

PEOPLE DYING IN TORRID EAST

May Records for High Temperature Broken at Several Points in Middle and Southern States.

MERCURY CLIMBS TO 98 DEGREES

Saskatchewan and Wyoming Experience Snow Storms—Heat Wave to Move Further East Today.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Record-breaking temperatures for May were recorded today at points in the lake region and Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, but a promise of cooler weather there on Sunday and Monday was made by the weather bureau tonight.

The mercury reached 95 degrees at Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis and 94 degrees at Chattanooga and Cairo.

At Madison, where it was 93 degrees, previous May high records were equaled. In marked contrast, temperatures near or below freezing were recorded from Nevada, Wyoming, northern Arizona, southwestern Colorado and Montana, while snow fell in Wyoming and Saskatchewan.

The hot wave will move eastward into the Middle Atlantic and New England states on Sunday and it will be warm in the northwest states, the northern Rocky Mountain and plateau region.

WARM IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—This was the warmest day ever experienced in Mississippi, so far as weather bureau records show. In Jackson 98 degrees was registered. At Vicksburg, where one prostration was reported, 92 was the maximum.

TWO DEAD IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, O., May 27.—With the mercury registering 92 degrees for a sixth day today, two persons died as a result while one young man was overcome by heat in a serious condition. At 7 o'clock tonight the temperature was 95 degrees. Three were drowned here this evening as a result of taking to water sports because of the heat.

REGINA GETS SNOW

REGINA, Sask., May 27.—There is nearly six inches of snow on the ground tonight. Snow started falling at 10 o'clock yesterday, but melted quickly. Early today there was a heavy fall, however, and about six inches remained. It is still snowing hard.

DAYTON, O., May 27.—May temperature records of half a century were broken today when the mercury climbed to 98. Four prostrations are reported.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—One death and two prostrations were reported here today, due to the heat. The temperature registered 96 degrees.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—The thermometer reached 96 degrees here today, and nine prostrations were recorded.

CONCESSION TO JEWS

Obtain Rights to Enter Russia on Business Missions—Passports to be Abolished

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Russia is conceding the right of entry into that country of American Jews visiting the czar's domains on business missions. The Russian embassy here is now issuing passports of this kind to identify American Jewish business men.

It is said here that this is not the result of any pressure brought to bear upon the Russian government through threatened legislation in the direction of abrogating of the existing Russo-American treaty, but results from a more liberal view that has been taken in Russia as a matter of sound internal agreement.

It is now proposed to abolish the whole system of Russian passports, which would remove the last obstacle to the entry into the country of persons of any religious faith or race.

Lytton Fire Extinguished

LYTTON, B. C., May 27.—The fire that threatened Lytton was extinguished early this morning by the splendid work of the bucket brigade, despite the strong wind and lack of water. Three sleeping grandchildren of A. B. Blanchford were rescued from the flames, but the home was burned to the ground.

Carnegie Peace Palace

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, May 27.—The Frankfort Zeitung says that the powers are exchanging views regarding a call for a third Hague conference on the occasion of the dedication of the Carnegie Peace palace in Holland. It is proposed, according to this paper, to submit all colonial entanglements regularly to arbitration.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy and Miss Percy leave today for Prince Rupert.

HALLEY'S COMET

Position of Celestial Wanderer Still Recorded by Instruments in Lick Observatory

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 27.—Director W. W. Campbell of Lick observatory, tonight issued the following report on Halley's comet:

Halley's comet, which was nearest to the sun and to the earth and at its greatest brilliancy more than a year ago has been followed on its journey into distant space with the telescopes of the Lick observatory. The comet is now a little farther than Jupiter is from the sun, that is about 500,000,000 miles, but astronomer Curtis has photographed with the Crossley reflector on two nights this week, exactly in the predicted positions. Even with the powerful photographic telescope, the tail of the comet is extremely faint on the plates, and it would be doubt be invisible in the most powerful telescopes if looked at visually. The comet is now sixty per cent farther away from the sun than it was when it approached to the sun and was discovered photographically in September, 1910.

Ireland's Population Decreases

LONDON, May 27.—Ireland has a population of 4,381,961, according to the census returns made public today. This is a decrease of 75,824 since the last census was taken ten years ago.

Injured by Explosion

GRENFELL, Sask., May 27.—Rev. R. H. Dobson, pastor of the Methodist church, while trying some new views in his lantern, set fire to gas and a violent explosion took place. Mr. Dobson was seriously burned about the hands and face. The house furnishings also caught fire. Mr. Dobson will be required to have new skin grafted on his hands.

PARRAL, Mex., May 25.—Via El Paso, Tex., May 27.—Many federal officials, including jefe politicos, have been killed, scores of others have been placed in jail, stores have been looted and burned and hundreds of people are on the verge of starvation as a result of a reign of terror waged in the state of Durango and southern Chihuahua by bandits and insurgents who have heard of the peace agreement.

The entire state of Durango, with its capital, a city of 25,000 people, is at the mercy of the roving bands, who have disarmed all the regularly constituted authorities. Refugees from southern Chihuahua also fled to towns there in disorder. The worst feature is that all railroad communication has been cut off for weeks, and the country, being a non-agricultural region, is without food. The mining camps of Guanaquevi, state of Durango, are in chaos.

The first act of the insurgents after changing their name to the federal government officials in all stores were then looted and government documents burned.

Tomasso Urbina, who claims to be the "southern" commander of the "Southern" army, was informed that Madero was preparing peace plans. He answered that he would dictate the peace terms for his territory, and the looting continued.

In the town of Villa Escobedo, a few miles south of here, the municipal buildings were burned, and the residents having fled to the mountains.

A previous report that all government and military officials in the town of Guadalupe y Calvo were killed was confirmed.

Shortly after the telegraph operator at Jimenez, the chief city between Torreon and Chihuahua, reported that the town was being attacked, the telegraph wires were cut, indicating the place had been taken.

There is great scarcity of food in this city. It is likely that the 300 foreigners, mostly Americans, will leave in a body overland in wagons. The federal troops are preparing to evacuate, with a view of leaving the town to the insurgents.

People who come in from the small towns report that the jefe politicos generally have been killed, as they were looked upon as petty despots.

Altogether the situation in the interior is serious, and will become worse unless some news of an official definite character is brought in that will effectually stop hostilities.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

MEXICAN CITIES ARE TERRORIZED

Insurrectos and Bandits Kill Federal Officials and Loot Stores in Durango and Southern Chihuahua.

HUNDREDS SUFFER FOR WANT OF FOOD

Self-Appointed Commander Ignores Madero's Authority—Anarchy Prevailing in the City of Cananea.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

DEATH OF DR. ELLS

Prominent Geologist and Authority on Mineral Resources Passes Away at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 27.—There died here one of Ottawa's most prominent citizens, and one of Canada's greatest geologists, Dr. Robert Wheelock Ellis. Death came at an early hour, after a week's illness, from paralysis. The late Dr. Ellis was born at Cornwall, N. S., on July 26, 1845. His ancestors were United Empire Loyalists who came to Nova Scotia in 1781. He joined the staff of the Canadian geological survey in 1872 and was active in that service ever since. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a fellow of the American Geological Society. He was elected president of the Ottawa Literary and Science Society in 1895 and has published various reports on geology and mineral resources in the different provinces of Canada, including British Columbia.

Body Found at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, May 27.—The body of a man taken from the water of Burrard Inlet at noon today is supposed to have been a victim of the Iroquois wreck. Efforts to identify the remains one of the pockets of his clothing bore the name of Duncan Rogers, A.B., and there seems little doubt but that the man was a sailor. He was about fifty years of age, five feet two inches in height. The body has the appearance of having been in the water a considerable length of time. Vessels which have been in port lately have never reported any member of their crews missing.

Mr. Cowan, Member for Vancouver, Reports Chances Extremely Good for Party on Reciprocity Issue.

OPPOSITION FEELING GAINING STRENGTH

United Under Mr. Borden's Leadership and Determined to Force Popular Vote on Question.

VANCOUVER, May 27.—"With every Conservative member solid for Mr. R. L. Borden, and the anti-reciprocity spirit gaining strength, in the almost sure event of a general election in the autumn, the Conservatives will sweep the country," declared George H. Cowan, M. P. for Vancouver today upon his return from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowan and family arrived in Vancouver this afternoon. They will spend the early summer months here before Mr. Cowan returns to his duties in the House of Commons on July 15th.

The Conservatives are determined that the people shall be given an opportunity to express their voice on the reciprocity proposals of the government. "I told the Colonist reporter today, 'and they are almost sure to force the Liberals into action of this description. For some time it has been apparent in Ottawa that the government would call an early election, and it seems to be coming. We urge that the redistribution take place before an election is held, it is quite feasible for the government to secure fairly accurate census returns this summer upon which redistribution of the seats can be based.'

"That the anti-reciprocity forces would win the day in a general election, Mr. Cowan expressed himself today as quite certain. He asserted that the maritime provinces would give strong support to the Conservatives, and that the Conservative majorities in British Columbia and Manitoba would easily offset what advantages the Liberals might gain in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"Admittedly the government will hold its strength in these two prairie provinces to a large degree," he said, "but British Columbia and Manitoba, on a redistribution basis even, will cast their votes against reciprocity. Ontario is certain to go Conservative by a large majority, while I look to see somewhat of a tie result in the provinces of Quebec, with the Nationalists and Conservatives together presenting a strong front against the government and upsetting the present majority that Premier Laurier holds there.

"The maritime provinces will do as they did in 1891, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his commercial union proposals. Up to that time they had been Liberal, but you may recall that in that year, although the Conservatives suffered reverses in other provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia came to their rescue and sent them back to power with a big gain. At the present (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

CONSERVATIVES ARE CONFIDENT

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LUMBER CURTAILMENT

Oregon and Western Washington Observe Agreement to Close on Saturday

SEATTLE, May 27.—Lumber manufacturers of Oregon and Western Washington began today to observe the curtailment agreement calling for the closing down of their mills every Saturday until the lumber market improves. At a meeting of lumbermen held here today W. C. Miles of Globe, Wash., who is directing the curtailment campaign, announced that lumbermen representing a cut of approximately 10,000,000 feet a day have signed the agreement. Reports received here indicate that most of the mills in the South Bend, Gray's Harbor, Everett and Bellingham districts shut down today in conformance with the curtailment plan.

Wappenstein Case Delayed

SEATTLE, May 27.—Illness of a brother-in-law of Wm. Morris, chief counsel for the defense, caused an adjournment until the trial of the former chief of police Charles W. Wappenstein, accused of accepting a bribe. It had been expected that a jury to try the case would be secured today, but the sudden adjournment of court put off the completion of the jury until next week.

Expulsion of Jews from Riga

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—The Social Democrats yesterday introduced an interpellation in the Duma regarding the action of the government in referring the expulsion from Riga of 300 Jewish artisans.

Winnipeg Contingent from British Columbia and Prairie Provinces Benefit from Drill at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, May 27.—On Sunday morning the cavalry contingent from British Columbia and the western section of the Canadian Coronation contingent leave for Montreal, which will mean that the last of the Canadian boys who are to see the crowning of King George as representatives of their provinces will have left. All this week the three units from British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta have been drilled unceasingly into shape, with the result that they paraded in full regimental order before Colonel Steele this afternoon. The whole corps moved as one man. It was a brilliant scene, with all the various uniforms, and the staff surrounding Colonel Steele was visibly pleased with the result of the week's drilling.

Farmers Bank Case

TORONTO, May 27.—The trial of Lieut.-Col. James Munro of Embro, Ont., former president of the defunct Farmers Bank, was begun and concluded today before Judge Winchester, and judgment was reserved. The charge against Colonel Munro was that in each month during last year he signed false reports of the bank's standing to be forwarded to the government.

Firmen's Wages

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Negotiations looking to a final adjustment of the controversy between the Southern Railway and its 2,400 firemen caused by the demands of the latter for a twenty per cent increase in wages, will begin next week, probably Monday, before Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the court of commerce, and Dr. Charles F. Neill, commissioner of labor, mediator under the Erdman Act. Both sides agreed today to submit the matter to mediation.

San Down by Navy Vessel

WASHINGTON, May 27.—While returning to Washington tonight from a trip down the Potomac river with Miss Helen Taft and a party of young women chaperoned by Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, wife of the secretary of the navy, the secretary's flagship Dolphin ran down and sank at Alexandria, Va., the power boat Culprit Fay, containing three men. Alexander Yellowlegs of this city, one of the three, could not be found when the Dolphin's boat resumed the other two.

Evidence at Viterbo

VITERBO, Italy, May 27.—Adele Esposito, fiancée of Ericcione, was interrogated and gave testimony most favorable to him.

"Ericcione," she said, "was a most honest man and quite incapable of committing crime."

The woman then told the court how she and Ericcione were arrested several days after the murder of Cucco and his wife. The vice-prefect of police in Naples recounted minutely the details of the finding of the body of Cucco's wife, the condition of the apartment, and also how, a few days later, the police accused Ericcione and his companion of being instigators of the murder and arrested them.

McPhalen Brothers have been awarded the contract for the new school at Cedar Cottage.

INNER HISTORY OF U. S. STEEL

Mr. John W. Gates Tells Investigating Committee at U. S. Capital How Great Corporation Was Organized.

WAS ONLY WAY TO "STOP CARNEGIE"

Laird of Skibo Profited Immensely by Absorption of his Business—Mr. Rockefeller Also Stopped.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—John W. Gates told the house steel investigating committee today the "history" of the United States Steel Corporation. Present at its birth, he described how it was the natural outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the "gentlemen's agreements" that marked the early days of open competition in the steel business.

He also told of millions lost and created almost in a breath; how the Carnegie mills, appraised at \$150,000,000, were reorganized as worth \$320,000,000 almost within the time required to make the transfer to the corporation; the clash in formative days, when John D. Rockefeller was dissuaded from joining in the creation of the corporation and the manner in which others were prevented from engaging in the steel trade.

Relating how Carnegie had been forced to abandon plans for extending his steel business, Mr. Gates frankly admitted that the combination was formed to throttle competition, and that when John D. Rockefeller had sought to enter the steel business, a deal was put through which forced him to sell out for forty cents on the dollar.

Characterizing Mr. Carnegie as "a bull in a china shop," Mr. Gates told of a midnight conference between himself, Charles M. Schwab and J. P. Morgan, at which the steel corporation was conceived, and how it resulted in Carnegie setting \$25,000,000 in the corporation's securities for his steel interests, which he had formerly offered for \$160,000,000 cash.

Mr. Gates also told the committee of the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation in the panic of 1907, a deal in which he was interested as a stockholder of the Tennessee company. This, he said, was a forced transaction carried out by Mr. Morgan and other financial leaders to save the Trust Company of America, threatened in the financial upheaval because it had loaned too much money on stock of the Tennessee company.

Plans made by Mr. Carnegie in 1899 and 1900 to circle his steel interests with a railroad of his own and compete with the National Tube company, organized by Mr. Morgan, by the erection of a tube works at Ashtabula, Ohio, were factors that led to the birth of the steel combine.

Mr. Gates revealed how Mr. Morgan, alarmed by Mr. Carnegie's plans, had sought the advice of himself and James J. Hill; how Charles M. Schwab, who, he said, was the only man who had influence with Mr. Carnegie, was called in to suggest a way to "stop Carnegie," and how the pioneer steel king was curbed, though greatly to his financial gain.

He explained that the steel business was threatened with several demoralizing forces when Carnegie's plans became known, and that Mr. Morgan and others became alarmed, fearing that Carnegie would demoralize both railway interests and steel prices. This was the situation described by Mr. Gates, himself a director in the Republic Iron and Steel company, when Mr. Morgan sent word to him through James J. Hill seeking a conference to determine what could be done. Mr. Gates said he told Mr. Morgan that Charles M. Schwab was the one man who could influence Mr. Carnegie. Out of that came an all-night conference at Mr. Morgan's New York home, the outcome of which was the United States Steel corporation.

John D. Rockefeller's name came up in the hearing when Mr. Gates was describing Mr. Carnegie's desire to branch out after the organization of the National Tube Company. "John D. Rockefeller," he said, "once started a steel mill and threatened to put us out of business. That did not last long. A deal was made whereby Rockefeller's steel interests were bought out at forty cents on the dollar."

Mr. Gates answered with candor nearly every question put to him by Rep. Stanley, the chairman, and members of the committee, but surred them somewhat when he declined to say what he thought was the value of the common stock of the steel corporation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

MOTOR RACING FINDS VICTIMS

One Driver Killed and Several Other Men Injured While Practicing With Cars for the Coming Contests.

DENVER, Colo., May 27.—Speeding over the three mile motor course at Sable, ten miles east of Denver, in preliminary practice today for the three hundred mile race on Decoration Day, two racing automobiles, running some distance apart, veered from the course, at the same point but in opposite directions, and turned over, instantly killing the driver of one car and injuring the other driver and the mechanics of both cars.

Robert W. Bean, aged 24, whose home is in Detroit, was crushed to death beneath his car.

The injured are: Otto E. Manglitz, of Denver, two ribs broken, internal injuries, Lee Bert Roberts, of Denver, badly bruised, Harry Ball of Denver, head bruised.

HARRY BALL is one of the youngest of the professional motor drivers, and has many race winnings to his credit. Only last year he won the Denver to Cheyenne race.

Manglitz was his mechanic, and is the most seriously injured of the three. Roberts was acting as Bean's mechanic and his second death by being thrown clear of the car.

The accident was peculiar. Bean, driving a Studebaker stock car, stripped for speed, was bowling along at fifty miles an hour when his car veered to the right. In an effort to right the machine he swung it around and it shot off the course, and into the field to the left. Ball, at the wheel of an Apperson Jackrabbit, which had just completed a lap at seventy-five miles an hour, felt his car give way when it reached the point where the Studebaker encountered it unsteadily, and in attempting to straighten it out, whirled it off the course to the right.

Both cars leaped into the air as they struck soft earth, turned over and lay masses of wreckage over one hundred yards apart.

Ball and Roberts were tossed out of their machines, and after lying stretched upon the ground for a moment were able to rise and give attention to their companions. It was hours before the injured could be conveyed to hospitals.

DECLARES FOR CHURCH UNION

Alberta Conference Passes Resolution in Favor of Joining with Congregational and Presbyterian Bodies.

PROPOSED BASIS IS SATISFACTORY

CALGARY, May 27.—"That the Alberta conference declares itself in favor of union with the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Canada, in accordance with the proposed basis as possessing the elements of perfect agreement in matters essential, of flexibility in things not essential, in deviations of doctrine, policy and ministry, administration and law, and as being calculated to immeasurably advance the Saviour's kingdom, particularly in the western conference."

After an enthusiastic and spirited discussion the members of the Methodist conference passed the foregoing resolution unanimously today. All members qualified to vote voted in favor of church union.

The chairman called for those who wished to oppose the motion, but not a single man replied.

BANDITS ATTACK TRAIN OF DIAZ

Unrecognized Force of Rebels Suffers Severely in Attempt to Make Capture—Many Killed or Wounded.

VERA CRUZ, Mex., May 27.—General Diaz himself took command of the federal soldiers who repulsed a large force of rebels while the former president was on his way from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. The latest estimate places the number of rebel dead at 20 and the wounded unknown.

The attack on the train in which General Diaz was travelling and the ensuing train wreck at Tepic, Jalisco, with General Diaz at the time were Senora Diaz, Colonel Porfirio Diaz, his son, and the latter's family. The trains were proceeding slowly with a pilot engine in the lead, the military train next, then the former president's special, and last of all a wrecking train to repair tracks if necessary.

The rebels came into the open as the trains were approaching Tepic, Jalisco. They numbered 500 and began a fierce attack on the train. The federal train was derailed and used rapid fire guns. General Diaz ordered his special car to proceed nearer to the scene, and as it drew up he alighted, and with pistol in hand, ran forward to aid his defenders. The federal's quick action saved the train, and last of all a wrecking train to repair tracks if necessary.

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On his arrival here General Diaz was received in silence. There were neither cheers nor hisses for the man who had held power in Mexico for so many years. Diaz was met by J. B. Body, to whose home he hastened. From the flagstaff of this mansion the British flag is flying.

General Diaz will be a passenger on the Embro-American Express train, en route, which sails for Spain May 31, by way of Havana.

The health of General Diaz appears to be greatly improved.

Punished by Revolutionists

MEXICO, City, May 27.—Swift and bloody punishment was given the assassins of the troop train acting as an escort to General Diaz on his trip to Vera Cruz, according to a message received tonight by Alfred Robles Dominguez, the representative of Madero. The telegram was sent by Hiram G. Marquez, the revolutionist leader in the state of Vera Cruz.

GETS LUMBER FROM SEATTLE

Grand Trunk Pacific Gives Order for Eight Million Feet to One Company in the Sound City.

CUTTING DONE IN SEATTLE MILLS

SEATTLE, May 27.—What is said to be the largest individual lumber order ever awarded one firm in the Puget sound district was placed with a Seattle firm today by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The contract calls for 8,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in railroad construction in British Columbia.

The lumber will be sawed by Seattle mills.

Seattle and the Jews.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Confirmation of the report that in addition to admitting American Jews who go on business, the Russian government is contemplating the abolition of the system of passports, has reached Washington. Advice to the State Department are unofficial but they are accepted as trustworthy and accurate.

Street Car Held Up

FRESNO, Cal., May 27.—A masked highwayman, armed with a revolver in each hand, held up a street car on the north park line late tonight, robbed the crew of about \$25 and then ran their car to a mile. He abandoned the car on the outskirts of the city. Posses late tonight are scouring the fields north of here in search of the robber.

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PROPOSED NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Dr. H. C. Perrin, Professor of Music at McGill University, Pleads for Federated Board of Examiners for Canada.

A musical federation of the chief Canadian conservatories and universities, with an examining board of music for all Canadian candidates. That is the special mission of Professor H. C. Perrin, Mus. Doc. F. R. C. O., who is a guest at the Empress hotel, having come from McGill University to interview British Columbia's provincial secretary, Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, and to hold the McGill University local examinations in music.

"Our university," said Dr. Perrin to the Colonist interviewer, "is working to secure a federation of the chief Canadian universities, in order to form a central board of music which shall examine all Canadian candidates for musical honors. This surely should appeal to Canadians more strongly than any association across the border or overseas, and secure the support of teachers, students and parents alike. We want to found a national school of music. Through a loyal Englishman myself, I think that music, like politics, requires home rule. We are just as well able to practice local government in music as in the matters of politics. Nor is there anything anti-imperialist in the Canadian board of music, since Canada itself is a self-governing and responsible part of the empire. As you may know, the McGill University musical examinations were formerly held in conjunction with the associated board of the Royal College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music in England. It was because the associated board would not accept our Canadian examiners that we divided. The irrationality of such action may be seen in the mere fact as one of the Canadian representatives on the examination board, I was also a former associated board examiner myself.

"I have seen Dr. Young, the provincial secretary, on this question of forming a federated Canadian board of musical examiners, and he has promised to give the project his hearty support as minister of education. From personal experience as an examiner and adjudicator here and in England I am convinced that there is as good music in Canada as ever came into it."

The Sheffield Chorus. "What do you think of the Sheffield choir, Doctor?" "There is a case in point," said the eminent professor of music at McGill University. "The Sheffield choir in Canada was killed with kindness. It was in the first place a mistake to advertise them as the 'finest English choir.' They were no more representative of the best choir in England than would be an Australian cricket team visiting the old country. Unfortunately our press lends itself to the wishes of the advance agents who lay traps for the musical to fall into. The indiscriminate chorus of flattery must have seemed absurd even to the more experienced members of the choir themselves. I don't know how you criticized them here, but in the east it was more critical. The chairman, considering the time the choir's members had been together they sang very well, but were not in any way comparable with the real Sheffield Festival chorus. The principals were quite inferior artists too. Indeed to those who know them in the old country, it must have been laughable to see how some of them were secondarily important there were written about as criticism. The choir Dr. Coward and Dr. Harrison brought over here in my opinion vastly inferior to the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir instance. One cannot but resent the attitude of some of the writers who came over as if they were really going to show Canada how to sing."

"Visiting choirs are useful," continued the Anglo-Canadian adjudicator and conductor, "if only that they act as object lessons and sometimes—be silly—of how things should not be done. Believe me, there are choirs in this Dominion as good as any in the Old Country and better than the Sheffield choir as represented here. Indeed, what needs and deserves the most courteous and well directed local endeavors in the direction of ensemble music, whether chamber or choral or orchestral music."

Victoria to the Front. "I dealt with this phase of music here in the April number of the University magazine in a review of 'Music in Canada,' in which article I referred to the Arion club of Victoria in particular as one that was worthy of attempting to stimulate and to cultivate a high standard of concerted music in Western Canada.

"There seems to me to be too much of the 'blow-your-own-trumpet' business in these visiting artists, many of whom neglecting the importance of combined effort and of the occasional need for self-enclosed and self-contained art in general and of music in particular, emphasizing unduly the individual importance of isolated artists of varying merit.

"In the golden age of Queen Elizabeth nearly every educated person could take part in a madrigal," said Dr. Perrin. "They could sing a part in Glee at sight. Now, scarcely anyone who lays claim to culture, is able or even talented for playing or singing at sight. The performances they give, therefore, become laborious and mechanical. An automatic toy can be made to go through certain evolutions, but not even the best gramophone—which such performances resemble—can sing or play at sight.

The musical faculty cannot be said to be properly developed unless one can play at sight. Much greater enjoyment can be derived from music when its theoretical and historical sides are studied together with the practical and executive.

"It is sometimes hard to convince parents of the educational value of music," that attention to this point is a fundamental basis for any thorough and sound musical training.

"Musicians, Not Mechanicians." "Musicians are not mere mechanicians. An indiscriminating public can only appreciate the mechanical side of music; that is to say, the acrobatic feats of the digital or vocal verterber of the solo performer. What we need is a more musically developed public opinion. This can best be accomplished by training the children in our public schools under what I call the 'human' basis of musical instruction," added Dr. Perrin, with dry humor. "We should aim at giving the children every opportunity and facility possible for listening to concerts where music of a higher order than they—or perhaps even their teachers—might call for the child's natural ability to assimilate impressions is far in advance of its creative or executive power.

"Educational authorities may be assured that in order to make a nation really musical, the foundations of musical taste must be well and truly laid in the schools of the country."

Dr. H. C. Perrin, Mus. Doc., who is professor of the musical faculty in the famous McGill University of Montreal, is a young man of mature experience and the highest musical attainments. Besides being chief examiner for the McGill University local board, he has held the most responsible and distinguished positions in England, as examiner for the associated board of the R. C. M. and R. A. M., and for the Royal College of Organists. He was formerly choir-master and organist of Canterbury cathedral, and has won distinction as conductor of the well-known Canterbury and Coventry musical festivals. He was also chairman of the Kent county competition festivals, and acted for years as adjudicator at the other principal musical competition festivals in the Old Country. Probably no one is so prominent an associate with competition festivals both in Canada and England than this eminent musical examiner and judge. At Montreal Dr. Perrin has in the celebrated Orpheus club there a chorus of some 120 male voices, and is also conductor of the McGill University Symphony Orchestra. He is a very popular and entertaining lecturer, and it is interesting to hear that McGill's local secretary here, Mr. Benedict Bantley (of whom Dr. Perrin spoke in terms of great admiration) is arranging for him to give one or more illustrated lectures in Victoria on the subject of Dr. Perrin's recent periodical visit as examiner for the McGill University locals in music.

Dr. Perrin returned to the Mainland last night, having held the annual examinations in Vancouver and Victoria for the university diplomas.

INNER HISTORY OF U. S. STEEL

(Continued from Page 1.)

After he had described the obligations of the steel trust and told of the bonds of the concerns going over, the first mortgage bonds paid to Carnegie, and bonds to cover purchase mortgages and other matters, Chairman Stanley asked him "What is the tangible property behind these bonds and behind the common and preferred stock?"

"Oh, anywhere from \$500,000,000 to one billion," Mr. Gates replied. "Do you believe there is any tangible value for the common stock you hold?" was the next question. "I don't believe there is any tangible value for the common stock you hold," was the answer. "That I decline to answer," said Mr. Gates.

Mr. Gates was asked many hypothetical questions relating to the power of the steel corporation to dictate prices and to command business. Asked if he as an independent manufacturer of tin cans, selling below the price of the corporation should receive a suggestion from that "trust" that the price of his ore and transportation might be advanced, would he attach weight to the suggestion, he said:

"I would consider it a bluff. There is a lot of stuff in the world that can't give one man one freight rate and a different rate to another. If I've got the cash, I can buy ore as cheaply as anyone else. Such a threat would not deter me one particle.

"I don't believe the steel corporation makes any threats. If they did, no one would pay any attention to them."

Representative McGillicuddy asked Mr. Gates what was the benefit of the holding company, the United States Steel Corporation, and he said the big financial men behind it exerted a great influence in influencing stability in the steel market. One result of it, he declared, "was to convert a lot of doubtful assets into cash" by broadening the market for corporation shares.

Mr. Gates left Washington after the hearing. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Thursday.

MEXICAN CITIES ARE TERRORIZED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Anarchy in Oaxaca. TUCSON, Ariz., May 27.—Anarchy and a reign of terror rule Oaxaca, according to refugees who are flocking here. Forty-nine of the most prominent men of the mining town are in prison, and nearly all the others are in flight. Juan Cabral, the insurance leader, the refugees assert, is entirely unable to control his men. According to Col. Francisco Velasquez, provisional ruler of Altam, the men under arrest are charged with having participated in a plot to blow up the town and kill Cabral's whole army. Velasquez, who arrived here today, declared that Mayor Arnold, who is among those under arrest, was

charged with having connected wires from the clock in the municipal building to fuming devices attached to 3,000 pounds of dynamite placed under the barracks of the insurgent soldiers. None of the judges or other officials of Oaxaca are allowed to perform the functions of their offices, according to other refugees.

Velasquez also confirms the report that seven rebels from Lower California had been executed at Altam. The men were bearing a letter to Francisco I. Madero, at Juarez, but were alleged to have been caught in acts of brigandage. The prefect said that all Lower California rebels would be thus dealt with.

Sugar from Philippines. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The British steamer Epsom arrived last Thursday night from Manila and Iloilo via Japan with 623 tons of sugar consigned to the Western Sugar Refining Co. It was the first sugar to be landed under the Java-Asiatic company and has been chartered by them to the American Trading company to load lumber at Eureka and on the Sound for Australian ports. It is also reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship company has chartered a steamer to bring sugar here from Iloilo, but the name of the vessel is not announced.

London Expert Achieves Success in Field Where Many Have Labored—True Color Work Done. LONDON, May 27.—The secret of taking and printing photographs in color—a possibility sought after as eagerly by photographers as the philosopher's stone by the alchemists of old—seems now to have been achieved. At the Dover street studios this week a number of photographs of well-known people were shown in which the most delicate tints of eyes and cheeks and hair, of jewels and laces and silks, had been reproduced on paper sensitized by an entirely new process, so as to be an exact facsimile of the actual colors seen by the "eye of the camera."

"Although colored plates of a kind have already been produced," the inventor, Mr. Hamburger, said, "I can claim that this is the first time that a true color-photograph has been printed upon one and the same sheet of paper without any touching up or 'transmitting.' Hitherto color photographs have been reproduced by the three-color process—the primary colors, red, yellow and blue, being laid one on the top of another and blending into something that will pass for the real picture."

"With this method, however, it is hardly ever possible to get a pure black or a pure grey. This we have managed to achieve. I must not explain the exact way it is done, as it is a patent; but the result is a photograph that can be true even to the most infinitesimal details, and indeed 'cannot lie.'"

"Take, for instance, this photograph," and Mr. Hamburger held up a portrait of a lady whose complexion did certainly seem a little too obviously composed of the blue and the red. "Now this lady happened to have 'made-up' her face, imagining that the camera would not know. We implored her not to, but she was obstinate. So here you are, paint and all. Sargent himself could not be more candid."

At the same time where truth is beauty, the picture will be beautiful. You see this portrait of Miss Lily Bryant. It was taken 'immediately' after her Australian tour. You will notice that she is a little sunburnt, but not a whit the less charming. Here is another of a lady whose complexion is a black satin dress, with sleeves of black lace. You see how the delicate flesh tint shows through, yet without any blurring. If you were to look at it through a microscope, you would see every thread of the lace.

"As yet we have not been able to take any open air photographs. Sunlight is itself so variable for our purposes, but a special flashlight has the photographic power of sunlight, and the colors are exactly the same as if they were seen in the full blaze of the sun. Of course, if people want to be taken under different circumstances, 'in the dusk,' with the light behind them, or in the glow of the firelight, we can arrange our lighting effects to that end. As yet, however, the 'atmosphere' of landscape remains the painter's monopoly. For how long it will remain so is for the future to decide.

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CLOSE SHAVE WHILE ANSWERING ALARM

Fire Chief's Auto Crashes into Railing on Rock Bay Bridge—Narrowly Escapes Fall Into Water.

Crashing into the railing between the roadway and the sidewalk on the east side of Rock Bay bridge just at the moment when Chief Davis and his driver, Foster, had narrow distance from serious injury and possible death yesterday morning at 8:50 o'clock, while responding to an alarm of fire sent in from Jessie street. The machine, which was following up the balance of the brigade, was going at a high rate of speed when it was rounding the bend, it skidded. Foster acted with great promptitude and put on the emergency brakes but the momentum of the machine was such that it slid with terrific force into the railing. Six posts of which were shorn off as if by a knife. The wheels struck the sidewalk which at that point is separate from the planks of the roadway and slightly higher. The walk was shoved over nearly a foot and this fact undoubtedly saved the machine and its occupants from going over the edge and falling a distance of twenty-five feet to the logs floating below. The front wheel on that side sank into the crevasse formed, the machine made a sudden swerve and came to a stop. Chief Davis made a spring for the roadway and landed upon his feet unharmed, though somewhat jarred. Foster kept his seat and alighted safely. The machine was badly damaged, one wheel being smashed, the radiators damaged and interior injuries occasioned by a plank being driven into the body of the car. The engines escaped injury but minor damage from other parts was done. The loss from the fire to which the chief was hurrying amounted to about \$100. Damage to the machine will be more.

Mr. Hankin to Mesozo. Chief Davis, remembering that as he passed the mill district he had seen a car standing near the roadway, ran back a short distance and discovered the machine of Mr. Delbert Hankin, manager of the Michigan Pacific Lumber company. Mr. Hankin responded to the call and apparently decried the opportunity of beating the speed limit. A good cause made excellent time in getting to the scene of the blaze, a roof fire at the premises

of Mr. Thomas Redding, 207 Jessie street. A spark from the chimney had set fire to the shingles. The loss included damage done to contents by water.

Chief Davis' auto is now in the hospital being repaired, but it will be some days before it will again be in service. Motor traffic, according to a large sign which stands guard at either end of the Rock Bay bridge, is supposed to be barred on that structure, but the doctor appears to be honored more in the breach than in the observance by many automobilists. Whether the order applied to the fire department is not certain.

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Senator and Mrs. Macdonald who have been spending some time in Ottawa, have returned to town.

PARIS SLEUTH WHO LED DOUBLE LIFE

Gaston Warze Idol of Detective Force and at Same Time a Chief Among the Parisian Apaches.

PARIS May 25.—The greatest sensation has been caused by the revelation that Gaston Warze, the idol of the detective force and of the community, and known for his keenness and daring, and success in the investigation of crime as Nick Carter, after that hero of American detective fiction, has been living the double existence of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—has been both detective and burglar. "Nick," as he was called affectionately by his comrades, disappeared, and the police, on his track, traced him to Brussels, whither he fled with a notorious young woman known in the night resorts of Paris as "White Lilac." The police found his lodgings in Brussels and some of his wardrobe, but the bird, warned by letter and telegram from friends in Paris, had flown. The fugitive detective has the ability of a Frezool in effecting disguises, changing costumes and physiognomy with extraordinary rapidity. Naval uniforms and other costumes, including the dress of the funeral mutes, found at his house in Paris, show he adopted all sorts of disguises when he had any. Warze cleverly disguised, called at the Palais de Justice in Paris and asked for M. Drioux. The usher told him M. Drioux was engaged and that he would have to wait. "But who do you know me?" the stranger, who was not a quietly dressed stranger called at the Palais de Justice in Paris and asked for M. Drioux. The usher told him M. Drioux was engaged and that he would have to wait. "But who do you know me?" the stranger, who was not a quietly dressed stranger called at the Palais de Justice in Paris and asked for M. Drioux. The usher told him M. Drioux was engaged and that he would have to wait.

It was not unnaturally expected that the detective's capture would be a matter of more than ordinary skill, but about half-past one in the afternoon, when he was being sought in Belgium, Warze cleverly disguised, called at the Palais de Justice in Paris and asked for M. Drioux. The usher told him M. Drioux was engaged and that he would have to wait. "But who do you know me?" the stranger, who was not a quietly dressed stranger called at the Palais de Justice in Paris and asked for M. Drioux. The usher told him M. Drioux was engaged and that he would have to wait.

Warze declared that he had a name in the newspapers of the crimes with which he was charged.

When Warze left the army to enter the detective police force he had an excellent record. He had risen to sergeant, and was respected by both superior officers and men. In the police he was able to conquer a position by his ingenuity and daring he displayed. He was always first in the investigation of crime, tracking the evidence down to their lairs, and securing their arrest, often in circumstances of great personal risk. Whenever there was a daring or difficult piece of work to be done in connection with the arrest of law-breakers, there he was called to aid the authorities. And he was remarkably successful. He always knew where and when to lay his hands on the transgressors. But all this "Nick," if reports speak true, was played off on a double game in real earnest. While getting to know the criminal acquaintances with his supposed police connections, he had begun to form close friendships with his supposed police acquaintances. 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The Colonist.

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"THE BREAK IN THE CHAIN."

British newspapers, and not a good many Canadians, are quite open in an expression of their fear that the great unpeopled region lying north of the Great Lakes is a point of weakness in the Dominion as a nation and may result in the development of two Canadas, which may not always work in harmony with each other. One of the latest writers to express fear on this point is Mr. Stephen Leacock, who writes about it in the National Review. If this is the case, there is no help for it. There is not the slightest use in fighting with geography. The Great Lakes are where nature put them and so is Hudson's Bay. But is it the case? The Canadian Pacific already passes across this region. The National Transcontinental Railway is in course of construction and will soon be opened through this vast unpeopled area. The Canadian Northern is to be built through it. North and south railways are being pushed into it. It is known that there is a vast area of land there suited for agriculture. Almost daily we hear of new discoveries of valuable minerals there, and the country has not been one-tenth prospected. There is much good timber; there are inexhaustible fisheries. There must be millions upon millions of acres of forest suitable for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Mr. Leacock asserts that the settlement of the United States proceeded steadily from the east to the west and that there is now a continuous range of settled communities across the Continent. But he has forgotten his history. For years the Pacific Coast of the United States was separated from the Mississippi valley by what used to be called the Great American Desert. If he will turn to the records of the United States Congress he will find Mr. Benton proposing that some point not very far west of the Missouri should be selected and a statue of the god Terminus should be erected there to signify that the limit of the expansion of the United States had been reached. Daniel Webster declared in his place in the Senate that he would not consent to a single dollar of the money of the people of Massachusetts being expended in removing even a 3-foot wall of earth, if that was all that separated the Pacific slope from the rest of the country. It may not be within the memory of Mr. Leacock but it is fresh in the recollection of some people that at one time the desirability of cutting off California from the United States and setting up an independent republic on the Pacific slope was seriously discussed. The reason for the opinions voiced in what has been just referred to was the fear that nature had created a break in the continuity of possible settlement of the United States. A great many people have not forgotten that at one time British Columbia's "sea of mountains" was supposed to furnish an impassable barrier to commerce and national expansion.

In view of these things we are not of those who see in the unpeopled region north of the Great Lakes a potential break in the chain of Canadian nationality. Northern Ontario will fill up with a prosperous and contented population, just as the mountain region of British Columbia is being filled up by such a people. Canada will be continuous and homogeneous from ocean to ocean. Across this alleged break in the chain three railways will soon be running from east to west and three great steamship lines will ply upon the Lakes. More than one line of railway will reach the shore of James Bay, and time will demonstrate that this part of the Dominion, which certain people now look upon as a source of weakness will be one of the strongest of the links that will bind Canada together.

DESTROYING THE LORDS

It may be recalled that the Colonist has all along contended that the Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Marquess of Lansdowne is far more revolutionary than the Parliament Bill which the government has just passed through the House of Commons. Recent British exchanges show that this view is entertained by the leading Conservative papers. Thus we find the Evening Standard saying: "Think of it! The House of Lords, the depository of Conservative tradition, the oldest and (till the other day) the haughtiest aristocratic assembly in the world, calmly announces that it will lay down its hereditary privileges and convert itself into a brand-new elective and nominated senate. The House of Lords is turning it-

self into something new and strange and we hardly notice it. One might have predicted that the old British Constitution would only go down in bloodshed. But it is being destroyed—amid yawns." The Morning Post calls the policy "suicidal." The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, thinks that if any one had predicted eighteen months ago that "the Leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords would within eighteen months be rising in his place to propose the complete transformation of that venerable assembly and the withdrawal from the Peers of the United Kingdom of the right to sit and vote in it qua Peers, to say nothing of the new elements to which the Lords have sternly closed their doors in quite recent times, he would have been thought fit for the lunatic asylum."

The Veto Bill, as it is popularly called, is open to none of these criticisms. It leaves untouched the hereditary character of the House of Lords and only seeks to provide by legislation what has to a certain extent been the practice in British parliamentary government. The habit of the Lords has been to yield to the expression of public opinion as given at the polls. Substantially what the Veto Bill amounts to is that measures introduced by a government fresh from the people can be passed over the heads of the Lords after a delay of at least two years, during which public opinion would have abundant opportunity to express itself. Measures introduced late in the parliamentary term, which the government wishes to shorten to five years, could be held up by the Lords until the electors would have an opportunity to pronounce upon them. There is nothing very revolutionary in this.

"COMFORT TO MY PEOPLE"

The above is the caption which Public Opinion puts over a review of the Bill recently adopted by the British House of Commons to provide for insurance against disability and unemployment. Our contemporary begins its reference by saying: "Never since that august and ancient command was given has such heed been paid to it as is given by the great scheme of National Insurance which has been put before the country in the last few days." It might naturally be expected that supporters of the government would speak of this measure with hearty approval, but among the strongest expressions of appreciation are from the Daily Telegraph and the Observer, both strongly Unionist. Says the former: "Nothing like it has been attempted before at one stroke in political history. It dwarfs any single proposition of the kind put forward before, either in Germany or anywhere else abroad." In another place the Telegraph says: "In short, we have no hesitation in saying that the plans unfolded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer mean the most far-reaching and deep-reaching project of social legislation ever yet laid before any country." "What Mr. Lloyd George proposes," it says, "is practically a new legislative basis for the future life of the people." The Observer says: "It is in every sense a national bill. It seeks to lay broadly and solidly the basis of a happier and healthier future for the mass of the people at home. It thus strengthens the moral and physical foundations of the Empire itself. Nothing else would make it possible, as this method might, to signalize the Coronation year by the actual passing of a measure that will increase incalculably through all coming generations the health, strength, happiness and security of the people. The scheme is by far the largest and best project of social reform ever yet presented to any nation." The Observer goes on to say that when Mr. Lloyd George sat down "a new age of national organization was definitely opened."

A Toronto man has gone crazy from reading the magazines. Not much cause for wonder.

It is somewhat of a surprise to read in the Conservative Ottawa Citizen a severe and very sarcastic arraignment of Sir James Whitney because of his attitude towards municipal taxation.

It is said that \$1,000,000 have already been subscribed to finance a royalist revolution in Portugal. The latest telegrams indicate that the Portuguese government is anticipating an outbreak.

Mr. Charles M. Hays told a Montreal interviewer that a very great many people are going into the Peace river country this year. They go by way of Edmonton, although it means a wagon trek of hundreds of miles. Another account says that the road shows a regular procession of settlers' wagons.

Mr. Charles Frederick Adams, of New York, is to be in the city next week and deliver two or three addresses. Mr. Adams is one of the closest and ablest students of the commission form of municipal government, and it is likely that he may be heard on this question during his stay here. Government of cities by commission is becoming very popular in Canada as well

as in the United States. It will be a very good thing to have him explain the system fully to Victoria people.

The doings of an exceedingly "nervy" burglar are reported from London. His speciality was stealing jewelry from houses, and he rented a safety deposit box in a bank for a place in which to keep his "swag." This is larceny up to date.

The birth-rate in France is declining in an alarming manner. The death rate in 1910 was the lowest on record, and yet it exceeded the birth rate by more than 90,000. The excess of births in Germany in the same year was nearly 900,000.

The record of the steaming of the Princess Victoria, given on our marine page this morning, is not the world's record, must stand in the very front rank. It is a wonderful performance, reflecting great credit upon the builders of the ship, her management and her navigators.

The Portuguese are talking about restoring the monarchy. If dollars to doughnuts that young Manoel will not be any more pleased than he might be at this news. There are times when it is better to be an ex-king than a ruling monarch, especially over such hysterical folk as those who live in Portugal.

The government of New Brunswick proposes to build what is known as the St. John valley railway and to lease it to the Dominion government. This is something unique. At any rate things are going in New Brunswick, it will soon be impossible to find any place in the province where you can get out of the sound of a locomotive whistle.

The Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts has declared that laws regulating the speed of motors are unconstitutional. Massachusetts always claimed to be the one and only cradle of liberty. But just think of the descendants of the Pilgrims approving of annihilating time and space with the aid of petrol and electricity.

Mr. Braden wants the Senate relieved of the responsibility of faking evidence of divorce cases. The assigning to the Senate of jurisdiction in divorce matters in cases arising in certain provinces is an anomaly. Doubtless the Senate has done good work enough, but it hardly seems as if it ought to be charged with the duty of settling matrimonial disputes.

We find in a contemporary a suggestion that the double liability clause in bank charters should be applied to all companies. This does not seem a wise proposal. It would doubtless prevent the flotation of wild-cat projects, but it would also seriously check legitimate industry. The plan of limited liability has done more for the expansion of commerce and industry than any other single agency.

An Ontario farmer had a cow. The cow took sick. He bought medicine from a druggist. Cow died. Farmer asked druggist to pay for selling him wrong medicine. Druggist said wholesaler was responsible. Wholesaler said he did not keep the stuff in stock and ordered it from a Montreal firm. The Montreal firm has not yet been heard from, but it will probably pass the liability on to some one else. By the time the farmer chases it down to the final source he will begin to wish his cow hadn't died.

Bridge is becoming unpopular in fashionable London. This is partly due to the influence of the Court, but chiefly to the fact that poker is supplanting it. Incidentally a great outcry is going up against playing for high stakes, and the suggestion is made that many hosts consider it to be the duty of their guests to give them an chance of making money out of them. One man has written to the papers to complain that a thousand dollars is too high a price to pay for a week-end entertainment at a country house.

To Investigate Lorimer Case
WASHINGTON, May 25.—After four hours' caucus today, the Democratic senators voted 24 to 1 to support the resolution offered by Senator Martin of Virginia on behalf of the Democratic steering committee, providing for a re-investigation of the bribery charges in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. A personal colloquy between Senators Bailey of Texas, and Martins of New Jersey featured the caucus. The Martin resolution proposes an inquiry by the committee on privileges and elections.

Jealousy and Tragedy.
DENVER, Colo., May 25.—Jealous rivalry for the favor of a Denver society leader, it is believed, caused the trouble that ended last night in the fatal shooting of S. Louis (Tony) Von Phul of St. Louis by Harold F. Howwood, who represents a New York promoting company in Denver. Von Phul was shot down in the barroom of the Brown Palace hotel, and though mortally wounded by three bullets, one having lodged in his spine, he walked out to the sidewalk after the hasty treatment of his wounds and there calmly conversed with a group of men regarding the shooting. He died at noon today.

A Thought For The Future

YOU LIKE SQUARE DEALING; you appreciate courteous treatment. When a man tells you a thing is so and you find it to be so, your faith in him begins to grow. If he tells you time after time that things are so, and you always find the measure of his promises filled right up to the rim, in time you take his word for its face value—100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR—without a question. More and more does the goodness of this store's service manifest itself. It strives to make merchandising the most equal exchange of value and money. Every dollar you spend here you are sure to receive in return a dollar's worth. Merit in merchandise pays, and we carry out our belief in our daily dealings.



A Shipment of Camp Furniture
The Famous Gold Medal

The weather is now ripe for the camper and we have just received a new shipment at the right time. Before fixing up your camp do not fail to look over our various assortments of useful articles for you and your friends' comfort while in camp. The Gold Medal Folding Camp Furniture is famous for its durability; it is all well made and made for comfort, and is everlasting with little care. It is to your interest to inspect these pieces today. Here are a few useful pieces of furniture:

- GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP BED, \$4.50**
Opened, it is a full length, easy, elastic and comfortable bed, and folded it is a snug package only 3ft. 2in. in length. Equally useful for the camp, lawn or house. Covered with extra good quality 12 ounce filled brown army duck. Stands firmly on the floor and adjusts itself to uneven ground when necessary. The duck fold is easily convertible into a comfortable pillow. Opens 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 3in.—14in. high. Folded, 3ft. 2in. long, 4in. thick, 5in. wide—15 lbs. This is great value at \$4.50.
Folding Canvas Chairs, \$2.00, \$1.00 and **60¢**
Folding Canvas Arm Chairs .. **\$2.25**
In maple **\$3.50**
Golden oak or Early English oak **\$4.00**
- Reclining Folding Canvas Chair \$1.50**
Arm Reclining Chair \$1.75
- GOLD MEDAL FOLDING HOUSE COT, \$3.00 AND \$2.25**
For an indoor cot this is of special value. It is equally portable whether occupied or not. It is very handy for packing, also used for outdoor. Open, 6ft. 2in. x 2ft. 2in. Folded, 6ft. long, 5ft. square—12 lbs.
- FOLDING CAMP TABLES**
Hardwood throughout. Top 2ft. 3in. x 3ft., and is finished with filler and varnished. The table when folded encloses the legs, thus the whole table packs so closely as to defy breakage. Very strong and rigid. Will support 300 lbs. Size folded 3ft. long x 5 x 7. 16lbs. without shelf. Price **\$4.50**
With folding shelf **\$5.25**
- CANVAS FOLDING STOOLS FROM 40¢**
Will support 300 lbs. Very comfortable for ladies or gentlemen. Seat is of heavy brown duck, reinforced and tacked at corners. Legs are fastened to malleable iron centre piece, and legs rest on two shoulders which absolutely prevents splitting or breaking.
Canvas Folding Stools. Each, 60c, 50c and \$1.40¢
- FOLDING BATH, \$12.50**
Here is a bath giving the luxury of a modern and up-to-date house. A splendid article for the camp or country home. You will do well by inspecting this useful article. It is 5ft long. Come and see it today at **\$12.50**



Among the Housekeeping Things

So many of you young people are about to join the army of housekeepers, that we cannot refrain from giving you a bit of advice and that is:

BUY THE BEST

- The initial cost may be a trifle more but the best will be found the cheapest in the end.
- You don't expect to keep house only a few months—you expect it's a matter of a lifetime. Then buy the best of housekeeping utensils.
- We make "quality" the standard by which everything is measured and squeeze the price down to the point where it is false economy to buy trash.
- If you doubt it, come in and we will show you.



New Summer Floor Coverings

This is only the advice of the arrival of some of the very best floor coverings for the Summer. We want you to watch our ad, and in a few days we will be able to give you some surprisingly reasonable prices on these new arrivals of Japanese Matting—**JAPAN MATTING SQUARES & YUKATORI RUGS**
For Boats, Launches and Canoes
We have some Matting Cushions that are inexpensive and the very thing to add to the comfort of your boating parties. Watch for the prices next week and get the first choice of these new arrivals.



You Don't Have To Give Up Coffee

If coffee disagrees with you perhaps it's because your cook makes it in an ordinary coffee pot, and serves you with a caffeine and tannic acid concoction.
Before giving up your favorite breakfast drink in despair buy a **COFFEE PERCOLATOR** and have a cup of coffee with all the caffeine and tannic acid eliminated.
We will guarantee that you will have no further desire to discontinue coffee drinking.
Come in and have the Percolator explained.

The Latest in "Whitney" Baby Carriages and Go-Carts

This is Go-Cart Weather

The celebrated Whitney Go-cart and Carriage makers are acknowledged leaders in the manufacture of these goods for over half a century. These Carriages and Go-carts are much superior to other makes. They are much stronger, finished perfectly, and the prices we sell them at are better. The assortment we have for you to select from is absolutely unequalled, especially in the best quality carts. You'll like the new designs and prices. Pay our Fourth Floor a visit today.

Ladies!
Use the
Rest Room
on the
Second Floor

Meet
Your Friends
at the
Rest Room
on the
Second Floor

THE WEST'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE

WEILER BROS

Think Twice
and
Act Once

The Value
Is Apparent
at a Glance

VANISHED

Mexico and Central America are the peninsula of a vanished civilization which there is no trace of. Toltecs, the Mayans whence they came, vanished and at what date is totally unknown. They were distinct from the Aztecs, who have left remarkable traces. Thus in Yucatan at least 40 cities, like the recesses of tropical mountains, are such a natural skill, an administrative, artistic taste and the type of the buildings to that of the Egyptian some investigators connect between the Mayans of Yucatan and the Aztecs, who leaves on which the Aztecs, binding the picture covers. The picture dwellings indicate that offered to their gods the country was the crosses throughout so numerous that the invaders of their country New Spain, lately built, being today although they were last repaired by their builders. At the vasion the Mayan disappeared, but the Aztec declined from its Aztec civilization long before the time there is reason to be ready on the Aztec came. The Aztecs their manners and customs antiquity for their recent investigators the accuracy of the civilization that has been to which Prescott has this given so fascinating as it may, there Aztecs represented a similar to anything the world in the time.

The Toltecs are a race which preceded the Mayans. The name is a synonym for builders that many of the modern Central America people. They are supposed to have come from the north and to have been more warlike tribes than the Mayans and the Aztecs. They are supposed to have come to the Yucatan and the Aztecs. They are supposed to have come to the Yucatan and the Aztecs. They are supposed to have come to the Yucatan and the Aztecs.

Apparently we see for the present at least that these civilizations have vanished. Traces around these people the efforts to explain have even gone so far as to suggest that a race of Toltecs were displaced by the Aztecs, known as Indians. The events seem long ago.

When it comes to civilization representation works of the sea. We understand the anciently advanced in great irrigation works, such works to be carried out by the Mound-builders. There are remains among the forests of the planation is known. factorily explained the rocks of Lake Superior.

We are, indeed, with archaeological difficulty. In the eastern Asia and the Mediterranean, there is history which is interesting. It is beginning this supposed continuation was thought to years ago were supposed and mere poetic fancy covered to be mere statements that were

An Hour with the Editor

VANISHED CIVILIZATIONS

Mexico and Central America, and especially the peninsula of Yucatan, present evidences of a vanished civilization to the secrets of which there is no trustworthy clue. Who the Toltecs, the Mayans and the Aztecs were, whence they came, why their civilization perished and at what date it originated is practically unknown. Antiquarians think they were distinct from the Indian tribes. They have left remarkable evidences of great progress. Thus in Yucatan there are remains of at least 40 cities, hidden for the most part in the recesses of tropical forests. The workmanship is such as indicates high architectural skill, an admirable knowledge of coloring, artistic taste and great facility in carving. The type of the buildings is somewhat similar to that of the Egyptians, a fact that has led some investigators to assume an ancient connection between America and Africa. The Mayans of Yucatan made a sort of paper from leaves on which they wrote in pictorial characters, binding the sheets in books with wood covers. The pictures on the walls of the dwellings indicate that human sacrifices were offered to their gods. A peculiar feature of the country was the erection of large stone crosses throughout the country. These were so numerous that they reminded the Spaniards of their home and they called the country New Spain. The roads were excellently built, being well paved, and they exist today although centuries have passed since they were last repaired as proof of the skill of their builders. At the time of the Spanish invasion the Mayan civilization had not wholly disappeared, but there is little doubt that it had declined from its ancient splendor.

Aztec civilization had attained a high rank long before the time of Cortez, and here also there is reason to believe that the race was already on the road to decay before the invaders came. The Aztecs were great builders, and their manners and customs imply a very great antiquity for their social organization. Some recent investigators are disposed to question the accuracy of the descriptions of Aztec civilization that have been popularly received and to which Prescott in his History of Mexico has given so fascinating an interest; but be this as it may, there is no question that the Aztecs represented a race and a culture dissimilar to anything to be found elsewhere in the world in the time of Montezuma.

The Toltecs are thought to have been a race which preceded the Aztecs and the Mayans. The name came to be regarded as a synonym for builders, and the supposition is that many of the more ancient structures in Central America owe their existence to these people. They are supposed to have come from the north and to have been driven southward by more warlike tribes, only to be displaced by the Mayans and the Aztecs, who are also supposed to have come from the north. An attempt has been made to fix the date of these migrations, and they are all supposed to have occurred within the past fifteen hundred years, but there seems to be a good deal of difficulty about accepting either the chronology or the supposed course of events. None of the archaeological remains found in North America outside of Mexico and Central America suggest that a race of builders such as the Toltecs were displaced by the Aztecs and that these were displaced by the race ordinarily known as Indians. Neither does the time suggested for the occurrence of this series of events seem long enough to permit of their happening.

Apparently we shall have to rest content for the present at least with the knowledge that these civilizations existed and that they have vanished. Traditions innumerable cluster around these people and many have been the efforts to explain them. Some persons have even gone so far as to suggest that the origin of Egyptian civilization is to be found in Central America. But until some trustworthy clue to the Mayan hieroglyphics has been discovered, it is only possible to make more or less probable guesses at the origin and antiquity of these ancient builders.

When it comes to the consideration of the civilization represented by the ancient irrigation works of the southwestern states we are wholly at sea. We only know that a people understanding the uses of irrigation, sufficiently advanced in engineering skill to install great irrigation works for the storage and distribution of water and with a governmental organization of sufficient permanence to enable such works to be carried on, flourished there and have utterly vanished. The civilization of the Mound-builders has also absolutely perished. There are remains of human handicraft among the forests of Guiana for which no explanation is known. No one has ever satisfactorily explained the origin of the sculptured rocks of Lake Superior.

We are, indeed, in America, face to face with archaeological problems of exceptional difficulty. In the case of Egypt, southwestern Asia and the islands and shores of the Mediterranean, there is a species of continuity in history which is wholly lacking in America. It is beginning to appear probable that this supposed continuity is not as certain as it once was thought to be. Many things that 50 years ago were supposed to be mere myths and mere poetic fancies are now being discovered to be merely perverted history. We seem to find ourselves driven to accept as facts statements that were rapidly coming to be re-

garded as fables. Take for example the Deluge traditions. There was at one time a disposition to bundle them all together as so much rubbish and reject them. To this followed a general explanation that there were several deluges local in their nature, but sufficiently widespread in their effects to be regarded as universal by the people who suffered from them. Now as ruins are being unearthed in all quarters of the world and as abundant evidence is being brought to light regarding vanished civilizations, we seem to be slowly but surely forced to the acceptance of an explanation based upon some great and general catastrophe, which overwhelmed a very large portion, if not the whole of the human race and obliterated all the achievements which had been the result of uncounted centuries of progress.

OWNERSHIP

One admirable thing about the Socialistic propaganda is that it encourages thought along fundamental lines. It leads to the consideration and discussion of such questions as the origin and nature of ownership in land, the obligations attaching to ownership, the rights of non-owners, the relative rights and power of the state and the individual, the origin and nature of wealth, and so on. Statesmanship, diplomacy, legislation and jurisprudence deal with things as they are. Socialism endeavors to discover why things are as they are, how they ought to be and by what means they can be made to be as they ought to be. The weak point in the Socialistic propaganda lies in the fact that, as it is popularly advanced, it deals only with half the truth. It disregards the human equation, substituting theory for what is the paramount factor in human progress. With the ultimate aim of Socialism, namely, the promotion of the welfare of the individual, all persons must be in sympathy; but it is open to very grave doubt if there is anything permanent in the Socialist propaganda as it is carried on today, and the leaders of Socialist thought do not so claim. Collective ownership is not the ultimate aim of Socialism, but only one stage in the progress of mankind towards ideal conditions. "Collective ownership," wrote Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, "is simply the next logical stage in social evolution." What will result from it cannot be foreseen, because, as Mr. Simons says, the decisions of the majority and the progress of industrial development cannot be known in advance. Socialism, properly considered, is evolution, not revolution. But the Socialist propaganda, as it is now presented, deals with collective ownership as an end and not merely a means, as a conclusion, and not merely a stage in progress, as a consummation, as something which of itself will ensure universal happiness.

If we could get an accurate account of the aboriginal conditions of mankind, we would probably find that the idea of ownership was not coeval in its origin with humanity, except so far as actual possession went, the sort of ownership which a dog has in a bone or in a sunny spot where he is taking a nap. Nothing belonged to anybody; the Socialist propaganda teaches that everything ought to belong to everybody, subject only to use by the person actually in possession. The logical conclusion from the latter would be a return to the former. Between collective ownership and no ownership there is no real difference in principle. Hence it is not surprising to find Socialist writers conceding that they do not profess to know what will follow collective ownership.

Presumably individual ownership was first exercised in regard to chattels. There is no certainty about this, for we have no records to help us to a conclusion; but it seems reasonable to think that in the lower stages of human advancement the idea of individual property in land would not have been entertained. We know it is not entertained by people, who are now living in a low state of civilization. Tribal ownership is in a sense universal, for national ownership is only a development of it. At what stage in human progress individual ownership in land began to be recognized it is quite impossible to say, for we have no records that extend to a time when it was not acknowledged, and when it did not form the basis of social organization among peoples that had emerged from primitive conditions. We may theorize as we will about the injustice of it, but no one can hope to disprove that the whole fabric of modern civilization has been reared upon individual ownership of land, upon the fact that the right of possession gave an incentive to improvement.

We are frequently told that property in land, as it exists today, is a survival of feudalism. So it is, in a sense; but feudalism was better than chaos, and without feudalism there would have been chaos. Here we have opened to us a retrospect, which ought to be a valuable guide to the future. In previous articles on this page attention has been directed to the distinction between English and Continental feudalism, and it has been pointed out that William the Conqueror claimed to be the personal owner of all the land of England, with the right to give it to whomsoever he chose. This is the basis of title to land in British countries, only as the Crown has come to be recognized as a trusteeship only for the people, ownership in land in British countries is really collective fundamentally, and this principle is demonstrated in the United States, where the ultimate title to all lands is vested in the State, and it is the people who constitute the

State, not the land, nor the government, nor anything else than an aggregation of individuals acting in unison for mutual advantage. The principle of ultimate collective ownership is recognized in all our legislation, and is known as the doctrine of eminent domain. Individual ownership is subject to collective ownership, but there is at present no restriction upon the area of land which an individual may own. The Socialist propaganda seeks to restrict this capacity of ownership both as to area and as to tenure.

Ownership in the means of production is the outgrowth of inventive genius. Before the invention of modern machinery, this ownership was unimportant, because it was individual skill that counted in production. A good shoemaker working in his little shop could make more and better shoes than a poor shoemaker. Machinery has changed this. Except in a few instances no one now makes a shoe wholly by hand. Machinery has largely taken the place of skill. But machinery without labor could produce nothing. Therefore the Socialist propaganda aims at the collective ownership of the facilities of production.

Such are some of the aspects of ownership about which hundreds of thousands of men are thinking deeply. There is not the least use in seeking to arrest this tide of thought by applying harsh names to the thinkers, mistaken in their conclusions and their methods though they may be. The protests of conservatism will be as unavailing against it as were the edicts of prelates against the Renaissance. If those of us who are not Socialists are wise, we will begin to do a little thinking ourselves.

THE OBJECT OF PHILOSOPHY

II

Kant's second question was: What ought I to do? It is obvious that when he seeks to answer this question from the standpoint of philosophy, he must eliminate every consideration of divine or human commands. The Ten Commandments must carry no more moral weight with him than the most unimportant municipal by-law. He must seek to discover what is right in itself or, conversely, what is wrong in itself. The fact that a thing is prohibited must not be taken as conclusive evidence that it is wrong. We may see, as we follow the argument, that it may be wrong to violate human enactments, and that there is divinity behind law; but primarily we must start out with the fact of human freedom of action, which cannot in the very nature of things be wrong. If man is not free to act, he can do no wrong; for that which is not freely done, is done of necessity and because of inexorable law, and what is lawful cannot be wrong. On the other hand, if man is free to act, his exercise of that freedom in any way may prefer cannot of itself be wrong. Wrongfulness is the misuse of freedom of action.

If we can imagine a person, who from earliest childhood has lived alone without knowledge of the existence of any other human being, it seems impossible that such a person could do anything wrong, and it is almost impossible to suggest what wrong an adult person placed by circumstances in absolute solitude could possibly do. It is, however, evident that, if this solitude were once broken by the coming of a second person, the possibility of wrong-doing would at once arise. The test between right and wrong would in such a case be whether any act done by one would injure or benefit the other, or would be a matter of indifference. If it would be a matter of indifference it would not be wrong; if it would be beneficial it would undoubtedly be right. Multiply the two persons by a thousand, and at once this elementary and simple test becomes more complicated, and artificial law would have to supplement natural law. Certain things that a man might lawfully do if alone, he might not lawfully do if another had to be considered, and in proportion as the number of persons to be considered increased, the restrictions of freedom of action would be increased, and to violate these necessary restrictions would be as wrongful as to violate the natural obligations, which each of two individuals in the supposed case owed to each other.

It is not suggested that the whole fabric of law was evolved in this simple and elementary manner. In all probability force had its share in its development. If mankind ever did live in an absolutely primitive condition, might must have been right at a very early stage in the development of human society. But in a philosophical analysis of the nature of right and wrong, considerations of an extraneous character must be dismissed. We must imagine man not only theoretically, but practically free to act, and when we have done this we will find ourselves driven to accept as the guide of human conduct certain maxims laid down as the result of human experience. We find one of these in the old saying of the Common Law, that we should so use that which is ours that we may not injure that which is another's, and also in the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not have them do to us. The Golden Rule laid down by Jesus of Nazareth carries the principle further than the Common Law or the philosophy of Confucius. It extends a negative obligation into a positive duty and tells us that we should do unto others what we would that others should do unto us. Here we have a distinct advance upon mere natural law. We have the introduction of a new principle, namely, that others have a right not only to our passive omission to do anything that will injure them,

but to our active doing of that which will benefit them. It is not suggested that this rule of action had its origin with Jesus. It doubtless influenced millions of people long before He clothed it in words. The principle involved in it is the direct opposite of selfishness. It is what the Great Teacher meant when He spoke of love as the fulfilling of law. It logically follows that as the perfect application of this principle would be beyond all question make our relations to each other faultless, it is the fundamental principle for the guidance of human action, and as such a part of the established order of things as is the force which we call gravitation. Hence if the Universe is of divine origin, and what we call the laws of nature are of divine origin, so also the laws which regulate human action must also be of divine origin. The test then of what we ought to do is whether or not it is something, which if universally done, would advance the welfare of human society, human progress and human happiness. If it would, it is right; if it would not, it is wrong.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lugin)

THE STORY OF CORIOLANUS

"And whereas others made glory the end of their daring, the end of his glory was his mother's gladness."—Plutarch.

There is perhaps not one among the ancient heroes of history who makes such a direct appeal to our sympathies, or who stimulates so powerfully our loftiest sentiments as this great Roman general, whose character, unlike that of most of his contemporaries, was not so many sided as to be of an inconsistent nature, but who, except for the greatness of his pride, which would never permit him to take half measures or to compromise, possessed no faults, whose motives were apparently always the highest, and whose accomplishments, both in the political and the military fields, were almost without parallel.

And before we continue further with our story, let us recount the manner in which he received the surname of Coriolanus. He was born Caius Marcius, of the patrician house of the Marci, in Rome. His father died while he was very young, and his mother was wholly responsible for his upbringing. The understanding between these two was perfect, their love for one another the tenderest of ties. From his earliest childhood the praise of his mother was the son's dearest reward. Hers was the first welcome which the young hero, returning from battle, sought; it was at her feet he laid the laurel and oak wreaths with which his valor had been crowned.

The Romans were at war with the Volscian nation, and had attacked their principal city, Corioli. The day was going against the besiegers, when Marcius, with a slender column, hurried out upon the field, and successfully engaged the enemy, at the same time calling upon the Romans to renew the attack, so inspiring them by his own courage and daring, that they were given a fresh impetus, and rallied to do battle with such energy that the Volscians soon retreated. Whereupon the Romans, urged on by Marcius, drove the Volscians through the very gates of their city and captured it.

The next day, when Marcius, with the rest of the army, presented himself at the consul's tent, Cominius rose, and having rendered all due acknowledgments to the gods for the success of their enterprise, turned next to Marcius, and first of all delivered the strongest encomium upon his rare exploits, which he had partly been an eye-witness of himself in the late battle, and had partly learned from the testimony of Lartius. And then he required him to choose a tenth part of all the treasure and horses and captives that had fallen into their hands before any division should be made to others; besides which he made him the special present of a horse with trappings and ornaments, in honor of his actions. The whole army applauded. Marcius, however, stepped forth and, declaring his thankful acceptance of the horse, and his gratitude at the praises of his general, said that all other things, which he could only regard as mercenary advantages than any signification of honor, he must waive, and should be content with the ordinary proportion of such rewards. "I have only," said he, "one special grace to beg, and this I hope you will not deny me. There was a certain hospitable friend of mine among the Volscians, a man of probity and virtue, who is become a prisoner, and from former wealth and freedom is now reduced to servitude. Among his many misfortunes let my intercessions redeem him from the one of being sold as a common slave." Such a refusal and such a request upon the part of Marcius were followed by yet louder acclamations. . . . When the noise of approbation and applause ceased, Cominius, resuming, said, "It is idle, fellow-soldiers, to force and obtrude those other gifts of ours upon one who is unwilling to accept them; let us therefore give him one of such a kind that he cannot well reject; let us pass a vote, I mean, that he shall hereafter be called Coriolanus."

At this time in Rome there was much hostility between the rich and the poor, or the patricians and the plebeians, for the number of the latter was very large, due doubtless to the fact that war had called so many from the

fields, that large tracts of arable land had been left untilled, and there was a dearth of corn. As is always the case in time of national poverty, there were not wanting numerous agitators who used the condition of affairs as a whip to goad the people. Coriolanus, one of the proudest of the patricians, became a target for most of the abuse, as, aristocrat to the backbone, he would tolerate no compromise, insisting that all the power should be in the hands of the senate, and that the office of Tribune, by which office the people were solely represented, should be abolished. Unlike most of his cautious associates, he did not hesitate to openly express his views, scorning the hostility he thereby created among the plebeians.

And yet he had lived such a brave and virtuous life that at the critical moment the populace wavered, being of a strong mind to elect him when he offered himself as a candidate for the consulship. As was the custom in those days, he had presented himself in the forum without his tunic, and only his toga about him. This garment so displayed his body that one and all might see the countless scars he had received in battle. He was no longer a young man, and when the people beheld him grown grey and battle-marked in the service of his country, they applauded him with a great show of emotion. But when they viewed his following, the pompous train of senators and the crowds of solicitous patricians, perhaps they feared that his election to office might mean his usurpation of too much authority, and conditions worse for them than was the case at present. At all events he was not elected, and his defeat only spelt the beginning of his trials.

Doctor—"Everybody is so remarkably healthy in this village I've nothing to do." Gravedigger—"Same w' me, sir. I might as well sell my spade. I haven't buried a livin' soul a' this month."

"Were you ever arrested before?" asked the magistrate, whose principal business is imposing fines for exceeding the speed limit. "What do you think I've been doing all these years?" said the chauffeur. "Pushing a wheelbarrow?"

Inski—"Look here, is it you that has been circulating this report that I hadn't washed my face for seven weeks?"

Sinski—"No. All I said was that if a mosquito wanted to tackle you he'd have to carry a shovel."

School Inspector—"And now, what can you tell me of the Spanish Armada?"

Tommy the Learned—"Please, sir, Sir Francis Drake was having a game of marbles on the village green when he suddenly saw the Armada advancing through his microscope."

A mother sent this somewhat satirical note to the teacher of her small son:

"Pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you have pulled Johnnie's right ear until it is getting longer than the other. Please pull his left ear for a while, and oblige his mother."

"Come, now," persisted the lawyer, "are you not able to say, of your own knowledge, that the defendant was in the room at the time and objected to the whole proceeding?"

"Yes, sir," savagely replied the witness. "I am able to say it, I reckon; but I'd be telling the biggest lie you ever heard of if I did."

"Beautiful, beautiful silken hair, Like the glowing sun on the moorland fair Or the moon o'er the shimmering sea!" And as he spoke he lovingly played With the nut-brown tress of the beautiful maid

Who nestled upon his knee. "Soft as the down on an angel's wing"— He was rather good at this sort of thing—"Rich like the golden sand; Light as the shell of an exquisite pearl; He paused in dismay, for that dear little curl Came off in his trembling hand!"

An Englishman and an Irishman while riding in a buggy were discussing the wit of the Irish, when all of a sudden they came upon an Irish lad about ten years old, going the opposite direction. The Irishman told the Englishman to ask the boy some questions in order to prove the Irish wit, so the Englishman said to the boy, "If the devil was to come here right now which one of us would he take first?"

The boy answered: "Me of course. 'And why you?' asked the Englishman. 'Because he knows he can get you any old time.'

"Ticket, sir?" said the lift-man. "I'm afraid I've lost it," replied the Tube traveler. "I must have left it in the train. There's no need to pay again, is there? It was a two-penny one."

"Yes, two-pence, please," retorted the lift-man, holding out his hand. "Nonsense, my friend!" said the traveler. "Tell me, do I look as if I'd lie for such a mere trifle as two-pence?"

The lift-man subjected the ticketless traveler's visage to a long and careful scrutiny. Then, after a mental summing up of its component qualities, he observed:

"I'm afraid, sir, I must trouble you for two-pence."

COUNT BEGINS NEXT THURSDAY

Census Enumerators to Include in List of Names All Residents of Canada on the First Day of June.

OTTAWA, May 28.—Early on Thursday morning next the count of heads will begin all over Canada. Every man, woman and child living in Canada at midnight on the first of June will be counted, if the two or three hundred commissioners and their armies of enumerators do what is required of them. Some will inevitably be missed, but the count will be good enough to give the Dominion of Canada a population of eight millions or thereabouts, and to give the three quarters of a million people in the "west" at least twenty additional members in the Dominion parliament.

Big gains are looked for in the prairie provinces, but the province of Quebec is making confident predictions, and the province of Quebec has a way of hobbling up after each count with the most surprising totals. If Quebec's increase is as good as the Quebec people say it is, then the unit of parliamentary representation will be bigger and the west will get less than it is expecting.

Census takers will follow what is known as the "dejure system" of enumeration. They will collect practically all of their facts with the conditions of the month of June as a basis. A baby born on May 31st will be counted. An old man who dies on June 1st will be counted. The count begins on Thursday and goes on from day to day until the end, but the census takers are forbidden to do any counting on Sunday. Each commissioner will get a cent a name for correspondence, etc., and for other duties, traveling expenses, he gets a special allowance. The enumerator gets five cents for every living person counted and ten cents for every death or disability.

For a five-acre farm he gets twenty-five cents, for a farm of from one to two acres fifteen cents, and for less than an acre, ten cents.

Factories, churches, Sunday schools, charitable institutions, etc., are worth a quarter each, but a mine or a quarry is worth a half-dollar.

The allowances for expenses are also based upon work done. To pay for horse hire in the rural districts, the enumerators are given a special allowance of one hundred names in Ontario and the east, four dollars in the prairie provinces, and twelve dollars in British Columbia.

In 1901 the count showed a population of 5,371,815.

Geological Survey.

A number of geological survey parties have left, or will leave shortly, for the field to take up their summer's work in the various parts of Canada. L. Reincke has left for the Kettle river district in British Columbia, where he will look into the mineral possibilities there. W. L. Chapman, an official of the American survey, was loaned to Canada last year, is again working for the Dominion survey, and with K. G. Chapman has left for Vancouver Island, where they will be quartered in a region north of that surveyed last year.

Old Official Superannuated.

One of the oldest and most capable officials of the department of justice in the person of Augustus Power, K.C., has applied for superannuation, and it has been granted by an order-in-council. Mr. Power, who was styled as a legal officer of the department, frequently acted as deputy minister. His specialty was the reviewing of evidence in all capital cases which have to be submitted to the government before the death sentence is carried out. He dealt with applications for clemency and tickets-of-leave. He intends to go to Vancouver to reside with his son.

Election Talk.

Stories printed in Conservative papers throughout Canada that party leaders had received reliable information that a general election would be held in September on the reciprocity issue are not credited in political circles.

There is practically no change in the political outlook since parliament adjourned, it was asserted.

BUILDING UP HOPE

Government's Assistance to Re-born Town on the Banks of the Fraser.

The provincial government has responded promptly and generously to the requests of the people of Hope as presented recently by Messrs. Carby and D. J. MacRae, delegates from the citizens' committee, and Mr. Alexander Lucas, M. P. P., representative in the legislature of the district in which Hope is situated. The appropriation for government work at Hope as passed by the legislature, was \$1,500. This sum has been increased by a further allowance of \$2,000, made immediately available and to be expended on the opening and improvement of the streets of the re-born town on the Fraser, especially those upon which there is heavy traffic. Hon. Thomas Taylor, provincial minister of works and railroads, to whom the requests were presented, also promised to favorably consider the building of a new courthouse, jail and constabulary office. In addition to this work in progress or about to be initiated at Hope, the government has arranged for the immediate construction of a new bridge across the Coquihalla river about a mile east of the town.

WOLGAST AND BURNS ENTER RING TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Champion Ad Wolgast, of Cadillac, Mich., and Frankie Burns, of Oakland, the youthful challenger, who are to battle for the world's lightweight championship in an open air arena here tomorrow afternoon rested on their cars today after an irksome stage of training. The eve of the contest finds both eager to begin the 39-round journey. "Honest" Jack Welsh will referee. Lack of condition will not be offered as an excuse by the loser. The boxers say so in positive terms and a glance at the men in their ring costumes confirm this statement. The fringe of the pool seller's coin will indicate that Burns is in for a trouncing. He is on the short of a 10 to 4 book and the betters who hope to see him win are slow in rallying to his support. Even money that Wolgast will win in eight rounds found a ready market. Wolgast has placed heavy commissions to be wagered on himself at any price, while Burns and his manager are reported to have staked much on the Californian's chances. The champion declared today that he will make victory decisive by a knockout.

PROTECTING B. C. FORESTS FROM FIRE

Provincial Government's Far-flung Precautions Include Appeal to Every Resident of the Province.

Notices appealing to every resident of British Columbia to perform his or her duty in protecting the great forest resources of this province from destructive fires have just been issued by the forestry branch of the Department of Lands. These notices point out the immense revenue that the lumbering industry brings to the province, and to the provincial treasury, and also refer to the reward offered by the Government for information that will lead to the conviction of persons delinquent in this respect.

Acting under instructions from Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, the department has greatly increased its force in the various parts of the province for the protection of forests and other property from fire. In many districts that have previously not had fire wardens, new appointments have been made, till now the entire province is practically covered by an efficient staff.

The province has been divided into seven districts, each division being under the control of a divisional fire warden. The divisions are again divided into districts, and in every part of each district, being under a district warden. The department has issued instructions to every member of the staff on the very best methods to be employed in fighting and preventing fires. The supervision of the general details of the work has been placed under the control of three commissioners, as already stated in these columns.

The department has also provided four launches to patrol the coastline from Vancouver north to the head of Vancouver Island, with special orders to watch pleasure-seekers and campers who may carelessly light fires and fires without properly extinguishing them. The commissioners who have the work in hand are Messrs. W. C. Gladwin, W. H. McGregor and M. A. Grainger.

CAMORRIST TRIAL

Court Continues Examination of Amadeo, Accused of Murdering Cuocolo

VITERBO, Italy, May 28.—The interrogation of Guestando Amadeo, one of the crown's witnesses, but who is alleged by Giuseppe Ascariotto to have been one of the actual murderers of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, was continued at Monday's session of the Camorra trial.

The scar on Amadeo's wrist, which is the result of a wound received during the assassination of Cuocolo, was examined by a specialist, who will present his report later.

Comparison of the neckties sequestered by the police at the home of Amadeo with that found on the bed of Cuocolo's wife, seemed to prove that they were the same.

Lawyers for the defence then recalled that a pair of eyeglasses had been found beside Cuocolo's body and permissible to purchase a good pair of eyeglasses was granted by the court to compare Amadeo's eyeglasses with those found near them.

A wordy war between the lawyers followed and halted the session.

AGRIANIAN FACTOR

Financial Aspect of Home Rule Scheme is Taken Up at Dublin by Lord MacDonnell

DUBLIN, May 28.—Lord MacDonnell has delivered an address at University College, Dublin, on "The Agrarian Factor in Anglo-Irish History." He said that the government had instituted an inquiry into the existing financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Without such an inquiry it was impossible that any lasting financial agreement could be come to. It was also rumored that the government had begun to consider the principles of a revolutionary home rule bill for Ireland. In these circumstances he was reluctant to obtrude again on public notice the opinions he held as to a reasonable settlement of Irish government.

SUMMER HOTELS FOR ISLAND

C. P. R. to Establish First of Series at Cameron Lake—Investigating Advantages of Long Beach.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. proposes to employ the comprehensive facilities of its far-reaching organization in the wide advertisement of the peculiar attractions of Vancouver Island, and will to a large extent "feature" the seaside, mountain, lake and river attractions of this western paradise in all its new series of booklets, pamphlets, folders, etc., is the announcement informally made by Mr. R. Marpole, general executive agent of the company in the province, who spent yesterday afternoon in the city. Mr. Marpole came here for the purpose primarily of conferring with Hon. W. R. Ross, provincial minister of lands, with respect to the C. P. R.'s prospective requirements. It is hoped will obtain consideration by the government in the early subdivision of what was formerly the Songhees reservation.

Not only does the pioneer Canadian transcontinental line intend giving the special attractions of Vancouver Island the widest possible advertisement through the machinery of its well-organized publicity department, but it is the intention of the company to forthwith lay the foundations for a series of especially attractive summer resorts upon and contiguous to its B. C. & N. division, during the present season.

Hotel at Cameron Lake

The first of these will possibly be a picturesque mountain chalet somewhat similar to the company's famous houses at Emerald Lake and Lake Louise, a suitable site for which is now in the possession of Cameron Lake. During the present summer season a trail will be constructed from that forest-guarded sheet of water, nestling at the foot of the snow-capped mountains, to the hoary crown of Arrowmount, from which an incomparable panoramic view of the Pacific, the straits of Juan de Fuca, and all the southern portion of Vancouver Island is unfolded.

Mount Arrowmount is particularly attractive in its forestation, and its forestation, which is now being planted, is an especially "imposed" and lofty one, the ascent will not be by any means a difficult one in comparison with the scaling of other mountains of similar altitude.

The C. P. R. it is understood, is also initiating investigations with respect to the apparently obvious advantages of Long Beach and Wreck Bay, between Ucluelet and Clayoquot on the western Island coast, with a view to the possible establishment on one or other of these of summer hotel accommodations. Connection would be made by motor bus on stage from Ucluelet through a typical west coast forest of very unique and strikingly attractive character, the Long Beach as a resort for residents of Vancouver Island must be aware is one of the most extensive and magnificent beaches on the entire Pacific coast, extending twelve miles or more for approximately twelve miles, and is a "hard" beach, a horse must be galloped over it at a trot without its hoofmarks being visible.

Natural Motor Course

Perhaps no course in all western America so suitable for motor racing has been provided by nature, the Long Beach sweep of hard white sand rivaling as an automobile speedway the famous course at Palm Beach, Florida. For surf bathing Long Beach also is ideal, the warm waters of the Japanese current here first breaking on the Vancouver Island shore, rolling in from the open ocean white-crested, with thunderous effect.

It is hoped that ere long tourists attracted to Vancouver Island by means of the C. P. R.'s world-wide publicity propaganda will be enabled to make a grand sightseeing trip, taking in the scenic circuit, taking in the Campbell river and lake, Butte lake and the Strachan provincial park, Crown mountain (the monarch of the Island Alps) possibly by motor bus to the "mid-island" Kyoukot, or Nookah, the people there drive from Butte to Great Central lake.

Alderman H. M. Fullerton stated that he had recently had a conversation with Reeve Nicholson who pointed out that while residents in Saanich desired to continue the favorable relations which have in the past prevailed between them and the city, it is the opinion there that a reduced rate should be granted by the city.

Water Commissioner Raymur suggested a fifteen-cent rate as an equitable one, while Mayor Morley believed that to make it the same as the city rate, twelve and one-half cents per thousand gallons with a minimum rate of \$1.00 for the first 2,000 gallons, would have the effect of inducing city residents to move into the suburbs.

Alderman Peden suggested making the rate the same as that asked of the Victoria West water users by the Esquimalt Water Works company, viz. twenty cents, and this was decided upon.

In regard to the request of the promoters of the proposed "Long Beach" swimming baths to be erected on Dallas road, that they may be given a reduced rate for water to be used for the fresh water swimming baths, the water commissioner reported that the city has not so far granted any special rates to any person or corporation, but it is desired to give a special rate it should not be less than the rate charged residences. Of course the use of large quantities of water would enable the company to take advantage of the lower rates for large consumers. The water commissioner's recommendation in this respect was adopted.

DELAY GRANTED TO DEFENDANTS

McNamara Brothers, Charged with Complicity in Los Angeles Dynamiting, Need Not Plead Next Week.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—John J. McNamara and his brother James, defendants in the Times dynamiting case, will not be required to enter their pleas next Thursday. The state agreed today not to oppose a formal motion on the part of the defense for a delay. The trial will be held by both brothers, probably will not begin until some time next autumn.

Clarence Darrow, leading counsel for the defense, began preparations for his task by choosing attorneys to assist him. Their names were announced today. For Harrison, Socialist candidate for the municipal board of education, former president of the chamber of commerce and one of the most prominent members of the Los Angeles bar, Leconte Davis, a well known criminal lawyer, for Harrison, Socialist candidate for mayor of the city, and probably Lee Rappaport, general counsel for the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' association, of which John J. McNamara is secretary.

District Attorney Fredericks said today that he had been determined to go on and his deputy, Joseph Ford, would conduct the prosecution unassisted by special counsel.

HERE AND THERE

Scottish Immigrants.

In the past ten years the increase in the population of Scotland was only a quarter of a million. The previous decade the increase had been half a million. This state of affairs is due, it is contended, to the large emigration to the United States. They form, on the whole, a very prosperous and enterprising people. The descendants of Highland fishermen and crofters are filling chairs in universities and are engaged in great business and industrial enterprises. They have been among the successful pioneers in every province. In every profession and in every legislature in Canada they fill honorable places.

Canada in the past century had not so great an attraction for the prosperous emigrants from the Highlands as it had for the clamorous of the Highlands. But wherever they settled their knowledge and skill in the cultivation of the land ensured prosperity. Our own province is today in much the same position as Ontario and the provinces of the Atlantic coast were a hundred years ago. Our valleys are ready for the strong arms which with experience and intelligence, will change the forest into meadow, farm or orchard. There are places in the Highlands where men in the ports that are being opened up and in the larger cities. In one respect there is a great difference between the settlement of this province and that of the old colonies on the Atlantic coast. A more serious aspect of the case is that while the city population continues to increase the land is being gradually deserted.

It seems strange that in the twentieth century there should be a outcry against the emigration to the United States. James H. Schafel, M. P. P., who pointed out that while emigration was the dominant industry of the convention city, fruit growing was also a factor in its life, and in the near vicinity could be found orchards not excelled by any in British Columbia.

The practical business of the convention included the presentation of a variety of thoroughly technical and instructive addresses dealing with most perplexing problems in the working of mineral properties in this province, and in discussion which cannot be proved of that nature, the low cost of all the members. Among the contributors of papers were Mr. Alexander Sharp, mining engineer for P. Burns & Co., and superintendent of the First Thought mine at Orient; Mr. S. S. Fowler, of Riondel, superintendent of the Bluebell mine, who discussed the cost of ore production and the natural advantages and the industrial services of most competent staff; and Mr. Ernest Levy, the general manager of the Le Roi No. 2, who, in a paper dealing with the property of the mine of which he has the charge, remarked in conclusion:

REDUCED WATER RATES FOR SAANICH

City Will Give Suburbanites a Twenty Cent Figure which Means a Substantial Decrease in Price.

While the municipal council of Saanich believes that water users in that municipality, who derive their supply from the city service, should not be called upon to pay more for their supply than do city users, the council has agreed to give a substantial reduction in the present rate charged the suburbanites, will still call for a higher rate than is asked city residents. Instead of the thirty-three cents per thousand gallons, the rate to be charged will be twenty cents.

Referring to the application made recently by the municipal council, Water Commissioner Raymur reported at last night's meeting of the city council that in his opinion the present rate of thirty-three cents, is undoubtedly too high, but to reduce it to exactly the same as in the city would be hardly fair, as the property in Saanich is not charged for the water works department, the people there drive from Butte to Great Central lake.

Alderman H. M. Fullerton stated that he had recently had a conversation with Reeve Nicholson who pointed out that while residents in Saanich desired to continue the favorable relations which have in the past prevailed between them and the city, it is the opinion there that a reduced rate should be granted by the city.

Water Commissioner Raymur suggested a fifteen-cent rate as an equitable one, while Mayor Morley believed that to make it the same as the city rate, twelve and one-half cents per thousand gallons with a minimum rate of \$1.00 for the first 2,000 gallons, would have the effect of inducing city residents to move into the suburbs.

Alderman Peden suggested making the rate the same as that asked of the Victoria West water users by the Esquimalt Water Works company, viz. twenty cents, and this was decided upon.

In regard to the request of the promoters of the proposed "Long Beach" swimming baths to be erected on Dallas road, that they may be given a reduced rate for water to be used for the fresh water swimming baths, the water commissioner reported that the city has not so far granted any special rates to any person or corporation, but it is desired to give a special rate it should not be less than the rate charged residences. Of course the use of large quantities of water would enable the company to take advantage of the lower rates for large consumers. The water commissioner's recommendation in this respect was adopted.

MINING INSTITUTE CONCLUDES SESSIONS

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson Tells of Work Done at Trail Meeting—Officers Elected for Western Branch.

PORTLAND, May 28.—Seattle gets the Pacific Northwest track and field championship meet for June 17 and Astoria a Pacific Coast championship meet for its centennial in August. T. Morris Dunne, secretary of the Pacific Northwest association today received the final vote from the Northwest clubs awarding the sectional meet to Seattle and almost simultaneously a telegram flashed over the wires from H. H. Hauser of San Francisco, secretary of the Pacific A. A. of California, heartily endorsing a coast titular affair at Astoria.

The pelt of an albino of the porcupine family has been brought to Stewart and is in the possession of Mr. W. S. Benson. The specimen is of great interest to provincial naturalists.

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has just returned from attending the tenth annual general meeting at Trail of the Western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, of which he has during the past year acted as chairman. Mr. E. Jacobs discharging the secretarial duties.

The attendance at this year's convention was large and thoroughly representative, several of the very foremost mining men of Canada being present. A most cordial welcome to the members of the institute was extended by Mr. James H. Schafel, M. P. P., who pointed out that while emigration was the dominant industry of the convention city, fruit growing was also a factor in its life, and in the near vicinity could be found orchards not excelled by any in British Columbia.

The practical business of the convention included the presentation of a variety of thoroughly technical and instructive addresses dealing with most perplexing problems in the working of mineral properties in this province, and in discussion which cannot be proved of that nature, the low cost of all the members. Among the contributors of papers were Mr. Alexander Sharp, mining engineer for P. Burns & Co., and superintendent of the First Thought mine at Orient; Mr. S. S. Fowler, of Riondel, superintendent of the Bluebell mine, who discussed the cost of ore production and the natural advantages and the industrial services of most competent staff; and Mr. Ernest Levy, the general manager of the Le Roi No. 2, who, in a paper dealing with the property of the mine of which he has the charge, remarked in conclusion:

As a result of the company's mining and milling operations in Rossland for the financial year ending September 30, 1910, the net profit was \$248,255.

A verbal report of the proceedings of the branch during the year showed receipts of \$1,515 and expenditures of \$1,008, leaving a balance of \$432. Another interesting paper was by Superintendent John Valance on the working of the Standard mine at Silverton, of which he has charge.

In a written communication Mr. E. A. Hagen of this city, recommended that a deputation wait upon the minister of mines upon his return to Victoria, asking that the provincial bureau of mines either increase its staff or employ resident mining engineers to conduct exploratory work in new mining districts during the summer months. In the absence of evidence as to the necessity or desirability of materially increasing the staff of the provincial bureau of mines and of any public demand in the direction outlined, no action was taken.

Outstanding features both of the president's and Mr. H. Mortimer Lands' address were that a semi-annual meeting of the whole institute, should be held in British Columbia.

The choice of officers for the incoming year resulted in the selection of Mr. Robert E. Hedley, of Vancouver, as chairman, supported by a council consisting of Messrs. John Hopp, Barkerville; Norman Fraser, Michel; W. E. Zwicky, Kaslo; S. S. Fowler, Nelson; M. E. Purcell, Rossland; F. C. Cuss, Merryl; Chas. Graham, Middleboro; W. E. Armstrong, Vancouver; W. H. Trewartha-James, Victoria; Thomas Graham, Nanaimo; Lewis Stockett, Bankhead; J. Cleveland Haas, Spokane; and E. Jacobs, secretary.

Before their adjournment, the members of the institute paid an interesting visit to the Rossland mines, and also were royally entertained at a banquet in their honor, given by the citizens of Trail.

Sergt. Roberts of Rossland, Sergt. Potter of Kaslo and Sergt. King of Nelson, have left for London to represent the 120th Trench Mortar Coy. They will depart at the Coronation. They will unite with the Vancouver contingent at Medicine Hat.

As a result of a Vancouver bar-room row, Edward McCorkell is under arrest, charged with shooting with intent. He had pulled a revolver and fired upon the bartender when someone seized his arm, the bullet would strike and smashing a plate of glass window.

CIVILIZATION HAS NO CHARMS FOR HIM

Wearies of Noise in Liverpool After 33 Years Spent Among Peasantry of the Hawaiian Islands.

LONDON, May 28.—Wearied of civilized life, a Liverpool Robinson Crusoe who after a long exile from his native country, came home a year ago to pay a visit to a sister whom he had not seen for thirty-three years, is returning to the quiet of the Hawaiian Islands where, a mere boy and following a series of adventures which ensued after deserting a ship at the dead of night, he landed to be quite sure that he would not be taken. He was not pursued into the fastnesses of the Honolulu island group. He was kindly treated by so-called savages, adopted their life, their dress, their customs, and altogether became a native Hawaiian and so forth. He forgot the English tongue so thoroughly did he go in for the simple life of the peasant Hawaiian, his ready home and grass clothes, and all indigenous ways, that when he reached Montreal on a pilgrimage to see one of his sisters he was so overcome that he could not speak a word of his once native language. He conversed by signs and dumb-show, screaming and jerking out sentences of the untutored Hawaiian in such strange fashion that officials thought he was mad. He was, however, interested in the "savages," and he was helped along towards England.

On reaching this country he was seen by a press representative, to whom he gave a narrative of a life of innocence and simplicity. He was, however, interested in the "savages," and he was helped along towards England.

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PERFORIO DIA LEAVES

MEXICO CITY, May 28.—Diaz, to whom for this Mexico has paid deference the capital of two epochs. Only a few friends who followed him to the spot for Vera Cruz, to Spain.

On the distance he could not be confirmed. Secretly was due to the popularity of Diaz without the fact of unerring bands along. Travel between here usually is over the Mexican standard gauge line, with frequent halts along the way by bandits who were of Diaz, for reasons best known to themselves, should not leave. They are reported to have taken Diaz would be identified of other Latin-Americans and carry the nation.

There is another rafter a narrow gauge affair government. Taking it that Diaz would take the same route, the bandits would be identified of other Latin-Americans and carry the nation.

Private telegrams regarding the arrival of Diaz at Vera Cruz at the afternoon.

General Diaz was still ill, and was advised to leave for his home, but he doubtedly make his way probably at Madrid.

Madroero Rest. JUAREZ, Mex., May 28.—I. Madroero, Jr., in a man people of Mexico, tonight position of provisional.

terred upon him by a revolutionary committee at the city of Toluca last October, and Mexicans to support Senor Madroero places his disposal of Senor De La Pava a high tribute to the new executive of Mexico, who was "re-elected."

The manifesto was a last act as provisional he will now refer all indirect forces or insurrections to Senor De La Pava, who has been declared by the Mexican people as the sole executive of Mexico. The manifesto is intended to be published in the United States.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—Moore was killed in the mine at Greenway, and the mine explosion. It was not known how the accident occurred.

Confess Th. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—former manager of a pleading guilty today to the beheading \$22,000 of the death sentence to imprisonment. Garen was that he will not have to be in prison. He returned to his embezzlements.

Pestifer for Com. CALGARY, May 28.—Thomas Mitchell Robt sented to hang for John Fisk, who also is a death penalty. The man Peach, the Gladys ranch, lating a petition to be for minister of justice said death sentence be committal of imprisonment.

Despite the energetic International Peace Association, vindictive and assenting—has been declared License Commissioners, Cumberland and Editor "Islander," the live local Comox city. The "Islander" gave space to a communal on city license affairs, the dom de plume "Mense Commissioners resents therein contained of the editor disclosure of the writer. This, for the ethics. This, for the ethics. This, for the ethics.

Gathering Ore Samples. VANCOUVER, May 28.—W. Graham, western industrial and immigration agent of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, was in the city today arranging for an extensive collection of ore samples to be displayed at the Northern agencies, and particularly at Seattle, St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis. These ore samples will be taken from the mines along the line of the Great Northern, the object being to interest capital.

CANTON, O., May 28.—The Paul Ebinger of St. John's Lutheran church, of Tillamook, Ore., was acquitted of bribery today, by a general synod, the highest legislative and judicial body of the Presbyterian (German) church of the United States. The vote for acquittal was 79 to 70. Mr. Ebinger was charged with heresy by the Portland, Ore. classis, in that he preached a sermon in which he denied that Jesus was the son of God, and that he declared much of the matter in the Bible is not true. He appealed to the classis of the Northwest and won. The Portland classis, however, carried the case on to the general synod.

Prince Rupert's council Thomas Reid, official of the corporation—an offer means a sincere in city—on a commission to set down rates. Mr. Reid's terms was 60 cents per ton, a rate of \$60 per month, or equivalent rate per annum.

PORFIRIO DIAZ LEAVES MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, May 28.—Porfirio Diaz, whom for thirty years, all Mexico has paid deference, secretly left the capital at two o'clock this morning. Only a few minutes before he was followed to him to the station. He was bound for Vera Cruz, to take ship for Spain.

In the distance he could hear the voices of enthusiastic celebrators who were acclaiming the new president, Francisco Leon De La Barra and shouting, "Viva Madro." So carefully were the arrangements made for his departure that details could not be confirmed until this afternoon. Secrecy was due less to apprehension of a popular outbreak here than to a desire that he should reach Vera Cruz without the fact being known to marauding bands along the route.

Travel between here and the capital is over a Mexican railway, a standard gauge line, with modern equipment. Ralls along this route, however, frequently have been removed of late by bandits who were determined that Diaz, for reasons best known to themselves, should not leave the capital. They are reported to have harbored the idea that Diaz would follow the president and carry the national funds with him.

There is another railroad to the coast, a narrow gauge affair owned by the government. Taking it for granted that Diaz would take the most luxurious route, the bandits have not molested him. For this reason the narrow gauge was chosen by the former president for his trip.

Private telegrams received here tonight report the arrival of General Diaz at Vera Cruz at three o'clock this afternoon. General Diaz was still feeble from his illness and far from being a well man when he left his home. He will undoubtedly make his home in Spain, probably at Madrid.

Madero Restiga
JUAREZ, Mex., May 28.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., in a manifesto to the people of Mexico, tonight resigned the position of provisional president conferred upon him by a convention of revolutionists at the city of San Luis Potosi last October, and called upon all Mexicans to support General De La Barra as the sole executive of Mexico.

Senator Madero places his forces at the disposal of Senor De La Barra, and pays a high tribute to the character of the new executive, pointing out that he may well be considered "one of us." The manifesto was signed by Madero, and he will now refer all inquiries of insurgents to Senor De La Barra.

Having relinquished the post which he believed did not permit him to enter American territory, he accepted tonight an invitation of the El Paso city officials to attend a public reception in his honor next Monday, following which he will probably leave for Mexico City to assist Senor De La Barra as a private citizen, in pacifying the country.

The manifesto is intended to pacify all elements in Mexico, and will be published broadcast.

Killed by Dynamite
NELSON, B. C., May 28.—James Moore was killed in the Meador mine at Greenwood today by a dynamite explosion. He was alone and it is not known how the accident occurred.

Confess Theft
ST. LOUIS, May 28.—William Green, former manager of a local theatre, pleaded guilty today to charges of embezzling \$22,000 of the theatre's funds and was sentenced to five years in imprisonment. Green was paroled so that he will not have to serve his time in prison. He returned the greater part of his embezzlements.

Petition for Commutation
CALGARY, May 28.—Friends of Thomas Mitchell Robinson, recently sentenced to hang for complicity with John Fiek, who also is awaiting the death penalty for the murder of Tucker Beach, the Gladys rancher, are circulating a petition to be forwarded to the minister of justice asking that the death sentence be commuted to a term of imprisonment.

Despite the energetic efforts of the International Peace Association, war, bitter, vindictive and apparently unending—has been declared between the License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland and Editor Smith of the "Islander," the live local weekly of that democracy. The "Islander" recently gave space to a communication touching on city license affairs and signed with the nom de plume "M. D." The License Commissioners resented the statements therein contained and demanded of the editor disclosure of the identity of the writer. This, with true regard for the ethics of the profession, Mr. Smith declined to make. He was then summoned to appear before the Commission and was adjudged in contempt of that body. Mayor McLeod, as chairman of the Licensing Board, has stated that steps will be taken to compel disclosure of the withheld name. Incidentally the Editor now avers that the Commissioners are in error in assuming that they are possessed of broader jurisdiction than that of a Supreme Court judge.

Prince Rupert's council has appointed Thomas Reid as official rat catcher for the corporation—an office which it by no means a sinecure in the G. T. P. City—on a commission basis of 50 cents per dozen rats. Mr. Reid's original offer of ten dollars for a straight salary of \$60 per month, or equivalent to 14,400 rats per annum.

VOTE FOR STRIKE

Vancover Trades and Labor Council by Large Majority Favors Continuation of Work on Monday

VANCOUVER, May 28.—By a decisive vote of 40 to 6, with five more in favor subject to confirmation by local unions, the Trades and Labor Council tonight resolved to adopt the recommendation of the joint committee of its own executive, the Building Trades Council executive and the Business Agents' board, that all of its fifty-two allied trades in this city cease work and walk out on Monday, June 5th.

FIRE IN LYTTON

Town on Fraser in Danger of Total Destruction—Buckets Brought Into Use

LYTTON, B. C., May 27.—The town of Lytton is in danger of destruction by a fire which broke out last night, and which at present unfortunately shows signs of spreading to large dimensions. Many houses seem likely to fall a prey to the flames, the efforts of the volunteer fire brigade notwithstanding. For some hours the railway men stationed here have been valiantly fighting the fire, hundreds of buckets having been brought into operation. There is, however, a scarcity of water, for Lytton does not boast of a system.

Tax on Stock Transfers

TORONTO, May 28.—On Thursday, June 1st, the Ontario government will commence to collect a tax of two cents per share of par value of one hundred dollars on all stock transfers. This tax will be imposed on all private transfers as well as transactions that pass through the stock exchange. The tax is payable by the seller.

VICTORIAN IS RHODES SCHOLAR

Mr. J. B. Clearihue, a Native Son, Will be British Columbia's 1911 Representative at Oxford University.

Mr. Joseph B. Clearihue—a native son of the province, and son of one of the pioneer families of this Capital City, in which he was born on December 20, 1887—will go to Oxford University very shortly as the British Columbia Rhodes' scholarship holder of 1911.

The selection was made last evening, when the deciding committee including His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, Chief Justice Hunter, City Superintendent E. B. Paul, M. A., Principal George E. Robinson of Vancouver College, and Mr. David Wilson, acting secretary, met at the Education Department to weigh the comparative claims of the four strong candidates for the scholarship honors and opportunities.

Mr. Clearihue's rivals were Messrs. Thomas A. Davidson, Gwynn G. Gibbons and Fred. G. C. Wood, and between the members of this promising quartette the contest was very keen, the material in each case being of an exceptionally high average character—so that it was only after most careful and protracted consideration and balloting that the verdict was reached.

High School Pupils

A native of Victoria and in his twenty-fifth year, Mr. Clearihue entered the Boys' Central School here in 1898 and Victoria High School in August, 1900. During the session of 1903-4 he was an undergraduate of Victoria College, in affiliation with the University of McGill. In 1906 he embraced the study of law, and was admitted successively to schools in South Wellington, Ashcroft and this city—where he was engaged on the staff of the Boys' Central until June, 1909. In September of that year Mr. Clearihue left for Montreal to continue the three year course of political science and economics, completing that course in 1910 and winning a second-class honor and an average of more than ninety per cent. In his fourth university year he also took the full course in Greek, in which he passed successfully. Mr. Clearihue has figured conspicuously at home in basketball and hockey circles, playing for the Y. M. C. A. in the former, and being one of the team of the Victoria Hockey Club contesting for provincial championship honors at Montreal he was also conspicuous in swimming and skating, hockey and basketball, as well as in track athletics.

Having won the coveted scholarship, Mr. Clearihue will continue the study of the law at Oxford, afterwards intending to practise his profession in his native province.

Hudson Bay Director

WINNIPEG, May 28.—Vivian Smith, of Morgan, Grenfell and Co., of London, England, a director of the Hudson Bay Company, accompanied by his wife, Lady Sybil Smith, and by Stores Commissioner Burbridge, of the company, arrived in the city yesterday from the east and have been spending the day looking over the local business of the company.

Insurance in Alberta

WINNIPEG, May 28.—So impressed are the fire insurance companies operating in Alberta with the necessity of the appointment of a provincial fire commissioner that they have decided to devote one per cent. of their total gross income in this province to the payment of the salary and expenses of an official, if the government will appoint him.

COLONIAL OFFICE RE-ORGANIZATION

Proposed Changes are Submitted to Imperial Conference by Secretary Harcourt—Advisory Committee Plan.

LONDON, May 28.—When the Imperial conference considered the Premier of New Zealand's proposal for the re-organization of the colonial office, the Hon. Lewis Harcourt, the colonial secretary, submitted the chief changes the government was prepared to institute in the standing committee of the conference. This made the committee absolutely advisory without being executive.

Premier Laurier said Canada was quite satisfied with the present system, but if the other parts of the empire were disposed to press their suggestions for the division of the existing organization of the colonial office, Canada would not raise any objections. The organization of the standing committee, however, raised a more serious difficulty. If it were proposed to submit to that committee matters affecting any one dominion, regarding which there might be a difference of opinion, insofar as the home government was concerned, he thought it would prove cumbersome and unsatisfactory. The status of the high commissioners, he pointed out, was somewhat anomalous. They were not only the representatives of the autonomous governments of Great Britain, but were also their confidential agents, and able by confidential conversation with the secretary of state to press matters which it might not be desirable to include in an official despatch. Further, the standing committee might make recommendations suitable to one part of the empire and not to another. Sir Wilfrid concluded by stating that he did not see what good purpose would be served by such a committee.

Premier Fisher of Australia said the standing committee in question would seem to extend the functions of the commissioner into those of a consultant and adviser. He pointed out that it seemed to favor all matters appertaining to the dominions coming under the control of foreign office. The nations, the speaker thought, seemed to find themselves more and more desirous of entering into the spirit of the policy which governed the empire on general questions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that the old constitution had rubbed along very well up to now, but Premier Laurier represented no great dominion which had not hesitated to make innovations, and he might very well give the lead in this matter by endeavoring to give the high commissioners, through a resolution of the conference, a definite, distinct and authoritative position to enter into negotiations and discussions, each as an officer of his dominion and responsible to his government.

Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, stated that he also was satisfied with the present arrangements. Premier Asquith stated that he did not wish to press the suggestion unless it met with general approval, although he felt it would satisfy a real want. The conference postponed its decision on the matter.

SIXTY LIVES LOST WHEN TABOGA SANK

National Liner Goes on Rocks off Punaia Mals—Forty of 100 on Board Were Saved

PANAMA, May 28.—The steamship Taboga, of the National Steamship line, struck a rock off the coast of Punaia Mals and sank a short time afterward. Of the 100 passengers on board only forty are known to have been saved. The Taboga had a cargo of cattle and was on her regular coastwise trip. The scene of the accident is about 100 miles from the nearest station, which makes it difficult to obtain details of the wreck. The United States gunboat Yorktown has left here for the scene of the disaster.

Her Majesty's Birthday—A royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the saluting battery at Work Point yesterday in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Mary.

Brings Asia's Crew

The officers and 28 passengers who were aboard the British steamer Asia of the Pacific Mail fleet when she struck a rock in China waters several weeks ago, arrived at San Francisco yesterday on the steamer Mongolia. The officers of the ill-fated Asia, who are returning on the Mongolia, include Capt. Harry Gaultner, Chief Officer John Hill, Chief Engineer Samuel Atken, Purser Charles Hunt, Chief Steward Frank Evans and Dr. Karl Osterhaus.

Delta's Debenture Bylaw—The difficulties in which the municipality of Delta has recently found itself by reason of technical irregularities in the bylaw, have been satisfactorily removed through the good offices of the provincial executive, upon the advice of which body it has been decided by the municipality to amend the bylaw in question with the approval required by statute, of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Reeve Oliver of Delta, who was in the city yesterday in connection with the adjustment of the difficulties presented themselves, explains that the chief and fatal defect in the bylaw arose through the debenture term being made fifty years from the date of the issue of the debentures whereas the maximum period permitted under the Municipal Classes Act for debentures is issued is sixty years from the date of the authorizing bylaw.

WEATHER VAGARIES

Extreme Heat for Season in Several States, While Wyoming Has Snowstorm

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Season's record was broken today, for the first time that extended throughout the middle west, the interior east and the south, while persons at Sheridan, Wyo., shivered in a snowstorm. Through the Mississippi valley, temperatures ran from 90 to a little more than 94 in Chicago. Ninety-six was common in the south. The sweltering situation in the middle west is expected to be upset immediately by showers.

C. N. R. STAFF

MONTREAL, May 28.—The re-organization of the Canadian Northern railway system, involving several promotions in the local staff, has been officially announced. Guy Tombs, formerly general freight agent and passenger agent for the eastern lines, has had his jurisdiction extended over the entire system, while P. A. Shaw, formerly commercial agent of western lines, becomes district agent at Montreal, and Wm. Dixon, formerly soliciting freight agent, becomes city freight agent, with J. J. McKeown and R. W. Johnston associated with him as soliciting agents. While the company has not yet signed its intention of shifting its headquarters to this city, the move which is being made today to its new building at the corner of St. James and Dollar streets is at least a promising sign.

Minister on Tour

OTTAWA, May 28.—Hon. Sydney Fisher left for the Eastern Townships today to conduct a series of meetings on the reciprocity issue. Senator Bailey suggested that Mr. Hastings, in appearing before the finance committee, might be seeking immunity from being called as a witness in case the government should investigate the so-called paper trust. Mr. Bailey said if there was such a trust he wanted to see it prosecuted. Mr. Hastings announced that he would waive any immunity he might secure as a result of his appearance today. Senator Stone is preparing to examine closely John H. Allen and Whidney Graham, of the firm of Allen and Graham, of New York, charged with being employed by the National granite to manufacture sentiment against reciprocity. They were summoned today by the committee to appear before it on Monday to tell of their connection with the propaganda of opposition and today they notified the committee that they would be present. Senator Stone accused the "promoters" of being "promoters," although the committee had been informed that Allen and Graham were acting as attorneys for the National granite.

English Capital IS INVESTED

Locomotive Works at Kingston Sold to Syndicate Composed of Lord Glenconner and Others.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 28.—The Canadian Locomotive Company, Ltd., of Kingston, has sold out to an English syndicate composed of Lord Glenconner, J. Leigh Wood and R. S. Balfour, who recently visited Kingston to inspect the local works. The deal was put through this afternoon at a special meeting of the shareholders, but the full details have not yet been announced. At the present time the capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, but this will be increased fully eight-fold. Hon. William Hart, M.P., president of the present company, has been asked to manage the works.

CHINESE LOANS

Text of Agreement Concluded With Foreign Bankers Is Made Public at Peking.

PEKING, May 28.—Willard D. Straight, representative of the American financial syndicate, which, with the British, French and German bankers, will participate equally in the currency reform and the Hukwang railway loans, one of \$80,000,000 and the other of \$200,000,000 with an arrangement for an additional \$200,000,000 if needed, left the Chinese capital today for New York by way of Siberia. The full text of both agreements, which were published today, contains no evidence of the reported curbs in loans or concessions by the quadruple group of bankers, though its position is pre-emptive. Nevertheless, foreign bankers here think that China probably will conciliate the Russo-Belgian syndicate with the next loan. The government is continuing its determined policy against provincial opposition to the Hukwang loan and the opposition appears to be waning. An imperial edict today announces the provincial railway companies as swindlers and the government promises to repay the forced assessments levied by them.

U. S. Steel Inquiry

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Taft probably will permit the results of the investigation of the steel trust made by the bureau of corporations, to be sent to the house committee now engaged in inquiring into the United States Steel Corporation. Under the law the report of the bureau goes to the president but it was said at the white house tonight that Mr. Taft has no objection to the house committee looking it over.

G. P. R. Man Honored

MONTREAL, May 28.—At the annual convention of the American Association of Railway Claims Agents, which is being held in Montreal, N. Stuart Dunlop, of the Canadian Pacific Railway was unanimously elected president of the organization of the work he had done in organizing the convention. Not only is this the first time that such a convention has ever been held in Canada, but it is also the first time that a Canadian official has been honored with the presidency. Los Angeles was chosen as the next place of meeting. The convention before adjourning passed a resolution in favor of the proposed reciprocity pact.

Trigonometry—Class I, O'Meara, Wolfenden, Hanington, class III, Fox, Holmes, Ryan and Yeo (equal), Stevens (equal), Hinds, Ramsay and Stevens (equal).

European history—Class I, Ryan, Norris, class II, Hanington, Burridge, class III, Svertz and Stevens (equal), Holmes and Yeo (equal), O'Meara, Salmon and Wolfenden (equal), Fox.

French—Class I, O'Meara, Hanington, Burridge, Svertz, class II, Norris, Ryan, Wolfenden, Ramsay, Yeo, class III, Bruskey, Hinds, Holmes, Stevens, Fox.

Geometry—Class I, Hanington, Burridge and O'Meara (equal), Norris, Stevens, Ryan, class II, Yeo, Ramsay, Wolfenden, Fox, class III, Dowler and Svertz (equal), Bruskey and Holmes (equal), Salmon, Hinds, Allen.

Algebra—Class I, O'Meara, class II, Wolfenden, Hanington, class III, Holmes and Norris (equal), Yeo, Ryan, Burridge.

Trigonometry—Class I, O'Meara, Wolfenden, class II, Norris, Holmes, Hanington, Burridge, class III, Fox, Yeo, Hinds, Ramsay, Svertz.

Latin—Class I, O'Meara, Hanington, Burridge, Svertz, class II, Norris, Ryan, Wolfenden, Ramsay, Yeo, class III, Bruskey, Hinds, Holmes, Stevens, Salmon.

Physics—Results not yet received.

Second Year Arts.

English Literature—Class II, Hewlings, Adams, class III, Clay, Caldwell, Moore, Norris, aegrotat, Beattie.

English composition—Class II, Adams, class III, Hewlings, Norris, Clay, Moore, aegrotat, Beattie.

French—Class II, Adams, Caldwell, class III, Hewlings, Clay, Beattie, Drury.

Greek—Class I, Williscroft, class II, Norris.

Geometry—Class I, Moore, Caldwell, class II, Beattie, Drury, Williscroft, class III, Adams, Hewlings.

Algebra—Class II, Caldwell, Beattie and Moore (equal), class III, Adams, Drury, Norris.

German—Class III, Clay.

Latin—Class I, Norris, Hewlings, Caldwell, class II, Adams, Williscroft, Drury, Clay, Beattie, class III, Moore.

LESSEN PRODUCT TO HELP PRICE

President of Paper Makers' Association Admits to Committee that he Gave Advice to Members.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Acknowledgment was made today that the American Paper and Pulp association had advised its members to curtail paper production, and that its purpose was to educate the manufacturers to get all they could for their product. The admission came from Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Paper and Pulp association, who before the senate finance committee, opposed the Canadian reciprocity agreement. He denied, however, that any attempt had been made to fix arbitrarily the price of paper, by gentlemen's agreement or otherwise. Mr. Hastings acknowledged in reply to a question by Senator Stone, that he had sent out letters last July advising members of the association to reduce their product because of over-supply and that at other times he had advised storing part of their product until supply and demand was more nearly equal. He denied that he had suggested the price they should demand or at what price they should sell. Senator Bailey suggested that Mr. Hastings, in appearing before the finance committee, might be seeking immunity from being called as a witness in case the government should investigate the so-called paper trust. Mr. Bailey said if there was such a trust he wanted to see it prosecuted. Mr. Hastings announced that he would waive any immunity he might secure as a result of his appearance today. Senator Stone is preparing to examine closely John H. Allen and Whidney Graham, of the firm of Allen and Graham, of New York, charged with being employed by the National granite to manufacture sentiment against reciprocity. They were summoned today by the committee to appear before it on Monday to tell of their connection with the propaganda of opposition and today they notified the committee that they would be present. Senator Stone accused the "promoters" of being "promoters," although the committee had been informed that Allen and Graham were acting as attorneys for the National granite.

CONEY ISLAND FIRE

NEW YORK, May 27.—Dreamland, one of the show places of Coney Island, was practically wiped out by fire this morning. Adjoining places of lesser note and several stores were also destroyed, but at 3:15 a. m. the firemen believed they would confine the flames to the immediate vicinity of Dreamland. At one time fears were entertained that a conflagration similar to that of a few years ago, which burned over a great portion of the island, was threatened, but a favorable wind which blew in the direction of a long stretch of vacant beach, helped to confine the flames. The loss may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Thousands of persons were still at the island when the fire broke out, but the resorts, all of flimsy structure, were soon emptied. The police at a late hour said they had no reports of casualties and they believed everybody had escaped.

Subdivision of Reserve Acreage

Sale of Reverted Songhees Lands in Reaching Agreement with Railway Companies.

Mr. James Todd, of Montreal, the eminent landscape architect and specialist, who had been brought here by the provincial government to overlook the area of the reverted Songhees reservation and prepare a report, has suggested as to its most effective sub-division, leaves this morning on his return to the Canadian metropolis, taking with him plans, photographs and sketches as notes for use in the preparation of the report referred to. This he has promised Hon. Mr. Ross to transmit at the earliest opportunity, it being his expectation that it will be completed and reach Victoria within three weeks at latest.

LOCAL STUDENTS PASS MCGILL EXAMINATIONS

The results of the McGill seasonal examinations recently taken by students of the local institution, affiliated with McGill University, have just been received. They are as follows: First Year Arts. English—Class I, Burridge, O'Meara, class II, Ryan, Wolfenden, Svertz, Norris, class III, Hanington and Holmes (equal), Yeo, Fox and Salmon (equal), Hinds, Ramsay and Stevens (equal).

English composition—Class I, O'Meara, Burridge and Wolfenden (equal), class II, Svertz, Norris, Fox, Holmes, Ryan and Yeo (equal), Stevens (equal), Hinds, Ramsay and Stevens (equal).

European history—Class I, Ryan, Norris, class II, Hanington, Burridge, class III, Svertz and Stevens (equal), Holmes and Yeo (equal), O'Meara, Salmon and Wolfenden (equal), Fox.

French—Class I, O'Meara, Hanington, Burridge, Svertz, class II, Norris, Ryan, Wolfenden, Ramsay, Yeo, class III, Bruskey, Hinds, Holmes, Stevens, Fox.

Geometry—Class I, Hanington, Burridge and O'Meara (equal), Norris, Stevens, Ryan, class II, Yeo, Ramsay, Wolfenden, Fox, class III, Dowler and Svertz (equal), Bruskey and Holmes (equal), Salmon, Hinds, Allen.

Algebra—Class I, O'Meara, class II, Wolfenden, Hanington, class III, Holmes and Norris (equal), Yeo, Ryan, Burridge.

Trigonometry—Class I, O'Meara, Wolfenden, class II, Norris, Holmes, Hanington, Burridge, class III, Fox, Yeo, Hinds, Ramsay, Svertz.

Latin—Class I, O'Meara, Hanington, Burridge, Svertz, class II, Norris, Ryan, Wolfenden, Ramsay, Yeo, class III, Bruskey, Hinds, Holmes, Stevens, Salmon.

Physics—Results not yet received.

Second Year Arts.

English Literature—Class II, Hewlings, Adams, class III, Clay, Caldwell, Moore, Norris, aegrotat, Beattie.

English composition—Class II, Adams, class III, Hewlings, Norris, Clay, Moore, aegrotat, Beattie.

French—Class II, Adams, Caldwell, class III, Hewlings, Clay, Beattie, Drury.

Greek—Class I, Williscroft, class II, Norris.

Geometry—Class I, Moore, Caldwell, class II, Beattie, Drury, Williscroft, class III, Adams, Hewlings.

Algebra—Class II, Caldwell, Beattie and Moore (equal), class III, Adams, Drury, Norris.

German—Class III, Clay.

Latin—Class I, Norris, Hewlings, Caldwell, class II, Adams, Williscroft, Drury, Clay, Beattie, class III, Moore.

BANK CLEARINGS

TORONTO, May 28.—The bank clearings for the week of May 25, 1911, including five days only, follow:

1911.	1910.	
Montreal	\$37,801,058	\$28,127,120
Toronto	21,948,327	21,355,056
Winnipeg	18,600,802	12,658,150
Vancouver	8,853,152	8,772,581
Ottawa	3,655,558	2,767,458
Calgary	3,261,847	2,589,392
Quebec	1,551,769	1,282,167
Victoria	1,150,150	1,177,710
Hamilton	2,020,260	1,959,261
Halifax	1,301,044	1,139,452
St. John	1,325,491	1,469,018
Edmonton	1,748,494	1,244,553
London	1,967,845	978,332
Regina	1,154,261	1,217,796
Brandon	287,091	350,653

LANE ACT

Victoria Land District, Coast District, Range III.

TAKE NOTICE that Davernport Clayton of Bella Coola, occupation store keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on chains west of B. Brundis's N. W. corner of L128 on the south side of Bella Coola, thence north twenty (20) chains more or less to L3, thence following L3 and L2 to point of commencement, containing 150 acres more or less. DAVENPORT CLAYTON. Dated 1st April, 1911.

STUMP PULLING.

TUBE DUCTEST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 248 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hire. This is the only machine that does not capsize, our machine is a B. C. industry and for B. C. stumps and trees. Our pleasure is to show you our work. We also manufacture all kinds of up-to-date tools for land clearing, logging, etc. Particulars and terms apply to Burrville Road, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—ABOUT SIX ACRES GOOD LAND, SPRING WATER, ALL IN GRASS AND FENCED, CABIN, ETC., NEW, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED NEAR TO B. C. RAILROAD, GOOD FOR COWS AND CATTLE, ETC. Terms, etc. D. Stewart, Concha Station, B. C.

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900"

YOU WORK, MAKE YOUR MONEY WORK TOO. BY DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US YOU GET 4% INTEREST WHICH WE CREDIT MONTHLY. AND MONEY IS RETURNABLE ON DEMAND AS QUICKLY AS THE MILLS CAN GRIND IT. PEOPLE JUST AS CAREFUL AND CAUTIOUS AS YOU CAN BE, ARE WELL PLEASED AND THOROUGHLY SATISFIED. WITH THE WAY IN WHICH OUR BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED A BUSINESS MANAGED BY PEOPLE OF MATURED EXPERIENCE & HIGHEST INTEGRITY. A POSTAL GIVING YOUR NAME & ADDRESS WILL PROMPTLY BRING YOU FULL INFORMATION. WRITE TO-DAY. SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY FINANCIAL BUSINESS IN VANCOUVER—VIGILANT RENTS TO COLLECT, AGREEMENTS FOR SALE, MORTGAGES TO LOOK AFTER AND COLLECT, FIRE INSURANCE TO PLACE, LET US ATTEND TO IT. WE ARE PLEASED OTHERS WILL BE SURE TO PLEASE YOU.

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PRESIDENT DIAZ LEAVES OFFICE

Letter Conveying his Resignation is Read in Mexican Chamber of Deputies—Accepted Almost Unanimously.

MEXICO CITY, May 25.—President Diaz in a letter read by the president of the chamber of deputies this afternoon, resigned the presidency of the Republic of Mexico, and at 4.54 p.m. the acceptance of the resignation by the deputies was announced.

In the streets however back with people every road leading to the hall being blocked, news that Diaz was at least no more the president, was the signal for wild shouting and manifestations.

In similar fashion the resignation of Vice-President Corral, now in France, was unanimously accepted, and similarly Francisco Leon De La Barra, late ambassador to Washington, was chosen provisional president.

Of scarcely less interest in the popular mind was the practical assumption of military control of the federal district by Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Madero's personal representative.

Personally, Dominguez commands only a small body of local rebels, but the federal garrison is under orders to make no move whatsoever without securing his approval.

He stated that they will remain at their present stations unless they should be needed in this city to control the situation.

The one dramatic speech of the day was made by Deputy Jose Aspe. In introducing the president's letter of resignation, Deputy Aspe delivered one of the most brilliant oratorical efforts with which the chamber has ever rung.

The speaker admitted that General Diaz had been called to account for his errors by a people who had progressed faster than the author of their progress had realized, but he declared the good that General Diaz had done would live forever in history and outweigh his mistakes.

Madero's Comment. JUAREZ, Mex., May 25.—"I am very glad that President Diaz has resigned," said Francisco I. Madero, Jr., tonight as he was told of the abdication of Mexico's chief executive.

On the strength of the despatches announcing President Diaz's resignation, Gen. Navarro and the federal officers taken prisoners at the battle of Juarez were given their liberty.

INDIANS ON WARPATH. Shoshone Bucks Arm to Avenge Members of Tribe Who Were Killed Some Time Ago.

RENO, Nev., May 25.—Eighteen Shoshone bucks, the eldest, 28 years of age, from Duck Valley reservation, are in Little High Rock canyon, northern Washoe county, to avenge the killing of the Indian band that murdered four Washoe county stockmen last February.

Deputy Constable Scott Butler of Gerlach, advised all prospectors today to keep away from the canyon unless prepared to fight.

The Indians are well armed, have extra horses, and no squaws or baggage. They are subsisting on beef and sheep pilaged from the stockmen.

Four bucks, two squaws and two papooses, led by Indian Mike were killed at Kelly's creek, February 25, while resisting arrest by the state police for the killing of four stockmen.

Killed by Train. PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 25.—Mary Luoki, a nine-year-old girl, was killed in the Canadian Northern Railway yards today while trying to gather wheat from the empty grain cars. She fell under a moving train.

May Mean State War. MONTREAL, May 25.—G. M. Bosworth vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, in charge of the ocean shipping, leaves tomorrow to attend the North Atlantic Shipping conference. The invasion of the St. Lawrence route by the White Star and Cunard companies may bring on a rate war.

PORT WAYNE, Ind., May 25.—Johnny Coulon of Chicago, champion bantamweight, and Johnny Daley of New York fought ten fast rounds to a draw here tonight. Daley was on the defensive at the start, but later pressed Coulon and landed hard blows to the face.

FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Resolution Passed by Board of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—Vote This Evening.

VANCOUVER, May 25.—The Trades and Labor Council, at a special meeting Friday night will discuss and in all probability adopt a resolution passed at a joint board meeting tonight, recommending a general cessation of work beginning June 5th on the part of all workmen belonging to its 25 affiliated unions.

It will depend on the attitude of the meeting tomorrow night as to whether a strike will be called. It was stated that the action is the result of unmistakable evidence that the concerted attack of the organized employees upon organized labor had reached Vancouver.

"It is no longer a question of certain hours or certain wages," said the business agent, "but a question of existence itself."

"The organized employers are not only fighting the unions, but they are taking means to cut off supplies and stamps every way they can employ who sign the union agreement and run the closed shop."

Lake Mohonk Conference.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 25.—Plans for celebrating the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent were made public at the session of the conference on International Arbitration today. Tonight the conference considered the relation of the churches to the peace movement. A letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons regarding his inability to attend.

Forty-Six Cars in Race

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Barring accidents all of the forty-six entries in the 500 mile \$40,000 automobile race to be held here next Tuesday, will qualify for that event tomorrow. It is possible that there will be 47 starters in the Memorial Day race. Final arrangements were made today for the world's record trials by "Bob" Burman who will go after the records on Monday morning.

Heat and Cold.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—With snow falling in Montana and freezing temperatures in Nevada and Oregon, a hot wave is now centred over the middle west and the south. It is expected to be at its height by Saturday. Louisville, Omaha, Evansville, Keokuk, Iowa and Concordia, Kansas, jointly held first honors in the day's heat record with 99 degrees official, while at Reno, Nevada, a record of 89 degrees marked the coldest place in the United States.

JUSTICE HARLAN WRITES OPINION

Combats Decision of Supreme Court in Standard Oil Case—Holds that Word "Unreasonable" Cannot be Read in.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Still as opposed to the majority opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Standard Oil case as he was on the day that opinion was announced, Associate Justice Harlan today filed in court his formal dissenting opinion in that suit.

His oral attack on the court for holding that only unreasonable or undue restraints of interstate commerce are violations of the law, furnished the outline for today's broadside against the opinion.

On the strength of the despatches announcing President Diaz's resignation, Gen. Navarro and the federal officers taken prisoners at the battle of Juarez were given their liberty.

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MADERO DEFIED BY LEGISLATURE

Provisional Governor, Chosen for State of Coahuila is Rejected—Members and Others are Named.

JUAREZ, Mex., May 25.—The weak spot in the peace agreement between the revolutionists and the federal government—the fact that the legislatures of Mexico cannot constitutionally be coerced to name as governor anyone but their own choice—loomed large today when it was reported that the legislature of the state of Coahuila had refused to install Senor Venustiano Carranza, Madero's choice for provisional governor.

What happened in Coahuila, it is pointed out, may happen elsewhere, and though Senor Madero, in explaining the situation tonight, indicated that the federal government, headed by Senor De La Barra, would cooperate with him in influencing the legislatures for the chosen Maderists, resistance was not altogether impossible.

In the action of the legislature of Coahuila in rejecting Senor Carranza and suggesting two other names, Senor Madero sees nothing but an attempt to install a friend in the governorship.

"The members of the legislature," he declared, "though they should be elected by the people really never have been, and they have constituted heretofore merely a machinery by which General Diaz has put his governors in charge."

We will change all this in time, but for the present we must place in power the provisional governors of our party. Senor Carranza is the popular choice of the people. Two years ago he was candidate for the governorship, and had he had free elections, he surely would have been elected.

I have ordered our troops in the vicinity of Saltillo, the capital of the state of Coahuila to march on the city if necessary, but I am sure the federal government will retreat and the people will elect the Senators respond to the will of the people."

Senor Madero announced that his brother, Major Raoul Madero, and General Viljoen, the veteran of the Boer War, would lead an expedition to Lower California next week to silence the Socialists there. About 700 men and artillery will be taken.

Should the Coahuila legislature continue to resist the demands of Madero, the procedure will be the entry of the federal army, perhaps with the permission of the federalists, and the arrest of the members of the legislature, Senor Carranza being declared provisional governor.

San Francisco Chief Suspended. SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Pending trial on charges of unofficer-like conduct, Chief of Police Seymour was suspended from duty late today by the board of police commissioners.

Inspector Fitzgerald's Diary. OTTAWA, May 25.—"I consider Inspector Fitzgerald's diary too sacred a thing to have it placed on exhibition in such a way. These were the words of Colonel White, comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, spoken to press representatives today, in response to the demand of some Ottawa merchants to be allowed to display in their windows all or parts of the diary of the late inspector, who perished from war and exhaustion in Northern Canada, together with three companions.

"That diary will go to Fitzgerald's mother in Halifax," said Colonel White, holding up the book, with its simple unemotional tale of the tragedy through losing a trail.

HARBOR WORKS AT ST. JOHN, N.B. Contract to be Let Shortly for Construction of Drydock, Dredging and Other Parts of Improvement Plan.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Plans and specifications are about completed by the public works department for the national harbor works at St. John, N. B., and tenders will be called within a week or so. The improvements will be carried on as one general scheme. The tenders asked will be for the dredging of Courtney bay, the construction of a drydock and ship repairing plant, and the erection of berths for three ocean steamers to be operated in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Several companies, mostly British, have indicated their readiness to bid for the whole job, including the drydock, which will be subsidized under an act of last session. Tenders will also be asked for the extension of a wharf at Champlain market, Quebec, in connection with the Transcontinental terminals.

MR. BLETHEN RETALIATES

Sees Post-Intelligencer for \$100,000 Damages—Criminal Libel Proceedings.

SEATTLE, May 25.—Col. Alden J. Blethen, editor and proprietor of the Seattle Times, indicted last Tuesday by a special grand jury on three charges, growing out of the so-called anti-vice crusade that has kept Seattle more or less agitated since last October, today gave bail to answer the indictments, sued the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in a civil court for damages for libel, and caused the arrest of the editor, chief owner and manager of the Post-Intelligencer for criminal libel.

Col. Blethen filed a civil suit against the Post-Intelligencer for \$100,000 damages on account of an editorial in the Post-Intelligencer, in which Blethen was exonerated. On account of this same editorial, Clarence B. Blethen made complaint to Prosecuting Attorney John F. Murphy, charging former U. S. Senator John L. Wilson, president of the Post-Intelligencer company, William W. Chapin, general manager, and Erastus Brainerd, editor of the paper, with criminal libel.

Mr. Murphy issued informations against the newspapermen, and they were arrested by Sheriff Robert Hodge, who released them on their own recognizance, notifying them that their bail bonds would be \$5,000 each.

DYNAMITE PLOT. Large Quantity of Explosive Found Buried Under Cables of Hydro-Electric System in Toronto.

TORONTO, May 25.—Enough dynamite to blow up the entire neighborhood was found by the police today, buried under the cables of the Hydro-Electric system, on Front street. Whether an attempt was to be made to put the system out of business is not known.

Mexicans Killed in Riot. ZACATECAS, Mex., May 25.—Four persons were killed and a large number were wounded yesterday by soldiers in a riot which developed when the citizens of Zacatecas gathered to celebrate the signing of the peace agreement. After terrorizing the town the rioters attacked the arsenal. The soldiers fired into the mob. Jose Ferras Castro, known as the "silk stocking rebel chief" of Mexico City, entered Zacatecas, today with part of his band of 200 men.

JOURNEY IN AIR IS DIFFICULT. Birdmen Encounter Severe Hardships in Paris to Madrid Race—One Fights With an Eagle.

MADRID, May 25.—With the exception of the crossing of the Alps by George Chavez on September 23, 1910, the third stage of the aviation race from Paris to Madrid for the "Petit Parisien" prize of \$20,000 and \$10,000 additional offered by Spanish aero clubs, proved to be the most severe test to which the aeroplanes have yet been subjected, and two of three contestants, it now appears, have been compelled to abandon the flight.

Gibert, Garros and Vedrine began the third stage from San Sebastian early this morning. The 266 miles of the route is almost entirely over desolate ranges, varying from 1,000 to 5,000 feet in height, where a fall meant death, and to make a fresh start would be impossible.

Gibert fought the first recorded sky battle in the ascent. A large and fierce eagle swooped down to give battle to the new rival, the manman, manipulating the levers as best he could. Gibert, with his left hand gripped in his pocket for a revolver. He fired two shots at the eagle which dropped behind. Speaking of his fight with the eagle, Gibert said: "I was one of the most exciting incidents of my life. The bird swooped down upon him viciously and struck at him with its powerful beak. It succeeded only in carrying off his cap. He then fired at it, and he believes that one of the shots wounded the bird."

Vedrine passed over Quintanapalla and crossed the city of Burgos at a great height, but later was forced to descend. He telegraphed, saying he could not proceed for some hours, and the club authorized an extension of the time for the completion of the race.

Gibert landed at Olazaguita, about forty miles from San Sebastian, but when he attempted to make a fresh start his machine was capsized and partly wrecked, although the aviator was not hurt.

Garros is stalled in a mountainous spot near Andosin, six miles from San Sebastian. The nature of the ground makes a re-start practically impossible and it is understood he has abandoned the contest.

Aeroplane Flight with Passenger. POTTERS, France, May 25.—Lieutenant Menard, who is making a tour of France in a new army aeroplane, with a passenger arrived here this afternoon from Mourmelon. The distance is 600 kilometers (370 miles), and the flight occupied nine hours and fifty minutes. This beats all records with passengers for distance and duration.

FURTHER TALK OF AN ELECTION

Ottawa Evening Journal Predicts that General Contest in Dominion Will Take Place in August or September.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The Evening Journal says: "The leaders of the Conservative party have received the most positive assurance that there will be a general parliamentary election in August or September. This was the statement conveyed to the Journal this morning at the headquarters of the party. The opinion was vouchsafed that parliament will not meet on July 18, as arranged, but that Earl Grey will announce the prorogation of the house shortly after Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return to Canada next England early in July. It was stated that the Conservatives have expected this for some time, and have been making their plans accordingly, with the result that they are well organized to face the issue whenever final announcement is made. The Journal was informed that Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, would probably curtail his three weeks' tour of the West to meet the exigencies of a pre-election campaign. He will visit every province of the Dominion except British Columbia, said one of his chief lieutenants, and will spend a week, probably, in his own constituency of Halifax."

The foregoing announcement by the Journal is not generally accepted in political circles, the majority of those conversant with the situation being strongly of the opinion that the house will meet in July, as arranged when Sir Wilfrid left for London. Future events will depend to a great degree on what happens when the house meets. If the reciprocity agreement has passed at Washington and the Opposition decline to let it pass here, a general election will no doubt be hastened, but it is extremely doubtful if voting will take place before the redistribution bill giving Western Canada the additional representation to which it is entitled has been put through. Many believe that once the population of Canada is known and the Western people are aware of the exact number of additional members to which they are entitled, the demand for redistribution before an election will be so strong as to be irresistible.

WAPPENSTEIN CASE. Work of Selecting Jury to Try Charges Against Former Chief to Begin This Morning.

SEATTLE, May 25.—The work of selecting a jury to try former chief of police Charles W. Wappenstein, accused of accepting bribes of \$1,000 from the keeper of a disorderly house, will begin tomorrow morning, Judge John F. Main, of the criminal division of the superior court, having overruled today three motions made by the defence for delay.

After Judge Main had denied applications for change of venue to another county and for a continuance, the defence made an effort to show that the case should be transferred from Judge Main's division to another department of the King county court. In support of this motion it was asserted that Judge Main's affiliation with the First Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Mark A. Matthews is pastor, would cause him to be prejudiced against Wappenstein. The defence argued that such bias would naturally arise from the fact that Detective J. Burns, who worked up the case against Wappenstein, was employed by Dr. Matthews.

In overruling the motion Judge Main asserted that he was conscious of no bias; that he never permitted his religious affiliations to affect his action on the bench and that Dr. Matthews exercised no influence over him whatever.

Killed by Derrick. QUAPPELLE, Sask., May 25.—Caught by a falling derrick and almost cut in two was a young man, Martin Andreas, a young man employed in well digging on a farm near Vibank. Another employee miraculously escaped death. The man was working at a depth of 90 feet when a large stone was found at the bottom. One man lowered into the well fastened a rope around the stone and the engine started. The heavy strain caused something to part.

Lumbermen in Council. CHICAGO, May 25.—Resolutions protesting against any reductions in the lumber tariff, against the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada, and favoring a ship subsidy, were adopted by the National Lumber Manufacturers' association today. The following officers were elected: President, Everett C. Briggs, Tacoma, Wash.; Secretary, George K. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Former President Edward Hines was made a member of the board of governors.

Washington Gunman Wins. SEATTLE, May 25.—The University of Washington varsity and freshmen eight oar crews defeated the University of California crews over the three mile course of Lake Washington today. The varsity race, the big event of the day, was won by Washington by seven lengths, the time being 15:22. California crossed the line 22 seconds later. Washington's time is a record for the Lake Washington course. The freshmen race was marred by an accident to the California shell and the Washington crew finished the course alone, their time being 14:12.

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HARICOTS FLAGEOLETS, per bottle 75c
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ALL THE

What a buck he gave And how did he go What a hold he took When I shook him

At the starting post I never saw one When the flag went clear, And I knew they

Those two short legs four Where the first few He topped the twigs With the ease of

Down in the dip he You could neither The hoofs of the rest When the next few

My tired arms ached In his slashing stride The field strung out And the pace was

Faster and faster still When I felt his stride For the fence ahead And he knew that

O, there's nothing more When it comes to We had twelve good course, So well had we made

The faintest check in One heave of his power A landing light as the And behind us glit

A roar from the crowd And a d—d cold Then I knew my chance On this runaway race

We charged at the wall He's a horse in a hurry We shook one stone for And he shook his

A mile to go; he was And at each new fence But he slowed a bit and I glanced across

There was only one of A man on a chestnut Then Firelight took me And I went with

At the final fence she With the last game But he drew away as And he landed an

Though it's always good And to win it is a It's a prouder thing when And make the whole

CHEETAH-HUN Ah! "Alri" And with a and was asleep again, himself a bit of a sport these things. Slowly brought me back to fact that for some reason called at 4 a. m.

It is to the former of that we were indebted. The cheetah is a very as he has all the cotta the greyhound or the built on much the same sacrificed to speed. I captivity, he becomes cases, and especially does not compare favour in personal appearance bright and the black effective as the larger his cousin.

It was a dour mo rellver. The prospect old, and raw—a good into the country, and coming made any arrange then to my rescue can achronisms—a motor—to hunt the wily buck in a motor-car! True miles had to be accor even the directors of would have felt bound

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

ALL THE RUNNING

What a buck he gave at the paddock gate!
And how did the gay crowd banter
What a hold he took all down the straight,
When I shook him up for a canter.

At the starting post he was quick as a deer;
I never saw one that could match him;
When the flag went down he was two lengths
clear,
And I knew they would never catch him.

Those two short lengths he had changed to
four
Where the first fence crossed the hollow;
He topped the twigs by a foot or more
With the ease of a flying swallow.

Down in the dip he was eight lengths clear,
You could neither hold nor bind him;
The hoofs of the rest I could hardly hear
When the next fence flashed behind him.

My tired arms ached as he tugged the rein
In his slashing stride extended;
The field strung out in an endless chain,
And the pace was hot and splendid.

Faster and faster still he flew,
When I felt his stride grow shorter,
For the fence ahead was a fence he knew,
And he knew that gleam meant water.

O, there's nothing matches an old hunt horse
When it comes to a point of cunning;
We had twelve good lengths to spare, of
course,
So well had we made the running!

The faintest check in his pace, that's all;
One heave of his powerful quarter;
A landing light as the snowflake's fall,
And behind us glittered the water

A roar from the crowd; 'twas the fav'rite in,
And a d—d cold dip for his rider!
Then I knew my chance was good to win
On this runaway rank outsider!

We charged at the wall full steam ahead;
He's a horse in a hundred surely!
We shook one stone from its mortar bed,
And he shook his head demurely.

A mile to go; he was tireless still,
And at each new fence grew bolder;
But he slowed a bit as we rode the hill
And I glanced across my shoulder.

There was only one of them I could see,
A man on a chestnut filly;
Then firelight took fresh charge of me,
And I went with him willy-nilly,

At the final fence she came to his girth
With the last game effort in her,
But he drew away as his toes touched earth,
And he landed an easy winner.

Though it's always good to ride in a race
And to win it is always stunning,
It's a prouder thing when you set the pace
And make the whole of the running!

—Will H. Ogilvie.

CHEETAH-HUNTING IN INDIA

"Alri!" And with a grunt I had turned over
and was asleep again. But the faithful Yallo,
himself a bit of a sportsman, cared for none of
these things. Slowly and methodically he
brought me back to consciousness and to the
fact that for some reason or other I was to be
called at 4 a. m.

Ah! the cheetah-hunt. To the uninitiated
this suggests a jungle beat, with a fantasia of
of sackbut, psaltery, etc., at one end, and three
or four 500 express rifles at the other. In
reality, it is a very different thing. The ob-
ject is black-buck, and the cheetah plays the
part of pursuer. At one time every Indian
Rajah, with or without a penny to his name,
kept a "kennel" of cheetahs for sporting pur-
poses, but now owing one cause or another,
only two establishments are kept up to the
best of my knowledge—those of the Gaekwar
of Baroda and the Nizam of Hyderabad; and
it is to the former of these two native chiefs
that we were indebted for our morning's sport.
The cheetah is a very difficult animal to rear,
as he has all the cotton-wool propensities of
the greyhound or the racehorse. In fact, he is
built on much the same lines, endurance being
sacrificed to speed. Like all wild animals in
captivity, he becomes more susceptible to dis-
eases, and especially chest complaints. He
does not compare favourably with the panther
in personal appearance, for his skin is not so
light and the black spots are not nearly so
effective as the larger black rings affected by
his cousin.

It was a dour morning for last night's
reveler. The prospect was uninviting—dark,
cold, and raw—a good eight or ten miles out
into the country, and complete oblivion of hav-
ing made any arrangements overnight. And
then to my rescue came that sweetest of an-
achronisms—a motor-car. Fancy going forth
to hunt the wily buck through Indian jungle
in a motor-car! True, the last two or three
miles had to be accomplished on ponies, as
even the directors of the Dunlop Company
would have felt bound to burn their tyres,

more in sorrow than in anger, had they at-
tempted the last piece of the road. We arriv-
ed, to find an interested crowd surrounding a
bullock cart, on which sat, sublimely indiffer-
ent, His Highness the cheetah. Little cared
he for the polite attentions of the ladies or for
the somewhat personal remarks of the men on
his emaciated appearance.

Except for the hood over his eyes, he look-
ed like an abnormal specimen of the domestic
cat; every moment one expected to hear a
gentle purr. And yet there are times when no
one, except his stable companion a small boy
some 10 or 12 years old, will undertake to
manage him. Eventually, some twenty or
thirty enthusiasts had assembled, and among
them some ladies, whose sporting instincts had
been weighed in the balance and found want-
ing. Have you ever seen a lady come out in
a long skirt to walk up partridges after lunch?
It is a piteous spectacle. One can picture so
well the struggle that has taken place in Eve's
mind, and how eventually fig-leaf vanity won
the day. Today the primal curse has taken
the shape of a number of white dresses, which
must be visible to the most confiding of bucks
at the distance of half a mile. However, after
a severe reprimand from the M. C. (master of
ceremonies, of cheetah hunt), they are per-
mitted to follow in bullock carts at a respect-
ful distance.

Gradually we emerge on to a good level
plain of jungle, well covered with babul, a
bush much resembling our blackthorn in gen-
eral appearance, but, if anything, even more
tenacious. And here let me add, for the bene-
fit of the uninitiated, that "jungle" does not
mean vast impenetrable forest, with monkeys
and parrots chattering overhead, and rank
undergrowth, 8 feet to 10 feet high, beneath,
with snakes working themselves into coils on
the right, and panthers screaming for our
blood on the left. It is a purely negative term;
any uncultivated plot of ground, in fact, may
be dignified by the name of jungle.

In this special preserve of the Gaekwar
there was not a blade of grass to be seen; it
had all been burnt, according to the erroneous
and strictly uneconomical native fashion, and
yet large herds of these solely gaminivorous
animals could be fairly described in the distance.
The black skin of the buck could just be dis-
tinguished from the fawn-coloured doe, but as
yet no horns were visible to the naked eye.
And now a plan of campaign must be ar-
ranged.

Sun, wind, and cover must all be taken into
consideration before the bullock cart can begin
its slow perambulation. Smaller and smaller
grow the circles, the buck still regarding the
bullockcart with stolid indifference. Our
friend the cheetah, still closely hooded, grows
restless, and begins to sniff the air, but the mo-
ment has not yet come. The buck must be
looking the other way, or unsuspectingly graz-
ing imaginary grass. Now! "Spots" is un-
hooded, and after one look round, leaps quietly
to the ground.

Who is there who has not spent a lazy hour
watching a cat stalking some innocent wagtail
disporting itself on the lawn; how well she
avails herself of each vantage of cover, how
flat and motionless she lies, when she sees her
victim ill at ease? All this we now see on a
grand scale. But the cheetah shows more
impetuosity; maybe the pangs of hunger are
to blame. Three springs and he is in the
midst of the herd. North, south, east and
west they scatter, and for one fatal moment our
friend pauses in the midst of this embarrass de
richesses.

A nice three-year old takes his fancy, and
off he dashes in pursuit: a beautiful, smooth,
easy action, not unlike that of a greyhound.
The buck with his long, thin legs covers the
ground at immense speed, and quickly disap-
pears behind a thick clump of bushes. The
cheetah is fast closing with him. Poor buck!
no more will he go a-searching for the newest
and daintiest blades of grass, no more indulge
in fierce contest with a rival to the claims for
fair Amaryllis—standing apart there in the
shade. His hour is come—when suddenly the
cheetah stops dead. What is it? There he was
gaining a foot in every yard, and apparently
as keen as ever hunter was.

Put a horse trained to 5 furlongs into a mile
race, and where will he be? So with the
cheetah, his powers of endurance are very
limited, and he is of rather a sulky tempera-
ment withal. Without difficulty he is recapt-
ured by his diminutive keeper, and brought
back in disgrace, with the expression, "I shan't
play," plainly written on his face. And now,
poor fellow, he is the object of much anathe-
matizing: "Did I get out of bed at four o'clock
to see this rotten show?" "The sulkiest brute
I ever saw," and so on. However, the morn is
young; the dew still glistens; the whole
charm of sport lies in the uncertainty thereof.

Another herd is soon sighted, and the same
careful process of stalking carried out. But
this time the cheetah makes no mistake. From
the moment his hood is lifted, he has set his
heart on one particular buck. This time, as
good luck will have it, the chase is in the open.
He gains in every stride—now he is running
level, and now he has made a spring at his vic-
tim's throat. Over goes the buck like a nin-
pin, but unlike that innocent toy of one's child-
hood, up he gets again, and makes a last dash
for liberty. But "Spots" is relentless; he has
never really loosened his hold, and in another
25 yards he has dragged down his quarry, and

by the time we arrive he is already engaged in
sucking the life-blood from the victim's throat.
And now a difficulty arises, for it is as much as
a man's life is worth to try and take the buck
from him now; he must be left in undisturbed
possession for at least five minutes. Then one
of two courses may be adopted. Either a long
spoon is filled with blood, and is used as a lure,
or else his attention is diverted to one of the
hindquarters, which is quietly cut away from
the rest, and he suffers himself to be led back
again to the cart without casting a thought on
the main body he is leaving. And so the sport
ends. By this time the sun is high in the
heavens and blazing fiercely, and during our
return journey we are only buoyed up by the
picture of a long glass, a long chair, and a long
snooze.

The question which must inevitably crop
up over the after-dinner cheeroot is, "Is it really
sport?" To which I reply, that if coursing is
sport, then so is cheetah-hunting. In this case
the buck has more chance than the hare, for
he has only one pursuer: also, if he can man-
age to keep up a hot pace for some distance,
the cheetah will tire and give up the chase, for
he is not a stout-hearted animal. To Indian
sportsmen there is a certain novelty in taking
sides with an animal which one is accustomed
to regard as an enemy. But the real charm,
which must be seen to be appreciated, lies in
watching the subtle movements of the cheetah.
First the crouching walk, then the silent trot,
finally the break into a magnificent series of
bounds which show off the long lithe body to
perfection. There is a grim silence about his
movements. Like the ideal good little boy, he
is to be seen and not heard, not even in the
moment of triumph when he makes his final
spring. The chase finished, the fun begins for
the cheetah, but ends for the spectator. Only
such people as will always go a mile to see a
man who has been run over, or a case of sui-
cide, would care to linger over the final scene.
Like his first cousin the panther, he first drinks
the blood from the neck, and then sets to work
with less refinement on the rest of the body.
There let us leave him. May he live long, and
pull down many another buck before he him-
self be cut off by the relentless Fate.—F. H. D.
JOY, in Baily's.

A DRY-FLY PROGRAMME

The trouts which I shall catch this summer
are all great fair fishes. They shall number a
hundred and one and they shall weigh 250lb.
My average shall thus be, not 2½lb., because
nobody credits these round figures, but two
pounds and forty-eight one-hundred-and-
oneths, a figure which bears on its face the
stamp of very truth. I shall eat of these fishes
thirty-four, my wife another thirty-four, and
of the remainder I shall send two-thirds to
people that we love. The third shall be placed
with discretion where they may best further
my professional ambitions.

The greatest of my trouts shall weigh 4lb.,
for I would propose to Fortune nothing that is
unimaginable, nor do I wish to overshoot my
present furthest mark by any astonishing
measure. I am still a comparatively young
man, and the claims of coming years are not to
be neglected. I profoundly pity that little boy,
of whom one is always hearing, who takes a
14lb. trout while fishing for eels. He is by no
means to be congratulated, for he has practi-
cally nothing to live for. He has caught his
biggest trout. He had better take to golf at
once. No, this summer I propose to do nothing
which shall compromise my future. I will
advance by no more than nine ounces.

I shall take this fine fish under the follow-
ing conditions: I shall find him on a morning
in early May. He shall lie on the glide below
Crab Hatch, and at first I shall take him for a
small bed of weed. But as I look about for
other fishes there shall come a little ring in
the water and I shall catch the gleam of a great
yellow side that turns in the sunlight, and I
shall crouch, with my heart leaping against my
ribs. Then shall I deliver a very perfect cast
and he shall come up, and I shall miss him and
he shall flee into the depths of the pool, and
by and by I shall go on. Early May is the
wrong time for the taking of great trouts—
this is what I shall tell myself. "Not until
June," I shall say, "not until June will I snare
this fish." And on the morrow I shall be ang-
ling for him, but I shall not take him. And on
the morrow. And on the morrow.

In July I shall slay him on a warm, moist
afternoon following a week of great failure.
For a week shall the smitten valley have swum
in twinkling haze, for a week shall the wise cat-
tle have dwelt all day beneath their elms, for a
week shall the fool angler have crawled fainting
beside a stream devoid of fishes. And lo,
towards noon of the eighth day a change shall
come, a greyness, a mitigation of the intoler-
able glare. High overhead the blue shall grow
all laced with filmy white. The downs shall
recede, the birds begin to call. Hope shall
whisper, "There is a sound of abundance of
rain." And near two o'clock it shall come,
softly, nor shall there be any thunder. And
when I shall stand beside Crab Hatch the
great one will be feeding and I shall take him
at the first cast, and my soul shall sing while
we battle in the heavy water of the pool.

I propose to take my second largest fish
about ten o'clock on May 1 at the very bot-
tom of the water and at my first cast. He is
to weigh 3lb. 10z. Thus he will not be bigger
than my now biggest, which would make a
very inauspicious opening, but sufficiently

enormous to place me for my first day of
fishing quite beyond the power of discontent.
And I think that I will have a gallery; not a
keeper, but a brother angler, some good fel-
low who shall unobtrusively rejoice with me
while we go in search of his own first trout.
I would nearly always be alone when I grass
a fine fish, but most especially whenever I
top my weight; for the triumph on these lat-
ter occasions should be altogether over one-
self. It should be a pure and noble triumph,
not to be muddled by that base joy which is
inseparable from the act of landing a good
fish before the eyes of another fisherman. But
on May 1 I will have an angler beside me at
the lower end. I would have that moment
stuffed with every kind of pleasure, for last
year I did not fish at all, and my appetite by
May will be hard to glut.

This season I shall find that I have learn-
ed to distinguish between the rises of little
graylings and those of personable trouts. The
sardonic dabchick shall dive in vain as I round
the corners of my stream; the plausible vole
no longer shall deceive my ear. And far up
the stream I shall mark a break in the surface,
and I shall only smile at the antics of a swift.
And under the bank frogs shall burst with
spite as I go unheeding on.

Touching the graylings which I propose to
kill, I am not very particular as to their num-
ber so long as it be above seventy, or their ag-
gregate weight so long as it be generous. I
put it roughly at 200lb., but I shall not com-
plain if it be a little less. Nor do I insist on
any single fish of any stupendous size. A 5-
pounder will amply content me. The element
of uncertainty (as it is called) is that which
chiefly causes fishing to fascinate, and I were
mad did I lay up a dull summer for myself by
wholly rejecting this important feature of the
sport. Thus on no day after June shall I go
forth without owning the possibility of some
great and unexpected triumph. I say after
June, for I am quite determined that no gray-
lings shall annoy me until they are takeable.
There shall be no maddening five minutes'
nursing back to life some fat, undesired, purple
slug of a fish that has interfered between my-
self and my legitimate prey; no anguished
speculation as to how much longer the big
trouts can go on rising. Nor shall I sweat
blood while I fight the temptation to knock the
brute on the head and be done with it. There
shall be none of that. On July 1 the graylings
shall begin to rise. Till then let them chew
duckweed and keep in their place. During
August I will hold carnival among them.
September shall find them still greedy. Af-
ter that they may do as they please, for I shall
be gone.

My best day shall happen in the end of
June. Three brace before lunch, one brace
dapping in the Still Backwater before tea, one
brace in the three Meadows just before sunset,
and one brace fishing the mill pool while the
sedges sail black out of the afterglow. My
creel shall not contain the fishes which I shall
catch that day. As I walk home there will be
a 3-pounder in each wader. And I shall have
returned trouts that other men would stuff.
The mention of my waders reminds me
that on no occasion during the forthcoming
season am I to step too deeply in the water.
My waders shall not leak at any time, and my
brogues shall not come apart. All my tackle
shall stand by me valiantly. All willow tips
shall come readily away. My scissors shall
never forget to come fishing. There shall al-
ways be a red quill in my hand when I want
one. The wind shall never disturb my flies
over the surrounding meadow. My line shall
never twist itself round the rod between the
second and third rings, a feat which is so
clearly impossible that I can never believe
my eyes when it has been performed.

For the weather forecast, we are to have
soft airs nearly all summer from the south
and west, high fresh weather. The big clouds
shall troop slowly across the sky all morning,
and then come to rest aloft to brood benevo-
lently upon the valley. Such weather uplifts
the soul, and my soul is by all means to be up-
lifted this season. In the evenings we shall
have fine displays in the west, and I have ar-
ranged for a full moon every night. It is to be
a great year for roses. The thyme on the
downs shall blossom as never before. And
some contrivance must be found for sending
all the motor-cars by another road.

Rain shall fall mostly by night, and the
lawn shall always be our dining-room. Tea
shall always be ready when I come in for it.
Always I shall find my waders turned of a
morning. Such men as come to angle shall do
prodigiously. No neighbour shall call upon us.
The newspaper shall never fail, nor the carrier,
nor the water supply. The fowls, too, shall
lay for their lives, and oh, the succulence that
must distinguish the strawberries.—W. Quil-
liam, in the Field.

THE KING OF THE WEIR POOL

My first sight of him was on Whit Sun-
day, when I was lazing in a Canadian canoe
in the weir pool with Jackson. We both saw
him come out, a perfect leviathan of a trout.
"He is fourteen pounds if an ounce!" said
Jackson in an awestruck whisper; "we ought
to have a go at him tomorrow." With con-
fidence I answered: "We'll have him all right
That fish is ours. When we are old men
our grandchildren will talk of the monster
trout that you and I caught in Burley Weir



Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.

Steelheads still running in certain rivers. A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.

Geese and Brant may still be shot.

N.B.—At the request of the Game Warden, we remind readers that dogs running loose at this season do an immense amount of damage to nesting game birds.

Pool." "Have you ever caught a Thames trout?" broke in Jackson brutally.

As a matter of fact, I never had. And in the innocence of my heart I imagined that you fished for them as for their relations of Dart or Tavy, while Jackson, base deceiver that he was, thought the same. So we spent nearly the whole of Whit Monday flogging the weir pool with every pattern of salmon fly we possessed, with big chub flies, with lures beloved of salmon trout. The result of our labors gave us three fair-sized chub, which, of course, we had to return; but of trout we saw never a glimpse. Tentative inquiries, veiled beneath an assumption of knowledge that neither of us possessed, revealed the fact that to secure Thames trout you must either use live bait or a spinning minnow. Whit Tuesday saw us back at the weir pool with three or four different patterns of phantoms, and a fierce resolve to bring the monster to the net.

And here let me pause to sublimate a few pungent reflections for the benefit of the man who sold Jackson the spinning minnow that lured the giant to our undoing. Yes, Jackson did undoubtedly get into the monster. The fight may have lasted six seconds—long enough to give the startled Jackson a brief foretaste of what might have happened if that wretched phantom had played the game and allowed him to play the fish. His reel screamed—sweeter music than that wild fugue I know not—black came his line, at the end of it a useless, hookless phantom—at least, the flight of hooks was still there, minus every barb. We swore. I know that there was no justification for such a lapse of good manners; but, I freely admit, we swore. And, of course, our friend, with six barbs in his upper or lower lips, would not come again for more, like Oliver, of distinguished memory. To secure a brace of little jack, that had to be returned, was small compensation for such a blow.

The next day Jackson had to go back to town, and I spent the whole of the next seven days in useless efforts to catch the great fish. I got six jack one evening, and each time I struck home there came to me a tiny thrill that died on birth. "Is 'tis he?" Of course, it was not. The sixth jack I murdered out of sheer savage rage. If there is a penalty for the crime, I will pay it cheerfully. Then I heard that a small boy fishing with roach tackle, with paste for bait, had secured a quite presentable trout of 3½lb., not far from where I had myself seen the monster rise. This fired me anew, and I once more set forth on the quest, with the result that I netted a chub, that had as much fight in it as a portmanteau, of about 1½lb., and had the dubious satisfaction of seeing Master Leviathan again fling himself out of the weir pool, as though in denial of my puny efforts. Needless to say, I tried him with every imaginable kind of lure, with as much want of success as always.

And so time passed until June 16 came, and with it the opening of the course fishing, and a positive forest of rods all up the towpath from Richmond to Oxford, and I daresay beyond.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Special Announcement from the Suit Department

On Monday, we will place on sale at great reductions our entire stock of Women's Costumes, excepting a few blacks and blues.

A manufacturer wired us to the effect that he had a large stock of wearing apparel to dispose of, and that a visit from one of our representatives would be to our advantage. Our Mr. T. A. Spencer is now on his way there, and to prepare this department for any big purchase we will place on sale, Monday, every costume at a reduction.

This month, up to the present time, we have doubled last year's costume sales, and we expect to sell hundreds more before the season is over.

This section, together with the whitewear, of which an announcement will appear later, has been fortunate in having a representative constantly in the Eastern markets, the results of which are plainly shown in the novelties that have been displayed as well as the specially priced garments.

\$25 Costumes, Monday, \$11.90

Costumes in a great variety of the latest styles, in blue, black, brown and green. Fancy weaves in worsteds and serges. All lined with silk and satin.

\$30 Costumes for \$14.75

A splendid assortment of Suits in fine black henriettas, fine serges in white and black, fine grey worsteds, also very neat stripe effects. All neatly lined with silk.

\$35 to \$45 Costumes at \$23.75

Any one can be suited at this price. This lot includes all the latest weaves in fine Summer serges and worsteds, black and white flannel effects and hair line stripes. All handsomely trimmed and lined with good silk.

A Great Variety of Summer Clothing for Men and Boys

Men's Suits, of fine English worsteds, in light shades of greys, browns and green mixtures, in two and three-piece styles. Made up in the very latest styles and the finest of workmanship. Prices from \$25.00 down to **\$12.50**

Men's Flannel Pants, in whites, greys and dark blue stripes. Prices \$3.00 and **\$2.75**

Men's Long Duster Coats of a heavy linen crash, with military collars and cuffs. Prices from \$4.00 down to **\$2.25**

Youths' and Men's White Duck Pants. Price **\$1.75**

Hats in straws, ducks and felts, Specially made for warm, sunny weather. Fancy Beach Hats in Mexican straws. Prices \$1.00 down to **35¢**

Men's Boaters, in fine split crush straws. In the very latest blocks and styles. Prices from \$3.00 to **\$1.25**

Men's Flocks Straws, with snap brims, with both high and low crowns. Medium and wide rims. Prices from \$2.50 down to **75¢**

Men's Genuine Panama Hats, in four different blocks. Special **\$6.00**

Boys' Suits, in khaki and heavy linen drill, with bloomers pants. This suit is specially made for warm weather. Special **\$2.25**

Boys' Wash Suits, in fancy ducks, prints, crashes and piques, in Russian, Buster and sailor blouse styles. Prices from \$2.75 down to **75¢**

Boys' Straw Hats, in fancy shapes, with snap brims. Prices \$1.00, 75¢ down to **50¢**

Boys' Fancy Duck Hats, in white, also felts, in white, greys, reds and mottled colors. Prices 50¢ and **35¢**

Boys' White Duck Knee Pants, made of heavy white twill duck. Price **\$1.00**

Men's Yachting Caps, in white duck with black leather peaks, others in cream worsted with celluloid peaks, also a nice shade of fancy duck with leather peak. Prices \$1.00, 75¢ and **50¢**

New and Stylish Shoes for Women—Demonstration of Spencer's Shoe Values

This is an offering of special interest to everyone who delights in fine footwear. You will find almost every kind of popular styles and the newest of leathers in graceful Boots, Shoes and Dainty Pumps at this store, marked at very tempting prices, and better still—they have all the essential features of high-grade goods, fine workmanship, unexcelled style, comfort, and durability. You cannot duplicate these bargains elsewhere in this city. Our tremendous buying powers and merchandizing principles are alone responsible for these low prices. Here are a few of our special offers:

Women's Oxfords, in glazed kid, patent leathers, chocolate kid, etc. All shapes, in lace style. Price, per pair **\$1.95**

Dainty Patent Leather Oxfords, glazed kid Oxfords and tan calf Pumps. Very smart Summer styles. Per pair **\$2.45**

Button or Lace Oxfords, in all the newest and most attractive styles. Very superior finish. All shades of patent leathers only. Per pair **\$2.95**

Women's Boots and Oxfords, Blucher cut, in Dongola kid and patent leathers. Per pair **\$2.45**

Fashionable Boots, Shoes and Pumps—This lot includes many of the finest samples of American manufacturers, in every possible style and leather. You must see them to appreciate their value. Special price **\$3.45**

A Fine Selection of Canvas Shoes in white, tan and black, in dainty models, with flexible soles. Delightfully cool for Summer wear. Per pair **\$1.45**

A Choice Selection of Rebound Novels at 60c, Each

The Evolution of the Famous Reprints Which We Sell for 60¢

The reading public has ever shown a partiality for a good story as against any other form of literature. And the average reader is as anxious to keep in touch with the modern novel as ladies are to be in the fashion. The cost of new novels make their purchase a luxury. The circulating libraries came into being to meet this difficulty, but there are many things which have thrown libraries into disfavor—chiefly the trouble of getting just the book required and the questionable state of some of the volumes handed out. The problem of supplying a book worth buying to read and keep at a price less than half that formerly asked was finally solved by an enterprising firm of publishers. As a result they have jumped from obscurity to be, in point of sales, the leading publishers of the world. Just note the following list of the hundreds they publish, all illustrated, well printed and bound, and most of them in handsome wrappers:

The Riverman, by White. "Doc" Gordon, by Miller.
The Music Master, by Klem. The Third Degree, by Phillip.
Doctor Lavendov's People, by Deland. The Thirteenth District, by Phillip.
Comrades, by Dixon. The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig, by Phillip.
The Usurper, by Locke. When a Man Marries, by Miller.
Where Love Is, by Miller. A Husband by Proxy, by Miller.
She That Hesitates, by Miller. The Fortunes of Fifi, by Miller.
Like Another Helen, by Miller.
The Scarlet Empire, by Miller.
The Yoke, by Miller.

3,750 Yards of Summer Silks, Values up to 75c, on Sale, Monday, 25c per Yard

1,000 Yards Fancy Stripe Louisiana, in light grounds.
700 Yards Floral Foulards, in light and dark grounds, with spots, floral and spray designs.
500 Yards 40in. Printed Ninon, for overdresses, in light ground, with pink, reseda, grey, tan, brown and bird's-eye patterns.
1,000 Yards Pongee, in all shades and colors.
500 Yards Print Foulard, Paisley effect, in an assortment of shades.
All to Be Cleared at **25¢** per Yard

Some Tempting Offers from the House Furnishing Dept.

Cream Madras Muslins, in a variety of very attractive and dainty designs, some with lace-like effects, others in floral designs, with fringe on one side. All 45in. wide. Special per yard **35¢**

Tapestry Table Covers, in a large range of designs in two-tone reds and two-tone greens, mercerized finish, giving them the effect of all silk covers. These will be snapped up at a great rate on Monday. Shop early if you want one. They are fringed all round. Size 2 x 2, at prices no higher than that of inferior goods. Each **\$2.50**

JAPANESE MATTING SQUARES

We are showing a splendid assortment of dainty Japanese matting squares and mats in a large assortment of quaint designs and rich colorings. They are ideal floor coverings for summer, being clean, sanitary, and imparting a cool effect to the room that is really delightful. Size 3x6, Price, each **25¢**

Size 6x9, price each **\$1.25**

Size 9x10, price each **\$1.95**

Per yard 36 inches wide **25¢**

Newest Arrivals in Hair Goods

Barrette Switches, in the latest ideas. Special Monday **\$3.75**

Puff Crowns, in neat, large curls. Special, each **\$1.50**

New Switches, in best grades of hair and all shades. 32-inch, \$3.95, 28-inch, \$2.95, 26-inch, \$2.45, 24-inch, each **\$1.75**

Real Hair Nets, extra large size, special, each **\$2.00**

Dutch Collars, Jabots and Bow Ties

Dutch Collars at a Popular Price—Linen or lawn collars, edged and trimmed with Val. lace, in a variety of neat patterns. Each **25¢**

Jabots, in linen or lawn, edged and trimmed with Val. lace. Either long, short or medium patterns, all new designs. Price **25¢**

Newest Bow Ties, in dainty white lace, also in pale colors. Specially low price for new goods. Each **20¢**

The Season's Newest Belts

Elastic Belts—A variety of new designs, in Dresden and Paisley belts, also a great variety of solid colors, in silk finish or tinsel, with plain or fancy buckles. Prices ranging down from \$2 to \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢ and **65¢**

Elastic Belts—Special, some 300 elastic belts, in colors, navy, purple, green, brown and sky. Regular 50c. To clear **25¢**

Suede Belts, in many popular shades. Each **50¢**

Wash Belts—A large assortment of heavily embroidered, also eyelet hole embroidery, with metal or pearl buckle. A very neat belt. Each **25¢**

New and Seasonable Staples, Linens and Blankets

BLANKETS

50 Children's Crib Blankets, in pale blue, pink, grey and mauve. Special, each **50¢**

200 Pair Flannelette Blankets, grey only. Pair **\$1.00**

100 Pair Flannelette Blankets, full double bed size, grey and white. Very fine quality. Pair **\$1.50**

100 Pair Canadian Grey Blankets, size 56 x 76in. Special per pair **\$2.75**

200 Pair Light Canadian Grey Blankets, size 56 x 76in. Special, per pair **\$3.50**

300 Pair White Blankets, fine wool. Very special value. Per pair **\$3.75**

250 Pair Blankets, superior white wool. Sizes 60 x 80-inch. Pink and blue borders. Per pair **\$4.50**

100 Pair White Fine Twill Blankets, pink and blue borders. Size 64 x 82in. Special, per pair, **\$5.00**

100 Pair Fine Silver-grey and White Blankets. Size 68 x 86 in. Special, per pair **\$5.75**

150 Pair Extra Superior Fine Wool Blankets, white with pink and blue border. Size 68 x 86in. Special, per pair **\$6.50**

125 Pair 11.4 Very Fine Wool Blankets, soft, fleecy surface, extra quality. Special, per pair, **\$6.25**

120 Pair Extra Fine White Saxony Blankets. Size 68 x 86in. Special, per pair **\$7.50**

50 Pair Extra Fine Llama Wool Blankets, soft and fleecy. Extra large size. Special, per pair **\$5.50**

250 Wool Comforters, in assorted patterns, bound edges. Very useful to campers. Very special value at **\$1.50**

LINENS

6-4 Plain Sheeting for single beds. Good quality. Per yard **25¢**

7-4 Plain Sheeting, excellent quality. Per yard **30¢**

8-4 Sheeting, in twill and plain. Per yard **35¢**

10-4 Sheeting, full width, in twill and plain. Per yard **50¢**

Pillow Slips, 40, 42 and 46in. Plain Hemmed Pillow Slips, ready for use. All sizes. Per dozen **\$2.25**

Hemstitched Pillow Slips, large hem. Per doz. **\$3.00**

Hemstitched Pillow Slips, extra quality. Per doz. **\$4.00**

Linen Dowlas Roller Towels, ready-made. Each **25¢**

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels. Size 17 x 32. Special, per dozen **\$2.00**

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels. Size 22 x 40in. Special per dozen **\$3.00**

White Turkish Towels. Size 18 x 41. Per dozen **\$1.75**

White Turkish Towels. Size 20 x 45. Per dozen **\$2.40**

White Turkish Towels. Size 24 x 50. Per dozen **\$3.00**

Brown Turkish Towels. Size 18 x 42. Per dozen **\$1.50**

24 x 47in. Per dozen **\$3.00**

22 x 48in. Per dozen **\$4.20**

Turkish Roller Toweling, 18in. wide. Price per yard, 25¢, 15¢, 12¢ and **10¢**

Bath Mats, ranging down from \$1.50 and \$1.25 to **75¢**

Grecian Bed Covers, for single beds **\$1.25**

Grecian Bed Covers, for 3/4 beds **\$1.35**

Grecian Bed Covers, for full size beds **\$1.50**

Table Damask Cloth, 2 x 2, floral and scroll design. Price, each **\$2.50**

Table Damask Cloth, 2 x 2 1/2, floral and scroll design. Price, each **\$3.00**

50 Dozen Extra Special Table Cloths, assorted sizes, in floral and scroll. Special **\$3.50**

Table Damask Cloth, 2 1/4 x 3 1/2, floral and scroll design. Each **\$6.50**

Tablecloths and Napkins, in sets, in floral and scroll designs, 25c dozen. Different designs. Set **\$3.40**

2,000 Huckaback Towels. Per dozen **\$3.00**

Hemstitched Cloths and Napkins, includes one dozen napkins and one cloth. Per set **\$8.50**

50 Dozen Napkins, assorted designs. Per dozen **\$1.25**

25 Dozen Napkins, assorted designs. Per dozen **\$1.75**

STAPLES

2,000 Yards Duck, in white, butcher blue, also navy ground with dots, spray, stripe and anchor patterns. Per yard **15¢**

1,000 Yards Prints, in dots, sprays, floral and stripes. Fast color. Per yard **10¢**

5,000 Yards Scotch Gingham, in large checks, stripes, plaids, stripe and plain. Per yard **15¢**

1,000 Yards Utility Cloth, fast colors, in tan, brown, reseda, pink, pale blue, king's blue, cream and white. Per yard **20¢**

2,000 Yards White Brillantine, in stripe, check and floral. Very special value **10¢**

1,000 Yards White Testine, mercerized finish, in good, even, clean cloth, and swell designs. Yard **25¢**

New Muslins, all fast colors, rich, silky finish. Swell range of shades and designs. Per yard, 25¢ to **50¢**

36in. White Cotton, Monarch brand. Per yard **12¢**

36in. White Lawns. Per yard, 20¢, 15¢, 12¢ **10¢**

Nainsook, 36in. wide. Per yard, 20¢, 15¢ and **12¢**

Mandopolain, 40in. wide. Per yard, 25¢, 20¢, 15¢ **12¢**

Persian Lawn, 36in. wide. Per yard, 75¢, 60¢ and **50¢**

Robe Muslins, 54in. wide. Per yard, 85¢, 75¢, 50¢, 35¢ and **25¢**

Ready-made Dusters. Per dozen **\$1.00**

DAVID SPENCER, Limited

VOL. L. NO. 462.

SHARP ATTACK GOVERNMENT

Nationalist Leader Montreal Meeting Unfitness of Law for Longer Rule

REIGN OF CORRUPTION SHOULD

"Reciprocity Adopt the Scandals of a Game" — People Consulted.

MONTEREAL, May 31.—A thousand people gathered to the street skating rink Monday, Bourassa and Lavigne Nationalist campaign in Montreal. Mr. Monk spoke strongly against the government, and himself with a denunciation of the administration, stating that it was a matter of fact that the government was interested in principle. Mr. Bourassa outlined the Nationalist platform, but was subject of reciprocal trade, agreed that the government had to the people at the expense of an important reciprocity upon them. Mr. Lavigne declared that the administration was marked by the weakness of reciprocity. Reciprocity had been a rotten scandal of a rotten the other hand, imperialism of Toronto financiers could the people that reciprocity meant.

When Mr. Monk rose, a group of delegates from all provinces hastened to press to him expressing the hope that they represented. He drew his attention to political party through its long history, administration and aims and ideals of the Nationalist party was particularly attention was paid to the Canadian navy and a ment corruption and abuse. Mr. Monk declared that the government through its long holding had come to regard master instead of the people. This had been shown when two ministers people in an agreement they had never been refused their demands.

Reciprocity came, he said, because President Taft on the American people in the high tariff, and on the other hand, the Canadian minister for arrangements through a series of changes, and declared that the reciprocity policy was error, inasmuch as the Duff about to come into power had States and all the provinces. Canada was now obtaining would later have been a country free.

As to annexation, declared the Nationalists held to ideal, with the maintenance of autonomy. We wish to remain free and fulfill our duties. He declared, with one lot of our rights, our legitimate expansion of government about dwell at some length of bridge and the Saskatchewan deals.

Derby Day Observed

LONDON, May 31.—The custom of his father. King might dine with the monarch's jockey club at Buckingham star was severely jarred and will probably require before he is again sent out.

Titanic Launch

BELFAST, Ireland, May 31.—The White Star liner Titanic, of the Olympic was launched today, at Harland and Wolff's shipyard. The launch was witnessed by the launching. The ship, of 45,000 tons register, long and 92 1-2 feet broad.

Nelson's Bulletin

NELSON, B. C., May 31.—The permits, the index to the activity in Nelson soared upwards by leaps and figures for this month increase over those for May of 243 per cent. The total for this month aggregated \$16,945. The total for the year is \$87,735, while for the in 1910 it was \$63,000.