mr. Balfour is a democrat, why does he and Lord Lansdown place hurdles, ditches and wire entanglements in the path which the government by the people must travel along?"

The incident arose when Ald. Bannerman, chairman of the committee, reported that it was costing 20 per cent. extra to proceed with local improvement works during unfavorable weather. In his opinion it was not fair to the property owners to be charged with this extra cost, and he was favorable to completing the works now in hand and not initiating any new ones. He pointed out that deputations after deputations had waited on the committee, protesting against the excessive cost of civic works. If the twenty per cent. extra cost continued to be incurred it ought to be paid out of general revenue and not charged against the property owners.

Mayor Morley said there was another side to the question. It would be better to keep the men employed than to throw them off and have many applications made to the city for charity during the winter months.

Ald. Bannerman retorted that the mayor, earlier in the year, had been equally ready to let the city do concrete work with the best of weather. But that was just after an election, and now the mayor took an entirely different stand just on the eve of the election.

The mayor retorted what he termed an uncalled for insinuation, contending that the situation today was entirely different to what it was a few months ago.

"Oh, we know very well that you are trying to catch votes," remarked Ald. Bannerman.

"No, I am not trying to catch votes, but I am doing my best in the interests of the city," replied the mayor.

"Perhaps you think you have enough votes already," retorted Ald. Bannerman, amid laughter.

Mayor Morley challenged Ald. Bannerman to put to a vote a proposal that the city should let the improvements should be suspended during the winter months, but after some further cross-firing the question of proceeding with the work was left to the discretion of the city engineer.

BYE-ELECTION RETURNS.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The clerk of the crown in chancery has received the writ for the bye-election in the riding of Drummond-Arthabaska, where the bye-election was recently held. Mr. Gilbert, Nationalist, has an official majority of 20 out of a poll of 6,886. Mr. Gilbert will probably take his seat in the House on Monday.

AUSTRALIAN DESTROYERS.

Melbourne, Nov. 28.—The new Australian destroyers have arrived at Perth. Their machinery is in perfect condition, and an average speed of fourteen knots an hour was maintained. At times a speed of 17 knots was reached. The men got a great reception at Perth, and the people showed in unmistakable fashion that they were proud of their fleet.

POPULATION OF STATES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—According to the census bureau the population of the United States is approximately 92,000,000. The rate of increase for the nation at large will exceed the rate of separate states, the states having averaged 2800 increase.



MISS VICTORIA—My gardens and lawns. I really expected to get rid of all that junk.

ALD. BANNERMAN AND THE MAYOR

Former Charges His Worship With Having Embarked on Vote-Catching Voyage

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A lively tilt between Ald. Bannerman and Mayor Morley was the feature of the proceedings at last evening's meeting of the Streets committee of the city council. The former charged the mayor with having embarked on a vote-catching expedition, and this was strenuously denied by his worship.

The incident arose when Ald. Bannerman, chairman of the committee, reported that it was costing 20 per cent. extra to proceed with local improvement works during unfavorable weather. In his opinion it was not fair to the property owners to be charged with this extra cost, and he was favorable to completing the works now in hand and not initiating any new ones.

Mayor Morley said there was another side to the question. It would be better to keep the men employed than to throw them off and have many applications made to the city for charity during the winter months.

Ald. Bannerman retorted that the mayor, earlier in the year, had been equally ready to let the city do concrete work with the best of weather. But that was just after an election, and now the mayor took an entirely different stand just on the eve of the election.

Brazilian Officials Declare They Cannot Place Reliance on the Army

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 26.—Brazil's runaway warships reappeared in Rio de Janeiro harbor today, and negotiations for their surrender to the government by the mutinous sailors, on board, were resumed. An emissary of the government, sent to arrange for the surrender, was courteously received on board, the mutineers' flag, which flew a red banner, from its main mast.

Indignant expressions which followed the announcement that the senate and chamber of deputies had extended the olive branch to the rebellious sailors and had guaranteed them immunity from punishment if they would surrender their ships, were met today by the explanation of high officials, who said the government distrusted its army and had no other way out of the difficulty.

It is held here that the success of the Portuguese rebellion was responsible for the outbreak here. The battleship San Paolo was in Lisbon harbor at the time of the Portuguese uprising, and the ease with which the Portuguese revolutionists overthrew their supposed oppressors, it is believed, turned the sailors' heads. Arriving at Rio de Janeiro they learned that the soldiers thought the sailors were poorly treated, and the mutiny was the result.

MR. OLIVER WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE

Writes Letter Explaining of His Position in the Mayorality Contest

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The following self-explanatory letter has been received by the Times: "I have been asked by many voters in Victoria city to offer myself as a candidate for the office of mayor at the next civic election.

"Those who have asked me have been so sincere and genuine in their request, that, greatly against my own personal wishes, I half promised that I would do so, provided, however, that the water by-law passed. As the water by-law did not pass I must ask to be excused. Allow me at the same time to thank my friends for honoring me with the invitation.

"W. E. OLIVER."

GOVERNMENT AT SAULORS' MERCY

FORCED TO GRANT MUTINEERS IMMUNITY

Brazilian Officials Declare They Cannot Place Reliance on the Army

INCREASING CAPITAL

Toronto, Nov. 26.—A big melon is being cut by the Ontario Jockey club. The Ontario Gazette issued today announces the issue of supplementary letters to the Ontario Jockey club, increasing the capital stock from \$200,000 to \$200,000. The new stock is to consist of 200 shares of \$1,000 each, and is to be allotted to present members according to their present holdings of stock.

MUST STAND TRIAL

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 26.—Clarence D. Hillman, the Seattle millionaire real estate operator, must plead to the charges of conspiracy to defraud, by the use of the mails, December 1. This is the decision of Judge Donworth who has just declared that Hillman's motion to quash the indictments. The indictments are sustained and Hillman must go to trial.

TANGLE IN MANCHURIA

Tokyo, Nov. 25.—Japanese and Chinese officials here are engaged to-day in an endeavor to straighten out a tangle that has resulted from the selection of the same districts in Manchuria for the autumn manoeuvres of the Japanese and Chinese troops in the northern Chinese province.

As it would be dangerous to have two large bodies of Chinese and Japanese troops operating simultaneously in the same region, the Chinese government has temporarily abandoned its plan.

In connection with the manoeuvres the Japanese commander reports the capture of a Chinese spy in the railroad yards at Mukden. Nothing incriminating was found on his person, however, and at the request of the Chinese authorities he was allowed his freedom.

FILE PLANS FOR ISLAND LINE

PROGRESS REPORTED BY CANADIAN NORTHERN

D. D. Returns East—Hearty Endorsement of Canada's Naval Policy

After having filed with the government plans for the first twenty miles of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway on Vancouver Island, D. D. Mann left for the mainland last evening en route east. General Manager McLeod and T. C. Holt, executive agent, went with him, although the latter expects to be back in Victoria very shortly.

As soon as the government accepts the plans tenders will be called for and contracts let. Contractors who may desire to put in bids may inspect the plans and profiles at the company's offices in this city. Construction will begin from Victoria towards Sooke Harbor, and thence via Sooke river and lake towards Shawnigan.

During the course of an interview prior to his departure, Mr. Mann gave expression to views which are tantamount to a hearty endorsement of Canada's island policy. He was in favor of the Dominion today occupies a unique and significant position in the eyes of British investors. It is a noteworthy fact that they are financing our railway enterprises, floating our industrial propositions and buying our municipal bond issues. This is in marked contrast to their attitude towards all kinds of American railway securities. The unwillingness of the British investor to buy them has had a somewhat demoralizing effect in the United States. It has virtually curtailed railway extensions and improvements for months past, and across the border, according to the press, there are today over four and one-half million people out of employment. It is not the superior situation which exists in Canada worth all the contributions we can make directly or indirectly in the cause of imperial defence. As Canadians we should all rejoice that both political parties favor the principle, even though they may differ as to the best methods of applying it. No patience should be shown anybody who is engaged in granting any form of assistance towards imperial defence."

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

STILL RUSH WORK ON BASTION STREET

EVERY DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN ADJUSTED

City Engineer and Aldermen Speak in Praise of Asphalt Laid

(From Saturday's Daily.) The work of repaving Bastion street may be taken in hand immediately. The Worswick company, which the contract will be awarded. At last evening's meeting of the streets committee the city solicitor reported that the petition was now all in order, and advised that instructions be given to the engineer to notify the contractors to commence the work immediately.

Mayor Macdonald, who is in charge of the type of pavement to be laid on Bastion street would take into account the grade and the necessity for seeing that it be not rendered slippery for horses. The city engineer replied that the surface of the asphalt pavement proposed putting down was intended to meet this situation. There need be no fear that the pavement would be unsatisfactory, as it would be so faced as to prevent any slipping by horses, even in the most unfavorable weather.

Ald. Raymond spoke in terms of the highest praise of the pavement which had been laid by the Worswick company on Linden avenue. In bad weather he had seen horses go on the steep grade on that thoroughfare without the slightest difficulty. The report of the city solicitor was received, the recommendation adopted, and the city engineer will be immediately by the Worswick company.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Belmont avenue who protested against the high assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fullerton were appointed a committee to determine the actual cost of the various materials etc. for that part of the piece of work and report back to the committee.

MANY LIBERALS DESERT ASQUITH

CAMPAIGN IN PROGRESS IN OLD COUNTRY

House of Commons Adjourns—Lords Ignore Government's Veto Bill

London, Nov. 25.—Sir John See Liberal member, crossed the floor of the Commons on Wednesday night deserting the government. J. Will Redmond asked the Speaker if he was in order for Rees to cross the floor on the last day of the session against the government. "That is silly enough to make him a knave," said Redmond.

The speaker replied amid laughter "It is never too late to mend." Lord Ribblesdale, formerly Lib. Lord-in-waiting, supported Lord Lansdown. Other Liberals who received the following: Lord Portsmouth, Durham, Temple, nally, Monson, Northborne and John. The following Liberal member of the Commons: Mark Beaufort, Captain Allen, Sir A. Pease, Captain J. Chance and E. N. Buxton Bonar Law. The speaker announced that the business stands adjourned to Monday, when the King holds a council to complete formalities in connection with the dissolution of parliament.

Ignore Veto Bill The House of Lords yesterday voted a division adopted the resolution of Lord Lansdowne, the opposition leader, and decided to send them together with Lord Rosebery's plan for the reformation of the members of the Lords, to the House of Commons. The upper chamber then adjourned until Monday, when the solution of parliament will take place. Thus the government's veto bill has been ignored by the House of Lords. A noticeable feature of the day has been the number of Liberals who supported Lord Lansdowne's scheme and opposed the government veto bill.

The Campaign All eyes are on Lansdowne, who under the leadership of Bonar Law and the Radicals are making a spirited defence. All Manchester pollings, except the one at Lynne, where Mr. Atkins, of Monro is running, take place the first day of the elections, Saturday, December 3rd, thus giving a cue to the three kingdoms.

Different Conservative free traders who voted for Mr. Churchill in the last election, are now inclined to come over to the Liberal side. Mr. Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry. S. S. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.

Mr. Amery is contesting the London working class constituency of St. Pancras, the Conservative member for Salford, who refuses to sit again in support of the ministry.</

WILL RUSH WORK ON BASTION STREET

EVERY DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN ADJUSTED

City Engineer and Aldermen Speak in Praise of Asphalt Laid

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The work of repaving Bastion street by the Worswick company, which contract will be awarded. At last evening's meeting of the streets committee the city solicitor reported that the petition was now all in order, and advised that instructions be given to the engineer to notify the contractors to commence the work immediately.

Mayor McEwen asked the city engineer if the type of pavement proposed to be laid on Bastion street would take into account the grade and the necessity for seeing that it be rendered slippery for horses. The city engineer replied that the face of the asphalt pavement which the Worswick company pursued putting down was intended to meet this situation. There need be no fear that the pavement would be unsatisfactory as it would be so faced to prevent any slipping by horses even the most unmanageable.

Ald. Raymond spoke in terms of the highest praise of the pavement which had been laid by the Worswick company on Linden avenue. In fact he had seen horses go up the steep grade on that thoroughfare without the slightest difficulty. The pavement was in every way a great success.

The report of the city solicitor was received, the recommendation adopted, and the city engineer will be instructed to have the work commenced immediately by the Worswick company.

Ex-Ald. Gleason headed a deputation from Belmont avenue who protested against the proposed assessment levied for the work of local improvement. The city engineer and Ald. Fulton were appointed a committee to care the actual cost of the various materials, etc., for that particular piece of work and report back to the committee.

At the request of a deputation of owners from Cook street, Westport street and Fairfield road, the city engineer will submit a report as to the cost of laying an asphalt pavement on W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

W. J. Hanna headed a deputation of owners on Pandora avenue, and outlined his scheme for the extension of that street through from Harrison to Cook Bay avenue.

MANY LIBERALS DESERT ASQUITH

CAMPAIGN IN PROGRESS IN OLD COUNTRY

House of Commons Adjourns—Lords Ignore Government's Veto Bill

London, Nov. 25.—Sir John Rees, a Liberal member, crossed the floor of the Commons on Wednesday night, deserting the government. J. William Redmond asked the Speaker if it was in order for Rees to cross the floor on the last day of the session, against the government. "That was silly enough to make him a traitor," said Redmond.

The speaker replied amid laughter: "It is never too late to mend." Lord Ribblesdale, formerly Liberal lord-in-waiting, supported Lord Lansdowne. Other Liberals who recently revolted include the following: Lords Portsmouth, Durham, Temple, Anson, Monson, Northbrook and Joicey, and the following Liberal members of the Commons: Mark Beaufray, Captain Allen, Sir A. Pease, Captain Kincaid, Sir J. Swinburn Smith, F. W. Chance and E. N. Buxton Bellairs.

The House has completed its fiscal business and stands adjourned until Monday, when the King holds a council to complete formalities in connection with the dissolution of parliament. Ignore Veto Bill. The House of Lords yesterday without a division adopted the resolutions of Lord Lansdowne, the opposition leader, and decided to send them, together with Lord Rosebery's plans for the reformation of the membership of the Lords, to the House of Commons. The upper chamber then adjourned until Monday, when the dissolution of parliament will take place. Thus the government's veto bill has been ignored by the House of Lords.

A noticeable feature of the debate has been the number of Liberal peers who supported Lord Lansdowne's scheme and opposed the government veto bill. The Campaign. All eyes are at Lanchashire, where, under the leadership of Bonar Law, the Unionist campaign is already in full swing, and the Liberals are making a hurried dash to complete their pollings except Ashton-under-Lyne, where Mr. Atkins, of Montreal, is running, take place the first day of the elections, Saturday, December 3, thus giving a cue to the three kingdoms.

Different Conservative free traders who voted for Mr. Churchill in 1906, have now turned to the opposition. The city solicitor re-elected as a member of Bow and Bromley as a Unionist. As a result of Lloyd-George's intervention, the Liberals and Socialists are making an alliance against Mr. Amery with Socialist candidates.

Joseph Chamberlain and Lloyd George both will be returned unopposed. Shirley Benn, of the Quebec rock at the wharf, is intended as a member for Plymouth, with W. Astor, Jr., son of the American millionaire. Sir George Doughty has again been chosen by the Unionists to contest Crimby.

In spite of his speech in the Commons on Friday, in which he said that the ministry had lost his confidence, Joseph Martin is the unanimous choice of the Radicals of East St. Pancras, as their candidate in the coming election. In a recent speech Mr. Martin declared his hostility to the Liberal government, to the present law and all privilege, and unalterable devotion to downright radicalism. When the government had departed from radicalism he had also departed from the Radical party.

D. D. Mann, the well-known railway magnate, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, who has been in Vancouver for several days, came back to Victoria last night and is a guest at the Empress hotel. Accompanying him is T. G. Holt, the company's executive officer for British Columbia. Mr. H. McLeod, general manager and chief engineer of the Canadian Northern system, is expected to reach the city today.

Mr. Mann and his associates will confer while here with the company's engineering staff on the Island, and it is anticipated that tenders will shortly be called for clearing the right-of-way of the line to be constructed from Victoria to Alberni via Sooke.

MINISTER AND WIFE MURDERED. Robbery Believed to Have Been Motive for Crime.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 25.—Men believed to have been burglars, entered the home of Rev. Andrew Armstrong at Dutch York early yesterday, and murdered the minister and his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were about 80 years old.

The bodies of the aged couple were found by neighbors who noticed that the house appeared deserted and immediately notified the authorities. The small savings of the aged couple were kept in the house. The rooms had been ransacked, drawers opened and their contents thrown on the floor and the house evidently thoroughly searched. It is not known whether the intruders succeeded in finding the savings.

EXHIBITION DEFICIT. Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.

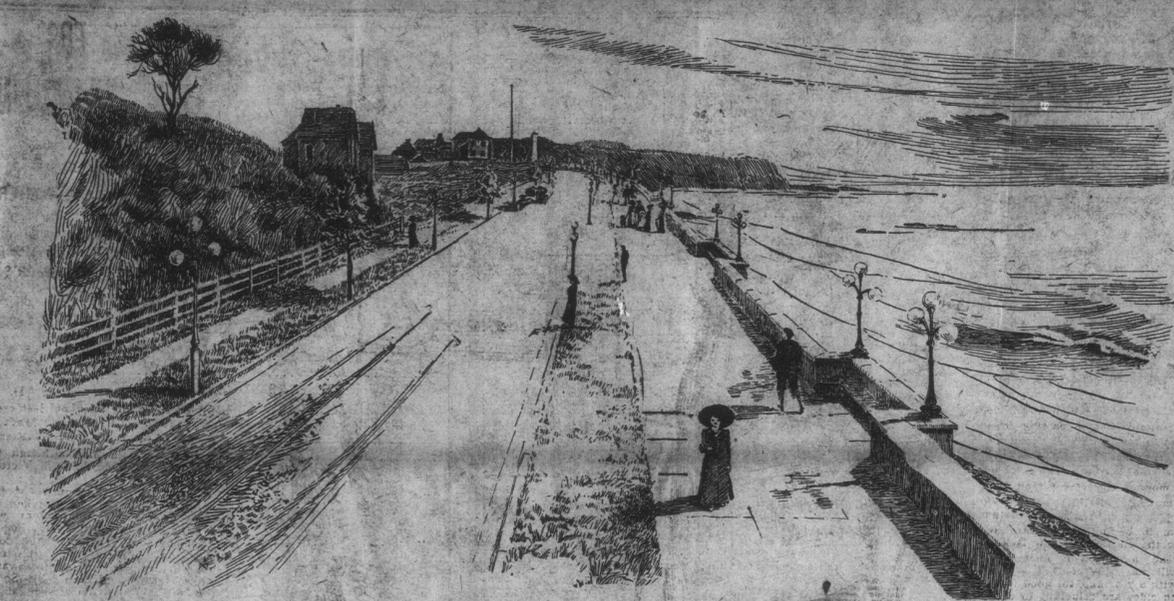
Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting here of the Winnipeg Exhibition board showed a deficit of \$15,000 for the year.



DALLAS ROAD, AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN PROTECTION WORKS ARE COMPLETED. The necessity of protecting the foreshore along Dallas Road, west of Menzies street, has been urged in council and out for years, but only took concrete form this year, when Ald. Langley introduced the necessary by-law.

MUCH WORK FOR THE STREETS COMMITTEE

Matters Which Will Be Considered at This Evening's Session

A considerable quantity of important business is slated for consideration at this evening's meeting of the streets committee of the city council. The city solicitor will report on the completed petition calling for the repaving of Bastion street, and the city engineer will make a preliminary report on the scheme for the widening of Yates street between Broad and Government.

Other matters to come before the committee are the complaint of the harbor at Rio de Janeiro, the example of the mutineers on board the Brazilian battleships at Rio de Janeiro had surrendered unconditionally. Private despatches received by London merchants with interest in Brazil, advise that the chamber of deputies today followed the example of the Brazilian senate and extended amnesty to the mutinous sailors on board the Brazilian battleships in the harbor at Rio de Janeiro.

In return for the battleships in their possession, the sailors are to be permitted to go free from punishment despite the fact that they killed three of their officers and turned the guns of the warships upon the city of Rio de Janeiro, inflicting slight damage to property.

Surrender Four Ships. Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 25.—Under assurances that they were not to be punished as mutineers, the sailors on board the four Brazilian warships surrendered today to the government authorities, and the guns which for four days had been trained on Rio de Janeiro, were returned to their positions.

The surrender followed a visit of a government representative to the different vessels, who under cover of a flag of truce, advised the sailors of the amnesty granted by the chamber of deputies and the senate. The amnesty was granted at an extraordinary session. During the session the guns of the mutinous battleships were trained on the government buildings.

The vessels seized by the mutineers were the battleships Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo, the protected cruiser Deodoro and the scout-ship Bahia. Story of Mutiny. Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 25.—About 10 o'clock at night on November 22nd, as Captain Neves, commanding the battleship Minas Geraes, came back from dinner on board the French training ship Duguay Trouin, he heard a violent uproar and a fusillade of shots. It was the crew of his vessel, who had revolted. Captain Neves and two other officers offered resistance to some of the sailors, and were killed, and one officer was mortally wounded. Several sailors were killed. The mutinous crew meanwhile shouted: "Long live liberty."

The insurrectionary movement then broke out on board the other new Brazilian dreadnought, the battleship Sao Paulo, and on the scout ship Bahia. All the officers having been landed, a plain sailor of the first class, named Jean Candido, took command of the squadron.

Amunition was provided, provisions were requisitioned, and a coal depot on the Isle of Vienna was taken. The mutineers sent a message to the president demanding the immediate abolition of corporal punishment on board ship, an increase in their pay, according to the program submitted to Congress some time ago, and the diminution of the work with which they are burdened by reason of the maintenance of incomplete crews. They threatened to fire on the city if the demands were not granted.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

NO PUNISHMENT FOR MUTINEERS

AMNESTY GRANTED BRAZILIAN SAILORS

Crews of Warships Stationed at Rio de Janeiro Surrendered Vessels

(Times Leased Wire.) London, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. at Rio de Janeiro cabled today that the mutineers on board the Brazilian battleships at Rio de Janeiro had surrendered unconditionally.

Private despatches received by London merchants with interest in Brazil, advise that the chamber of deputies today followed the example of the Brazilian senate and extended amnesty to the mutinous sailors on board the Brazilian battleships in the harbor at Rio de Janeiro.

In return for the battleships in their possession, the sailors are to be permitted to go free from punishment despite the fact that they killed three of their officers and turned the guns of the warships upon the city of Rio de Janeiro, inflicting slight damage to property.

Surrender Four Ships. Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 25.—Under assurances that they were not to be punished as mutineers, the sailors on board the four Brazilian warships surrendered today to the government authorities, and the guns which for four days had been trained on Rio de Janeiro, were returned to their positions.

The surrender followed a visit of a government representative to the different vessels, who under cover of a flag of truce, advised the sailors of the amnesty granted by the chamber of deputies and the senate. The amnesty was granted at an extraordinary session. During the session the guns of the mutinous battleships were trained on the government buildings.

The vessels seized by the mutineers were the battleships Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo, the protected cruiser Deodoro and the scout-ship Bahia. Story of Mutiny. Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 25.—About 10 o'clock at night on November 22nd, as Captain Neves, commanding the battleship Minas Geraes, came back from dinner on board the French training ship Duguay Trouin, he heard a violent uproar and a fusillade of shots. It was the crew of his vessel, who had revolted. Captain Neves and two other officers offered resistance to some of the sailors, and were killed, and one officer was mortally wounded. Several sailors were killed. The mutinous crew meanwhile shouted: "Long live liberty."

The insurrectionary movement then broke out on board the other new Brazilian dreadnought, the battleship Sao Paulo, and on the scout ship Bahia. All the officers having been landed, a plain sailor of the first class, named Jean Candido, took command of the squadron.

Amunition was provided, provisions were requisitioned, and a coal depot on the Isle of Vienna was taken. The mutineers sent a message to the president demanding the immediate abolition of corporal punishment on board ship, an increase in their pay, according to the program submitted to Congress some time ago, and the diminution of the work with which they are burdened by reason of the maintenance of incomplete crews. They threatened to fire on the city if the demands were not granted.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

When the mutineers took control of the warships, the vessels steamed round the bay, all of them firing their guns.

A BIG SCHEME TO INAUGURATE NEW AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

Blue Funnel Liners to Make the Trip Via Cape of Good Hope

According to advices brought by the steamship Proteus, Capt. D. Campbell, which arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool and way ports, the Blue Funnel line is extending its operations in the marine world on a gigantic scale. The latest move by the Holt Company is the inauguration of a passenger service between Glasgow and Australia via Cape of Good Hope.

Three liners, the Aeneas, Ascanius and Archives, among the largest vessels of the fleet, each having a tonnage of 10,000 tons, will be placed on this route. The ports visited will be: Falmouth, Las Palmas, Cape Town, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. This new enterprise of Alfred Holt & Co. is the topic of much discussion in Australia, as it is another link in the chain by which this firm is circling the world with the famous Blue Funnel fleet.

Word was also received that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company has ordered two new vessels for the Liverpool, Singapore and Australian route. These steamships will be known as the Maloja and Medina, each being of 12,500 tons. They will be the largest flying the P. & O. flag and will be launched early in the new year. This company is also calling for tenders for the construction of two steamers for their Australian service via Cape of Good Hope.

The Proteus reported having experienced heavy weather throughout her passage. Despite the southerly gales she made an exceptionally fast voyage, completing the trip from Yokohama to Victoria in 12 days 22 hours, two days ahead of her scheduled time. During the last part of the journey she made an average of 15 knots an hour, which is fast time for these large freighters.

The steamship brought a very valuable cargo, including 900 bales of silk. She also had considerable freight for this city, which will be discharged on her return from the Sound. Two hundred and fourteen Chinese made the passage.

TWO MEN DROWNED. Kelowna, B. C., Nov. 24.—Two men lost their lives by drowning here yesterday. Thos. Wardlaw, Mark England and Robert Lloyd were returning from across the lake, where they were working as carpenter work, when a squall came up and upset their boat.

Lloyd and Wardlaw clung to the boat and Mr. Dimmock, seeing them, put out in another boat to rescue them. As he drew near Wardlaw being chilled through, relaxed his hold and was lost. England also gave up the struggle. Lloyd was rescued in an unconscious condition and it took over an hour to restore him to consciousness. Wardlaw was a single man about to be married. England leaves a wife and three children.

GRAND TRUNK APPOINTMENT. Montreal, Nov. 25.—David Crombie has been appointed assistant to the vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, E. H. Fitzhugh. Mr. Crombie has been for the last three years assistant to Mr. Brownlee, general manager of transportation.

ONFARIO OFFICIAL DEAD. Toronto, Nov. 25.—John Armstrong, secretary of the bureau of labor at the parliament buildings, is dead.

COCAINE EVIL IN MONTREAL. (Special to the Times.) Montreal, Nov. 25.—A determined effort to abolish the cocaine evil in this city is being made and Dr. T. J. Finnie, M.L.A. for St. Lawrence, will introduce a bill at the coming session of the provincial legislature, which will, if passed, abolish this trade. The hold this evil has taken upon some certain class in Montreal, is startling, and rigorous methods are being adopted.

Winsted, Conn., Nov. 25.—A fractured skull, received during the Thanksgiving football game between the Tierney cadets and the Gilbert preparatory school, resulted today in the death of Harry Lee, 17, a member of the cadet team. Lee had been after being struck. His death makes the twenty-fourth death from football this year.

SUFFRAGETTES GO TO JAIL. Fifteen Women Will Serve Two Months in Prison. London, Nov. 25.—Fifteen suffragettes, arrested last night for attacking government offices in Whitehall, were each sentenced to two months in jail today. One woman was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and five others were fined £10 each. The women went to prison joyfully.

Reliable women in the confidence of suffragette leaders state that many of the more insistent of the sisterhood are providing themselves with firearms for future use in their campaign against the authorities. Many persons believe that the firearms stories are exaggerations, but others, who have seen the women resort to stone throwing, stabbing with pins and squirting vitriol, hold that the women would not hesitate to use powder and lead to back up their arguments.

Reliable women in the confidence of suffragette leaders state that many of the more insistent of the sisterhood are providing themselves with firearms for future use in their campaign against the authorities.

Reliable women in the confidence of suffragette leaders state that many of the more insistent of the sisterhood are providing themselves with firearms for future use in their campaign against the authorities.

Reliable women in the confidence of suffragette leaders state that many of the more insistent of the sisterhood are providing themselves with firearms for future use in their campaign against the authorities.

Reliable women in the confidence of suffragette leaders state that many of the more insistent of the sisterhood are providing themselves with firearms for future use in their campaign against the authorities.

Reliable women in the confidence of suffragette leaders state that many of the more insistent of the sisterhood are providing themselves with firearms for future use in their campaign against the authorities.

A BIG SCHEME FOR PANDORA

WOULD MAKE IT A MAIN TRUNK THOROUGHFARE

W. J. Hanna Advances Proposal to Extend Same. (From Friday's Daily.) If an ambitious scheme which is being advanced by W. J. Hanna and others be proceeded with, Pandora street will secure an improvement at an early date which will make it easily one of the most important trunk thoroughfares of the whole city, and adjust a situation affecting Upper Fort street, in respect to the latter's unsuitability for handling much traffic.

Mr. Hanna's proposal, which will be laid before the streets committee of the city council almost immediately, is that Pandora avenue be extended from Harrison street to Oak Bay avenue, when the latter thoroughfare and Pandora would then, to all intents and purposes, be a continuous main artery from Government street right through to the waterfront at Oak Bay.

In order to make the extension of the avenue it would be necessary to expropriate a right-of-way on property fronting on Cook and Cadboro bays now flows westerly down Fort street from Oak Bay avenue, notwithstanding the fact that the section of Fort street between Oak Bay avenue and Yates street is very narrow and entirely unsuited to handle such traffic. It is well known also that residents along the section mentioned have for long protested in vain against this street being continued as the artery for this sort of traffic. Should the scheme now proposed be adopted their wishes would be completely met. With Pandora avenue produced to join with Oak Bay avenue the whole stretch leading from Government street to Oak Bay would run in an almost straight line.

In the execution of the work there would be no interference whatever with the scheme for the ornamentation of the expanse at the present head of Pandora avenue, plans for which are now in the city engineer's office.

ANOTHER BALL FATALITY. Twenty-four Deaths Since Opening of Season in United States. Winsted, Conn., Nov. 25.—A fractured skull, received during the Thanksgiving football game between the Tierney cadets and the Gilbert preparatory school, resulted today in the death of Harry Lee, 17, a member of the cadet team. Lee had been after being struck. His death makes the twenty-fourth death from football this year.

Winsted, Conn., Nov. 25.—A fractured skull, received during the Thanksgiving football game between the Tierney cadets and the Gilbert preparatory school, resulted today in the death of Harry Lee, 17, a member of the cadet team. Lee had been after being struck. His death makes the twenty-fourth death from football this year.

Winsted, Conn., Nov. 25.—A fractured skull, received during the Thanksgiving football game between the Tierney cadets and the Gilbert preparatory school, resulted today in the death of Harry Lee, 17, a member of the cadet team. Lee had been after being struck. His death makes the twenty-fourth death from football this year.

Winsted, Conn., Nov. 25.—A fractured skull, received during the Thanksgiving football game between the Tierney cadets and the Gilbert preparatory school, resulted today in the death of Harry Lee, 17, a member of the cadet team. Lee had been after being struck. His death makes the twenty-fourth death from football this year.

GOOD WORK DONE FOR ANIMAL PROTECTION

Annual Meeting of the S. P. C. A.—Work of the Year—Officers Elected

Friday, Daily. The fourteenth annual meeting of the Victoria Branch of the Columbia Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the city hall Wednesday evening.

The report on the work of the year was read by the hon. secretary, together with the financial statement certified by W. Curtis Sampson. The report on the work of the members on the satisfactory condition of the society, and the advantage accruing by the appointment of a paid inspector, who was efficient not only in the duties of the office, but also as collector; the results of the work in this latter case being far in excess of any year hitherto.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows: Horses, 95; dogs, 12; cats, 9; cows, 2; sheep, 2; chickens, 9; horses condemned, 4; cases in the police court, 4; total, 140. There were three convictions out of the four cases.

In the course of the discussion, which ensued the following gentlemen took part: Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Rev. E. G. Miller, Lindley Crease, A. J. Dallan, and J. Cameron. A resolution was passed that the secretary should address the council and public on the question of cruelty in the excessive use of the check rein, it being generally admitted that as a rule horses are to a certain extent assisted by it, but used in extreme cases, it being generally admitted that the animal in stumbling has no means of recovering itself.

It was decided on the suggestion of the hon. secretary that some members of the committee should wait upon Dr. R. L. Hamilton and discuss the question with him before taking any further steps.

The following gentlemen were re-elected officers: Vice-president, Mr. Justice; secretary, Mr. Lindley Crease; treasurer, Dr. Holden; auditor, W. Curtis Sampson; hon. secretary, Thos. W. Palmer and N. Cameron having resigned the post of president.

Rev. E. G. Miller was unanimously elected to take his place. Committee: A. J. Dallan (re-elected), Rev. W. Baugh Allen, C. N. Cameron, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, and J. McMurragh, subject to the consent of the other gentlemen being secured. Votes of thanks were passed to the mayor, the B. C. Electric Railway Co., the city provincial police, W. Curtis Sampson, auditor, and the press.

The annual report of the president and secretary-treasurer was as follows: It is with sincere gratification that the committee congratulates the members on the work of the society for the past year.

The long-looked for appointment of a paid inspector has fully realized the wisdom of the step, and the energy evinced by Inspector Russell, both as inspector and collector—is worthy of all praise.

It is, perhaps, a moot question as to whether legal prosecution, or persuasive prevention, is the best method of the society's work; but your committee is of opinion that the truth lies like many other abstract questions between the two extremes, and that the best method is a combination of the two, very partially representing the influence of the society's work.

We find that although, unfortunately, there are many callous drivers and users of horses, in a large majority of cases the cruelty is caused by thoughtlessness and ignorance; and on such persons being appealed to with firmness and tact, the cause for complaint is removed, and oftentimes thanks given for the information imparted.

The financial condition of the society in every respect satisfactory, and if the revenue can be sustained with additions from time to time, the status of the society will be established, and a useful and humane work in the city and surroundings will be the outcome of its influence.

We think it right to state that by a recent warrant from the parent society our sphere of work has been extended to the island of Nanaimo (not including the city), and the adjacent islands south.

Your executive wish to embody in this report for general information a notice in respect respecting the plumage of certain birds which has been used as an article of commerce. For several years past the society has made reference to this unnecessary and cruel destruction, and we are greatly assisted in our contention by the action of the United States having made a prohibitive law described in the following extract from a newspaper of recent date:

Societies held at the American Museum of Natural History.

"In describing the effects of the Shea bird protective bill passed by the last legislature, T. Gilbert Peck, the secretary of the association, said:

"Some time after the passage of this law certain of the large millinery interests, through their attorney, requested the attorney of the forest, and game department, who they knew just what plumage of birds they could use in their business in the future, and what was prohibited. They sent a request about one hundred and one specimens for examination. The department employed as expert Ornithologist Waldron De Witt Miller, of the American Museum of Natural History. He reported that under the provisions of the law forty-three species of birds, the plumage of which was submitted, could not legally be sold. Among these were the green heron, two species of night heron, the screech owl, skylark, sooty and white terns, pelican, scarletbird, Bohemian waxwings, white-crowned sparrow, snowy bunting, condor and Jay."

The thanks of the committee are due to the B. C. Electric Railway Company for the complete, uniform, and provincial policy, to Mr. Curtis Sampson and the press for valuable assistance.

ABE RUEF'S FIGHT.

Judgment of Superior Court Affirmed—Will Appeal to Higher Tribunal.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25.—The court of appeals has affirmed the judgment of the superior court, whereby Abraham Ruef, the former political boss, was convicted of bribery and sentenced to serve 14 years' imprisonment.

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

"In our opinion," says the decision on the appeal, "the evidence not only supports the verdict of the jury, but no other verdict could reasonably be justified."

The decision was made after the court had read a record consisting of 24 bound volumes of 2,800 pages, said to be the longest ever submitted to an appellate court in this country.

In every particular the motions of the defendants' attorneys were overruled, save that the rulings made by Judge Lawlor, who sat at the trial, were criticized by the appellate justices, but they agreed that none of the alleged lapses vitally affected the rights of the defendant.

NEW WORK ON DISCARDED HORSE CARS

Edison's New Electric Storage Battery System to Be Adopted

New York, Nov. 25.—The horse car service that the revenue of man has been in the line of street railway possibilities will be installed. And this is the new Edison storage battery system.

Arrangements have already been completed for putting in these new self-powered cars on the line that connects the various ferries, and it is expected they will also quickly displace the few horse cars that will then remain on the city streets.

The invention and perfection of the storage battery that has made possible the running of street cars by them is considered the greatest achievement of Edison's life. He has been at work on the problem since he was a boy.

Edison, however, is not at all content with the mere prospects of his new car, but is endeavoring to make the battery of his storage battery as a motive power has been demonstrated.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

It shall be free from acid, and will be free from the ordinary danger of explosion or overheating trolley for its power.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILWAYS PLANNED

Number of New Lines Will Be Built in the Pacific Northwest

Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.—A rapid extension of the lines of the North Coast railway and a greater development of eastern Washington is predicted to follow following the formal acknowledgment of the Hartman interests that the North Coast is a Hartman property.

Provision for the consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

The consolidation of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the subsidiary companies and the North Coast was made in articles of incorporation of a new holding company to be known as the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

MILK STANDARDS ARE ESTABLISHED

Order-in-Council Sets Forth What Will Pass the Inspectors

(From Friday's Daily.) Under the provisions of the Adulteration Act the following standards of quality for milk and its products have been established by federal order-in-council:

Milk and Its Products. 1. Milk, unless otherwise specified, shall be fresh, clean and unadulterated, obtained by the complete, uninterrupted milking, under proper sanitary conditions, of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding those obtained within two weeks before and one week after calving, and contains not less than three and one-quarter per cent of milk fat, and not less than eight and one-half per cent of solids, other than fat.

2. Skim milk is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed, and contains not less than eight and one-half per cent of non-fat solids, other than fat.

3. Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated below boiling, but sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present; and immediately cooled to 45 degrees F., or lower, and kept at a temperature not higher than 45 degrees F., until delivered to the consumer, at which time it shall not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

4. Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water, or higher, for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present; and must be delivered to the consumer in a sterile condition. Sterilized milk shall not be sold or offered for sale, except in hermetically closed containers, bearing the words "This milk should be used within twelve hours after opening the container."

5. Certified milk is milk sold as certified milk, and complying with the following requirements: (a) It shall be taken from cows annually subjected to the tuberculin test, and found without reaction.

(b) It shall be free from blood, pus, or disease producing organisms. (c) It shall be free from disagreeable odor or taste.

(d) It shall have undergone no pasteurization or sterilization, and be free from chemical preservatives. (e) It shall contain 12 to 13 per cent of milk solids, of which, at least 2.5 per cent, shall be fat.

(f) It shall be from a farm whose herd is inspected monthly by the veterinarian, and whose employees are examined monthly by a physician. (g) It shall be free from dirt, from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and contains not less than 26 per cent of milk solids, and not less than 7.20 per cent of milk fat.

6. Condensed skim milk is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, with or without the addition of sugar.

7. Butter milk is the product that remains when butter is separated from cream, by the usual churning process; or a similar product made by the appropriate treatment of skimmed milk.

8. Goat's milk, ewe's milk, etc., are the fresh, clean, lacteal secretions, free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of healthy animals other than cows, properly fed and kept, and conform in name to the species of animal from which they are obtained.

Note.—(Sec. 5.)—It is evident that the weight carried by the term "certified" will depend upon the character of the organization which assumes responsibility. Doubtless this will usually be a local medical association; but there is nothing to prevent any responsible body of properly qualified persons, from undertaking the production of certified milk.

It is difficult to see in what manner the adulteration act can be made to apply to the case of certified milk, except in the sense of requiring that a definite food material must be true to name.

The requirements above enumerated are such that their complete fulfillment can only be properly vouched for by a local system of inspection, not provided for by the adulteration act. The history of milk certification, in the sense described, suffices to prove the great benefits conferred upon a community which adopts such a method of ensuring a pure product for the use of infants and invalids; and the department of inland revenue, in administering the adulteration act, will do everything possible to assist in securing the maintenance of the high standard for certified milk which has been set by medical commissions, as above defined. At the same time it is recognized that the efficient carrying out of this programme must chiefly rest with the local commission.

1. Cream is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains (unless otherwise specified) not less than 18 per cent of milk fat, and not less than 3.5 per cent of solids, other than fat.

2. When guaranteed to contain an other percentage of milk fat than eighteen per cent, it must conform to such guarantee.

3. Cream must be entirely free from gelatine, sulphate of lime, gums or other substances added with a view to give density, consistency or apparent thickness to the article.

4. Cream must contain no preservative of any kind, nor any coloring matter, other than its natural color.

5. Evaporated cream, sterilized cream, etc.

CONDENSED CREAM OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION PURPORTING TO BE A SPECIAL CREAM, EXCEPT ICE CREAM, MUST CONFORM TO THE DEFINITION OF CREAM, AND MUST CONTAIN AT LEAST 25 PER CENT OF MILK FAT.

Milk Fat or Butter Fat. 1. Milk fat, butter fat, is the fat of milk and has a Reichert-Meiss number not less than 24 and a specific gravity not less than 0.905.

2. Butter is the clean non-rancid product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without any coloring matter of a harmless character.

Cheese. 1. Cheese is the solid, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasonings, and contains, in the water-free substance, not less than forty-five per cent of milk fat, and not less than 25 per cent of solids, other than fat.

2. Skim milk cheese is the solid, solid and ripened product made from skim milk by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasonings.

3. Goat's milk cheese, ewe's milk cheese, etc., are the solid, ripened products made from the milk of the animals specified, by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasonings.

Ice Creams. 1. Ice cream is a frozen product, made from cream and sugar with or without harmless flavoring and coloring materials, and with or without other ingredients, such as fruit, or other harmless stiffening material, and contains not less than 2 per cent, and not less than 14 per cent, of milk fat.

2. Fruit ice cream is a frozen product, made as described under ice cream, but containing sound, clean and mature fruit. It must contain not less than 14 per cent of milk fat, and not less than 2 per cent of milk solids.

3. Nut ice cream is a frozen product, made as described under ice cream, but containing sound, clean and mature nuts. It must contain not less than 12 per cent of milk fat, and not less than 2 per cent of milk solids.

Miscellaneous Milk Products. 1. Whey is the product remaining after the removal of fat and casein from the milk in the process of cheese-making.

2. Kama is the product made by the alcoholic fermentation of mare's milk or cow's milk.

Milk powder is the soluble powder product, made from milk and contains, unless otherwise specified, not less than 95 per cent of milk solids, and not less than 26 per cent of milk fat.

4. Skim milk powder, separated milk powder, etc., are the products made from skim milk, and contains not less than 95 per cent of milk solids.

5. Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water, or higher, for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present; and must be delivered to the consumer in a sterile condition.

6. Condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, with or without the addition of sugar.

7. Butter milk is the product that remains when butter is separated from cream, by the usual churning process; or a similar product made by the appropriate treatment of skimmed milk.

8. Goat's milk, ewe's milk, etc., are the fresh, clean, lacteal secretions, free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of healthy animals other than cows, properly fed and kept, and conform in name to the species of animal from which they are obtained.

Note.—(Sec. 5.)—It is evident that the weight carried by the term "certified" will depend upon the character of the organization which assumes responsibility. Doubtless this will usually be a local medical association; but there is nothing to prevent any responsible body of properly qualified persons, from undertaking the production of certified milk.

It is difficult to see in what manner the adulteration act can be made to apply to the case of certified milk, except in the sense of requiring that a definite food material must be true to name.

The requirements above enumerated are such that their complete fulfillment can only be properly vouched for by a local system of inspection, not provided for by the adulteration act. The history of milk certification, in the sense described, suffices to prove the great benefits conferred upon a community which adopts such a method of ensuring a pure product for the use of infants and invalids; and the department of inland revenue, in administering the adulteration act, will do everything possible to assist in securing the maintenance of the high standard for certified milk which has been set by medical commissions, as above defined. At the same time it is recognized that the efficient carrying out of this programme must chiefly rest with the local commission.

1. Cream is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains (unless otherwise specified) not less than 18 per cent of milk fat, and not less than 3.5 per cent of solids, other than fat.

2. When guaranteed to contain an other percentage of milk fat than eighteen per cent, it must conform to such guarantee.

3. Cream must be entirely free from gelatine, sulphate of lime, gums or other substances added with a view to give density, consistency or apparent thickness to the article.

4. Cream must contain no preservative of any kind, nor any coloring matter, other than its natural color.

5. Evaporated cream, sterilized cream, etc.

SENATOR AGRON OF SUFFRAGETTES

Women Refused to Run When Politician Raised Cry of "Rais"

New York, Nov. 25.—The American suffragette has never looked with favor on the more or less strenuous methods of her English sister in the cause. But because of that, it is not to be feared, even for an instant, that the American suffragette—at least she of the New York variety—has not a few little methods of her own. And it is to be believed that the proper way of bringing up some adverse political meeting is by bowling over the policemen who stand guard outside, or by seeing what is the latest possible variety of missiles that can be hurled at the speakers, it does not at all follow that she is therefore reticent in her own day and allowing her enemies to prosper in peace.

Although the New York suffragette has never participated in the breaking up of political meetings during the recent campaign in New York she gave a few little examples of her high finished and fashionable art in a suffragette rally held on West Fourteenth street, just before the close of the recent campaign, when a few of the New York suffragettes gave an example of the less effective methods along this line.

At the door of the meeting, Mrs. O. H. Belmont and Miss Mildred Milholland, equally as well known in New York as fashionable as the suffragettes, were seen at first refused admission. The cause of this, they quickly found, was that two other suffragettes had already preceded them into the hall, and that the door had been quickly passed that under no circumstances must any more be admitted. The suffragettes, however, were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting was a business one and for men only, and that they were not to be admitted.

They were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting was a business one and for men only, and that they were not to be admitted.

They were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting was a business one and for men only, and that they were not to be admitted.

They were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting was a business one and for men only, and that they were not to be admitted.

They were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting was a business one and for men only, and that they were not to be admitted.

They were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting was a business one and for men only, and that they were not to be admitted.

They were not to be deterred, and they went to the door, after telling them the meeting

