

CANADA'S TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

Departmental Report Gives Figures of Business Done With Great Britain and Other European Countries

BRITISH IMPORTS LARGELY INCREASED

Trade With United States of Much Heavier Volume in Past Year—French and German Statistics

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The section of the annual report of the department of trade and commerce, dealing with trade between Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany, has been issued. The report shows that during the fiscal year which closed on March 31, last, Canada's total trade with Great Britain amounted to \$247,551,912, as against \$215,304,984 for 1910. A considerable increase in imports of British goods and a decrease in exports to Great Britain are shown. The total imports amounted to \$210,586,801, as compared with \$207,670,877 in 1910. Exports last year amounted to \$136,965,111, as against \$149,634,107.

Canada's total trade with the United States for the same twelve months reached a total of \$413,812,008, as compared with \$352,221,227 in the previous year. Both imports and exports increased, the former from \$238,076,549 in 1910 to \$294,415,202 in 1911, and the latter from \$115,150,778 in 1910 to \$119,396,801 in 1911.

The duty collected on imports from Great Britain amounted to \$1,747,811 and on imports from the United States \$37,854,728.

The figures of trade with Germany show a slight increase, the total for the year being \$12,750,216, as compared with \$12,750,216 for 1910. The figures show that while Canada bought more largely from Germany, the increase in exports from Canada to Germany was very slight, the figures being \$2,501,191 for 1910 and \$2,663,017 for 1911.

The trade with France increased both ways. The imports amounted to \$11,755,403 in 1911, as compared with \$10,170,903 in 1910, and exports \$2,782,092 in 1911 as against \$2,640,648 in 1910.

Canada's total trade in 1911 amounted to \$749,419,906, as compared with \$693,211,221 in the previous year, and the duty collected increased from \$60,709,757 in 1910 to \$72,805,639 in 1911. Exports as well as imports of coin and bullion show very large increases, the imports being \$6,017,189 in 1910 and \$10,208,210 in 1911, and exports \$2,394,536 in 1910 and \$7,196,155 in 1911.

EX-MAYOR SCHMITZ

Judge Lawler at San Francisco Orders That He Be Brought to Trial on Old Indictments

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—After more than four years of comparative idleness, indictments accusing former Mayor Eugene Schmitz of bribery in connection with the municipal scandal that swept this city shortly after the fire of 1906, were given renewed importance today when Superior Judge William P. Lawler ordered that the defendant be brought to trial as soon as District Attorney Charles M. Fickert could prepare evidence.

The order of the court came as a surprise, not only to the defense but to the district attorney, was evidenced by the demeanor of Schmitz's lawyer and by Assistant District Attorney Fred Berry. The latter asked for a few days to prepare the case.

The indictments on which Schmitz will be brought to trial unless the district attorney convinces the court that there is no possibility of conviction, were returned by the grand jury in May, 1907. There were 14 indictments based on the trolley and gas cases. In the trolley cases Schmitz was accused of having accepted \$50,000 in gold coin, asserted as having been shipped here from the east by officials of the United Railroads, for the purpose of obtaining from the then mayor permits to operate cars by overhead trolley. These indictments have nothing in connection with the indictments that resulted in the conviction of Schmitz and Abe Ruef, the political boss at the time Schmitz was mayor.

Quebec School Legislation

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 13.—It is announced that the Roman Catholic authorities have given consent to the scheme for the provision of free school textbooks and that legislation to provide them will be passed at the next session of the provincial legislature. It is also announced that Sir Lomer Gouin is giving serious attention to the question of providing higher salaries for teachers in rural schools, and that legislation to raise the average salary from about \$135 per annum to at least \$175 will be enacted.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The winner of the \$200,000 prize in the recent drawing of the lottery turns out to be the widow of a doctor named Naudin, of Thouars, at present living with her two sons at Angers.

ACTION FAILS

Decision Is Given Against Plaintiff in Vancouver Case of Grant versus McMillan

VANCOUVER, Dec. 13.—An action against Mr. A. F. McMillan, the well-known jeweler, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Murphy in the supreme court this afternoon on a plea for non-pursuit made by Mr. McMillan's counsel, G. R. Russell. The case was heard before a jury, but was taken from them by the judge, who did not consider that there was evidence to warrant him in placing it before them.

The complainant in the case was H. Grant, a former clerk of Mr. McMillan's. The evidence showed that \$5 had been missing one day on a sale made by Grant, and when the cashier had called Mr. McMillan's attention to it, he had called Grant into the diamond room, which closed with a spring lock, and told him that he must have the \$5 back. He suggested that Grant should borrow it if necessary from one of the other men, and he had gone out to do so.

Grant denied that he had ever had the \$5, which had probably fallen out of the cash carrier. He brought action to recover the money on the ground that it had been extorted from him, and also sought damages for false imprisonment and wrongful dismissal.

Suicide from Despondency.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 12.—Mrs. James Jones of Belleville, en route to Detroit, lost her ticket and was required to leave the train here. She was without money, and became so despondent that entering the baggage room she stabbed herself to death with a pocket knife.

DRAW LOTS TO DECIDE ACTION

School Trustees Jay, Riddell, McIntosh and Christie Prove Unlucky in Lottery and Must Seek Re-election

With the luck against them, Trustees Jay, McIntosh, Christie and Riddell were, by the fortune, or ill-fortune of chance nominated to retire at the end of the present year from their offices of school trustees and appeal to the electors at the date of the forthcoming civic elections should they desire to again have a hand in the administration of the city's school affairs. They will all again be candidates, as announcing themselves after the result of the draw was ascertained at last night's meeting of the school board.

Owing to the upsetting of the civic elections by Mr. Justice Gregory last spring, following the successful action by Mr. B. E. Borden against Mayor Morley, the procedure to be followed by the school board in order to determine which members of the board should retire at the end of this year was fixed by the special legislative enactment under which a special election was held on April 17. The entire board was then returned by acclamation, but the regulation providing for the retirement of a certain number of members each year was, by the upsetting of the January election, so far made inoperative that the special act stipulated that in case of re-election by acclamation four members would retire at the end of the year, the retiring members to be selected by lot.

The appeal to the fates was made at the conclusion of the meeting. Seven envelopes containing cards on four of which the name of the retiring member was written, were shaken up and each member of the board drew one. Superintendent Paul officiating for Trustee Christie, who was unavoidably absent. It was with considerable amusement that the trustees made their respective draws. Of the four retiring members Trustees Jay and McIntosh were elected last January and would, had the election not been declared invalid, have had another year to serve. Trustees Riddell and Christie would have retired at the end of this year in any event.

SUFFRAGETTE SENTENCES

Many Condemned to Imprisonment for Malicious Destruction of Property During Recent Riot

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Twenty-two of the suffragettes arrested with 200 companions in connection with the demonstration at the house of commons on November 21, were indicted at the London session yesterday. Nearly 200 have been summarily sentenced before the police magistrate at the Bow street court. Those sentenced yesterday had on their first appearance been committed for trial at the sessions and were called upon to answer the more serious charge of maliciously damaging property. The women entered the prisoners' enclosure by twos and threes throughout the day. The evidence was monotonously identical and sentences of two months in prison were awarded to all the suffragettes, with the exception of two who were discharged.

Public Must Pay.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The railways gave notice of an advance of ten per cent in all excursion and commutation tickets as the result of the increase in employees' wages.

MAY RETALIATE ON FOREIGNERS

Revolutionary Party at Shanghai Offers Strong Objection to Money Being Paid to Yuan Shi Kai

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.—Sin Wan Pa, the leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, makes a strong attack upon the foreign power financiers who it says have agreed to pay an instalment of the railway loan to Premier Yuan Shi Kai for war purposes.

The newspaper says this is evidence that foreigners are helping to kill the Chinese by assisting the Manchus, and calls on the Chinese to help themselves.

The foreign chamber of commerce at Shanghai has adopted a resolution protesting against any loans to the administration.

The legations here attach little importance to Tang Shao's mission, because they say he is not authorized to conclude anything unless he comes as plenipotentiary, with power in writing. The peace discussion was only desultory. After this conference the Nanking national convention will be held. Delegates representing 18 provinces now are in Nanking.

One of the leading members of the convention said today: "Yuan Shi Kai bows to the inevitable within a week he will be elected president. If he does not, Sun-Fat Sen will be the first president."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking dispatch says that government messages announce that the excitement of knowing that the first train to pull into the newly completed depot over the newly completed C. P. R. line was liable to arrive any day, will be relieved by the actual dispatch and arrival of the first train.

For some few days the line has been in readiness, and as it was previously announced that the first train would arrive on the 6th ultimo, the residents of the new port town were naturally agitated about the matter. After the train had been expected to reach them they decided to demonstrate, and as the train has not yet arrived, they will now continue demonstrating until the engine conveying the first party of visitors arrives at the depot.

The significance of the first run on the new line to Port Alberni cannot be overestimated, and the people who are located in that town realize the fact and are anxious to let others have a chance of doing the same thing. The opening of the line was anticipated for a long time, and the satisfaction was started and settlement began to take place a considerable period before steel was laid, but of course the movement in this direction was necessarily slow on account of the lack of transportation facilities. Now, however, that the line has been opened, the rate, as the country all along the railroad route offers the best possible advantages to the agriculturist. With the steady operation of the line it is perfectly certain that development will take place in a manner never before experienced in that part of the country.

Having decided upon a service the Canadian Pacific seldom does things by halves and the present instance was no exception to the rule. After the trial run has shown the satisfactory condition of the road, as it will inevitably do beyond question, a tri-weekly service will be put into operation immediately, to be increased whenever the circumstances demand it. What three trains a week running into Port Alberni will go toward the opening up and settlement of the intervening country can better be imagined than described. All the adjoining country is rich in fertility and other resources and its untapped condition has been the sore barrier in the way of peopling it in the past. With that disadvantage removed effectively, as it must be by the nature of the service which the company proposes to inaugurate, a speedy upbuilding in that part of the country can be confidently looked for.

Trains will leave Victoria and Alberni on alternate days. As the first train will leave here on Wednesday, it will leave Port Alberni on Thursday and thereafter trains will depart from this city on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Sign Proves Oasty

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—An advertising company who put a sign on a farmer's term and the contractor who placed the sign were held equally liable by Judge Gunn today for damages because the plaintiff's cattle died as the result of imbibing poison from some of the paint pots left in the field after the work was done. The company erecting the sign never had obtained permission.

RAILWAY LOAN TO SUPPLY FUNDS

Predictions as to Result of National Convention—Imperial Troops Said to Have Gained an Advantage

Called to Vancouver.

BRANTFORD, Dec. 13.—It was stated here today by the Rev. D. Scott, pastor of Colborne Street Methodist church, had received a call to fill a pastorate in Vancouver.

Armorer Sergeant's Sentence.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 13.—The court-martial on the Cross, armorer, sergeant of the ordnance corps, has ordered his reduction to the rank of sergeant, with consequent loss in pay and seniority. It is considered unlikely that Cross will remain at the London stores department. The whole affair, it is said, arose from an altercation between Cross and Sergeant-Major Hessian. It is possible that the case will go further, the highest military authority being Honorable Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. Cross came to London from Quebec depot, and is an expert in rifle construction.

DATE FIXED FOR ALBERNI TRAIN

New Service Will Be Inaugurated on Wednesday Next and Tri-Weekly Service Will Be Maintained

On the 20th inst. the people of Port Alberni, who have been laboring under the excitement of knowing that the first train to pull into the newly completed depot over the newly completed C. P. R. line was liable to arrive any day, will be relieved by the actual dispatch and arrival of the first train.

For some few days the line has been in readiness, and as it was previously announced that the first train would arrive on the 6th ultimo, the residents of the new port town were naturally agitated about the matter. After the train had been expected to reach them they decided to demonstrate, and as the train has not yet arrived, they will now continue demonstrating until the engine conveying the first party of visitors arrives at the depot.

The significance of the first run on the new line to Port Alberni cannot be overestimated, and the people who are located in that town realize the fact and are anxious to let others have a chance of doing the same thing. The opening of the line was anticipated for a long time, and the satisfaction was started and settlement began to take place a considerable period before steel was laid, but of course the movement in this direction was necessarily slow on account of the lack of transportation facilities. Now, however, that the line has been opened, the rate, as the country all along the railroad route offers the best possible advantages to the agriculturist. With the steady operation of the line it is perfectly certain that development will take place in a manner never before experienced in that part of the country.

Having decided upon a service the Canadian Pacific seldom does things by halves and the present instance was no exception to the rule. After the trial run has shown the satisfactory condition of the road, as it will inevitably do beyond question, a tri-weekly service will be put into operation immediately, to be increased whenever the circumstances demand it. What three trains a week running into Port Alberni will go toward the opening up and settlement of the intervening country can better be imagined than described. All the adjoining country is rich in fertility and other resources and its untapped condition has been the sore barrier in the way of peopling it in the past. With that disadvantage removed effectively, as it must be by the nature of the service which the company proposes to inaugurate, a speedy upbuilding in that part of the country can be confidently looked for.

Trains will leave Victoria and Alberni on alternate days. As the first train will leave here on Wednesday, it will leave Port Alberni on Thursday and thereafter trains will depart from this city on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Inaugural Meeting Held at Montreal is Formally Opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught

HON. M. BURRELL DELIVERS ADDRESS

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 13.—A brilliant start was given to the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association tonight at the Convocation hall of the Royal Victoria college, when the first meeting of the association was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The governor-general was accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, while on the platform were Hon. R. Borden, Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province of Quebec; Hon. Martin Burrell, federal minister of agriculture, and Mayor Guerin, who all delivered brief addresses.

All the speakers showed keen interest in the work of the association. Hon. Martin Burrell intimated that a department of public health might shortly be added to the activities of the federal government, although a separate minister might not be assigned to it. He emphasized the fact that he was speaking quite unofficially, but Premier Borden, who followed him, also expressed his complete support of the work of the association.

Sir Lomer Gouin officially made the announcement that the province had been divided into ten sanitary districts, over each of which would be placed an expert chosen preferably from medical graduates of McGill and Laval universities.

Greeks Adopt Commune Idea.

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 13.—A remarkable combination has been effected among the Greek confectionery stores of the city. The Greeks have formed an association by means of which they send in lump orders for goods used in their stores, placing the order with the manufacturer who can give them the best terms. There are 85 Greek confectionery stores in Montreal, many of them doing big business. The reduction obtained is diverted to paying off the bill on the Greek church.

GUESTS OF CANADA

Representatives from International Maritime Congress to Be Showed Ports of This Country

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The Canadian government is already preparing for the entertainment next July of representatives from the International Maritime Congress at Philadelphia. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, and marine men representing shipping interests the world over will be shown the St. Lawrence and the principal shipping ports of Canada. They will be taken in charge by the Canadian government officials at Port Arthur and will visit Owen Sound, Toronto, and Montreal.

PUNISHMENT FOR ESPIONAGE

Prison Sentences for Men Arrested in Germany on Charge of Spying in Interest of Great Britain

LEIPZIG, Germany, Dec. 13.—Heavy punishments were meted out today to the spies arrested at Hamburg March 18, and who have been on trial behind closed doors before an imperial court for several days.

Max Schultze, an English shipbroker, was sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude. One of his associates, an engineer named Hipsych, was condemned to 12 years in jail; an engineer named Wulf was sent to jail for two years, and a merchant named Von Maack and Max Schultze's housekeeper each received three years.

It was said during the trial that incriminating material was found in Schultze's possession. While this was not of an important character, it is believed that he succeeded in sending out of the country documents of value to those employing him.

The judge, in sentencing the men, said their arrest had broken up a group of spies, whose activities were dangerous in the highest degree to the safety of the empire.

Hipsych, particularly, who had been twelve years employed as an engineer in a naval shipyard, was able to collect designs and information from all the government harbors. This he delivered last January to agents of an English information bureau, thus exposing Germany's most important military secrets.

Max Schultze had organized, according to the judge, a network of spies throughout Germany.

Hipsych probably was the lowest salaried spy of importance on record. He was paid only \$10 a week. Wulf, it was stated, dealt with the question of submarines.

ACCUMULATION OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses Tell Grand Jury of James B. McNamara's Quest for Dynamite to Use on Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 13.—The days when the launch Pastime, formerly the Peerless, darted about San Francisco at the will of James B. McNamara buying dynamite from the powder works, taking it to San Francisco and concealing it in a vacant house, were recalled today by the procession of witnesses in the grand jury room here. Hardly any of them stayed more than five minutes and their appearance before the grand jury was brief. Everything about the part of McNamara's activities is among the witnesses summoned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—Nation-wide interest will center here tomorrow when work by detectives, attorneys and accountants who have compiled evidence alleged to show complicity of others than the McNamara brothers in dynamite conspiracies will be turned over to the federal grand jury for formal investigation. Letters and records of the international association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been abstracted and checked against the statements of Crute, McNamara's confessed dynamiter in the employ of John J. McNamara, convicted secretary treasurer of the association. This class of evidence is to be delivered into the hands of the grand jury in the last five years in violation of federal regulations and about 100 structures partially or wholly wrecked.

Melba in Australia

MELBOURNE, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Melba expresses herself as greatly pleased with the patronage extended her during her final appearance by the residents of this city.

DOCUMENTS TAKEN AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—Nation-wide interest will center here tomorrow when work by detectives, attorneys and accountants who have compiled evidence alleged to show complicity of others than the McNamara brothers in dynamite conspiracies will be turned over to the federal grand jury for formal investigation. Letters and records of the international association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been abstracted and checked against the statements of Crute, McNamara's confessed dynamiter in the employ of John J. McNamara, convicted secretary treasurer of the association. This class of evidence is to be delivered into the hands of the grand jury in the last five years in violation of federal regulations and about 100 structures partially or wholly wrecked.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD

Father of Chief Justice Macdonald Dies at Stratford, Ontario—Was Pioneer of Huron County

STRATFORD, Ont., Dec. 13.—The city lost an old resident in the death this afternoon of James Macdonald, brother of Peter Macdonald, ex-M.P. of Huron, once deputy speaker and now postmaster at London. A long illness preceded Mr. Macdonald's death. Mr. Macdonald is survived by a widow and family, including Martha (Mrs. S. Cameron, of Syracuse, N. Y.); James A., former Liberal leader in the British Columbia legislature, now chief justice of the British Columbia court of appeal; Margaret, of Stratford; Peter A., of Stratford; Mary (Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Syracuse, N. Y.); John E., past president of the Stratford board of trade; Nellie, Stratford; Lily, for some time teacher at Southampton, now at home. The deceased was a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, being born in 1831, and spent his young manhood in Huron county. In 1876 he founded the Macdonald Thresher company, which is still being carried on by his sons, John and Peter.

ALLEGED LEADER GETS SEVEN YEARS

Engineer Who Had Been Employed in Naval Shipyards Given Twelve Years—Others Shorter Terms

LEIPZIG, Germany, Dec. 13.—Heavy punishments were meted out today to the spies arrested at Hamburg March 18, and who have been on trial behind closed doors before an imperial court for several days.

Max Schultze, an English shipbroker, was sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude. One of his associates, an engineer named Hipsych, was condemned to 12 years in jail; an engineer named Wulf was sent to jail for two years, and a merchant named Von Maack and Max Schultze's housekeeper each received three years.

It was said during the trial that incriminating material was found in Schultze's possession. While this was not of an important character, it is believed that he succeeded in sending out of the country documents of value to those employing him.

The judge, in sentencing the men, said their arrest had broken up a group of spies, whose activities were dangerous in the highest degree to the safety of the empire.

Hipsych, particularly, who had been twelve years employed as an engineer in a naval shipyard, was able to collect designs and information from all the government harbors. This he delivered last January to agents of an English information bureau, thus exposing Germany's most important military secrets.

Max Schultze had organized, according to the judge, a network of spies throughout Germany.

Hipsych probably was the lowest salaried spy of importance on record. He was paid only \$10 a week. Wulf, it was stated, dealt with the question of submarines.

THREE BIG DEALS IN REAL ESTATE

Gisborne Property at Rockland and Moss and Two Other Deals Total \$1,610,000—Indicates Increased Values

An important real estate deal involving the sale of what is perhaps one of the most beautiful residential sites in the city has just been put through. The property is the residence and the adjoining five acres of land known as the Gisborne property, belonging to Mr. J. B. Hobson, and the purchasers are Mr. H. Macklin and Mr. Simon Leiser. The price paid for the property is given at \$65,000.

It is the intention of the purchasers of this beautiful property to subdivide it and place it on the market in January. They expect to make about 15 or 20 lots out of the acreage and leave the house with perhaps an acre of land attached to be sold separately. It is understood that Mr. Hobson, who is a well known mining man, was prevailed upon to part with the property in order to facilitate his departure for California where he has been living for some time. For many years he represented the Guggenheims in Cariboo.

The house in question was built a number of years ago by the late Mr. Robert Irving, soap manufacturer, of Portland, and it is stated that on the building alone he lavished the sum of about \$60,000. As the property is situated on the corner of Rockland and Moss streets, the house is favored with a commanding position overlooking the city and the intervening scenery and the perspective representing valuable assets to the property in a residential aspect.

Another deal of considerable interest was put through yesterday, when a 50-foot frontage on Yates street changed hands for \$75,000. This is a particularly nice piece of property lies on the south side of Yates street between the Gordon departmental store and the lot owned by Mr. A. W. Vowell. It is part of the site of the old Bishop's palace. Mr. Macklin, one of the purchasers in the first mentioned deal was solely interested in another deal this week, the property in question this time being on Cook street and on the corner of Yates street and in a price of \$21,000. And when it is stated that two years ago the same property was purchased for \$8,000 the tremendous rise in values in Victoria during that period will be understood. Baird & company put this latter deal through.

DURBAR FESTIVITIES

Garden Party Given by Their Majesties at Delhi Camp—Later Appear on Balcony

DELHI, India, Dec. 13.—A royal garden party was held at the fort this evening, King George and Queen Mary being given an ovation by seven thousand guests as they walked through the grounds.

Later in the evening their majesties, wearing their crowns and coronation robes, appeared in a screened balcony on the wall of the fort, which was formerly used by the Mughals, and they were greeted on golden thrones while for an hour and a half a long train of religious and other native processions passed in review.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PRINCESSES

King George's Sister and Her Family Have Rough Experience in Shipwreck off Morocco Coast

LONDON, Dec. 13.—England was thrown into a state of anxiety today by news of the disaster to the steamship Delhi, off Cape Spartel, with a royal party and a large number of passengers aboard. Fortunately the Delhi is fitted with wireless and was able to summon aid from Gibraltar and Tangier.

Several warships were on the scene, and despite very rough weather all passengers were safely landed.

The royal travellers, who included the Princess Royal, Louise Victoria, sister of King George, her husband, the Duke of York, and their daughters, had an extremely unpleasant experience, one of the princesses narrowly escaping drowning through the capsizing of a boat.

Several French bluejackets were drowned by the capsizing of a launch from the cruiser Friant, which was assisting in the rescue.

Queen Alexandra was deeply concerned, but had early news of the safety of her daughter.

Details of Wreck.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 13.—Princess Louise Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, sister of King George V., and her husband and daughters had thrilling experiences today when the P. & O. steamer Delhi, on which they were voyaging to Egypt, struck a reef off Cape Spartel, the northwest extremity of Africa.

While being taken ashore by a longboat of the British armored cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, they were thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat, one of the daughters having a narrow escape from drowning. She was rescued by a sailor and carried to land with the others, all suffering severely from the bitter cold.

The Delhi struck at 1 o'clock in the morning in a thick fog. Immediately all the passengers aboard rose from staterooms, undressed, and put on life-savers. The water poured steadily into the cabins, while enormous seas, sometimes mast high, broke over the vessel. Signals of distress were sent out by wireless, and the first warship to arrive was the French cruiser Friant. It was long past daylight before the Friant's steam launch was able to come alongside the Delhi.

In the meantime preparations were made aboard the stranded steamer to send the women and children ashore. One of the boats of the Delhi was lowered and filled with passengers. The launch finally succeeded in getting this in tow and steamed to the British cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, where the frightened women and children were safely taken aboard.

Remain at Tangier

The Duke of Edinburgh, with 28 rescued passengers, arrived here tonight. It was expected that the royal party would reach Gibraltar aboard the battleship London, but the latest report is that they have decided to remain for the night at Tangier, where they are housed in the British legation.

One of the women passengers, in describing the wreck, said that there was no slight panic after the vessel struck. The passengers were summoned to dress and go on deck, but were assured that there was little danger.

Arriving on deck, they found the fog dense and the sea breaking heavily against the ship. There was little confusion or excitement. They remained assembled on the deck till 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Friant's boats, after considerable exertion, succeeded in conveying some of them aboard the British cruiser. All provision had been made here for the reception of the royal party, which included the Duke of York, who it was learned, remained aboard the Delhi until the most of the passengers had been transferred. Wireless despatches say they are in good spirits, but exhausted from their dangerous adventure, the ride on horseback to the lighthouse and the journey thence to Tangier.

The Delhi is reported to be in a critical position. She is broadside on the rocks. Salvage vessels have sailed from Tangier to save the mails and luggage. The heavy sea has moderated somewhat, but weather is still breaking over the stranded vessel.

Near to Death

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily Mail's correspondent says the Princess Royal, the Duke of York and their two daughters and a physician were landed on the French cruiser Du Chayla's boat with great danger and difficulty, the sea washing over the craft. They landed below the signal station, and (Continued on Page 3.)

ONE OF DAUGHTERS NEARLY DROWNED

British and French War Vessels Go to Rescue of Passengers—Reported Drowning of French Bluejackets

LONDON, Dec. 13.—England was thrown into a state of anxiety today by news of the disaster to the steamship Delhi, off Cape Spartel, with a royal party and a large number of passengers aboard. Fortunately the Delhi is fitted with wireless and was able to summon aid from Gibraltar and Tangier.

Several warships were on the scene, and despite very rough weather all passengers were safely landed.

The royal travellers, who included the Princess Royal, Louise Victoria, sister of King George, her husband, the Duke of York, and their daughters, had an extremely unpleasant experience, one of the princesses narrowly escaping drowning through the capsizing of a boat.

Several French bluejackets were drowned by the capsizing of a launch from the cruiser Friant, which was assisting in the rescue.

Queen Alexandra was deeply concerned, but had early news of the safety of her daughter.

Details of Wreck.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 13.—Princess Louise Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, sister of King George V., and her husband and daughters had thrilling experiences today when the P. & O. steamer Delhi, on which they were voyaging to Egypt, struck a reef off Cape Spartel, the northwest extremity of Africa.

While being taken ashore by a longboat of the British armored cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, they were thrown into the water by the capsizing of the boat, one of the daughters having a narrow escape from drowning. She was rescued by a sailor and carried to land with the others, all suffering severely from the bitter cold.

The Delhi struck at 1 o'clock in the morning in a thick fog. Immediately all the passengers aboard rose from staterooms, undressed, and put on life-savers. The water poured steadily into the cabins, while enormous seas, sometimes mast high, broke over the vessel. Signals of distress were sent out by wireless, and the first warship to arrive was the French cruiser Friant. It was long past daylight before the Friant's steam launch was able to come alongside the Delhi.

In the meantime preparations were made aboard the stranded steamer to send the women and children ashore. One of the boats of the Delhi was lowered and filled with passengers. The launch finally succeeded in getting this in tow and steamed to the British cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, where the frightened women and children were safely taken aboard.

Remain at Tangier

The Duke of Edinburgh, with 28 rescued passengers, arrived here tonight. It was expected that the royal party would reach Gibraltar aboard the battleship London, but the latest report is that they have decided to remain for the night at Tangier, where they are housed in the British legation.

One of the women passengers, in describing the wreck, said that there was no slight panic after the vessel struck. The passengers were summoned to dress and go on deck, but were assured that there was little danger.

Arriving on deck, they found the fog dense and the sea breaking heavily against the ship. There was little confusion or excitement. They remained assembled on the deck till 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Friant's boats, after considerable exertion, succeeded in conveying some of them aboard the British cruiser. All provision had been made here for the reception of the royal party, which included the Duke of York, who it was learned, remained aboard the Delhi until the most of the passengers had been transferred. Wireless despatches say they are in good spirits, but exhausted from their dangerous adventure, the ride on horseback to the lighthouse and the journey thence to Tangier.

The Delhi is reported to be in a critical position. She is broadside on the rocks. Salvage vessels have sailed from Tangier to save the mails and luggage. The heavy sea has moderated somewhat, but weather is still breaking over the stranded vessel.

Near to Death

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily Mail's correspondent says the Princess Royal, the Duke of York and their two daughters and a physician were landed on the French cruiser Du Chayla's boat with great danger and difficulty, the sea washing over the craft. They landed below the signal station, and (Continued on Page 3.)

FIVE LINERS AT THE WHARVES

Busy Day Expected at Outer Docks—Antiochus, Panama Maru, Empress of India, Kumeric and City of Puebla

The outer wharves will present a busy scene today when five liners are expected. The Weir liner Kumeric, limping back from sea in distress with one of the biggest cargoes the wharves have seen today, is the first to arrive.

WHAT COLOR IN ANIMALS IS FOR

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Eminent Biologist Advances Interesting Theory at Natural History Society's Meeting

Interesting and illuminative was the lecture of the eminent biologist, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, last night on "The Coloration of Wild Animals," in which the learned chief of the biological department of the United States expounded the protective theory of coloration that has come to be accepted generally by biologists.

rendering them an unmistakable mark for spearmen or birds of prey. In animals taken by instinct or by habit that they were safe so long as they were still.

A special class of color-protected animals were those who stayed out at night. These "nocturnal" were conspicuous in the daytime, but became invisible when they were really most in evidence.

Another large and interesting class was that in which birds and mammals were themselves conspicuous as soon as they came into motion, thereby baffling the pursuer by their brilliant, grey, blue, and brown tints.

INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTIGATION

Commissioners Appointed to Look into Complaints Made in Regard to Management of Railway

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Owing to many complaints received by the government about the management of the Intercontinental Railway, it has been decided to fully investigate the conditions on that road.

DR. HART MERRIAM COMMENDS MUSEUM

Came Here to Study Specimens of the Caribou of the Queen Charlotte Islands—Lectures Tonight

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who is to deliver an address before the meeting of the Natural History Society tonight in the Y. M. C. A., on the "meaning of the coloration of animals" arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Seattle.

Victoria to undertake such a task, would, he thinks, result in endless confusion, and the officials responsible for the local undertaking are to be congratulated upon their decision of confining their efforts to the securing of the best specimens of animals peculiar to the province.

CHICAGO GETS CONVENTION

Republican Delegates to Assemble in Windy City on Tuesday, June 18 to Choose Presidential Candidate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With little trace of friction, the Republican national committee met with open doors here today and formulated the preliminary plans for the campaign of 1912.

SEAL TREATY IS RATIFIED

Will Come Into Effect on Friday When Pelagic Sealing Will Pass for Term of Fifteen Years

The treaty arranged between Canada, the United States, Russia and Japan, to regulate pelagic sealing, will come into effect on Friday.

GOOD MEASURES FOR PROVINCE

J. D. Taylor, M. P. for New Westminister, Announces to Constituents Changes Decided on at Ottawa

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 12.—At the annual meeting of the New Westminister Conservative club held this evening J. D. Taylor, M. P., stated that the Dominion government would amend the naturalization act so that naturalization of Japanese would be no longer a farce and the salmon fishing industry of the province would be saved from the Oriental.

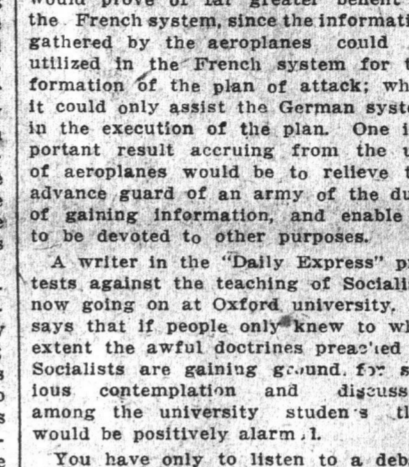
MANY APPLICANTS FOR DUKE'S FARMS

Colonization Schemes Explained—By His Grace of Sutherland—Earl Grey on Co-partnership

LONDON, Dec. 11.—There is likely to be no lack of applicants eager to take advantage of the Duke of Sutherland's great colonization scheme for Canada. Already a large number of persons have applied for further particulars of the plan.

DOCTORS GAVE ME UP

But "Fruit-a-lives" Cured Me MOOREFIELD, ONT., March 25th, 1910. I was afflicted by indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress.



At this time my son asked me to try "FRUIT-A-LIVES" and, when the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better, and gradually the medicine completely cured me.

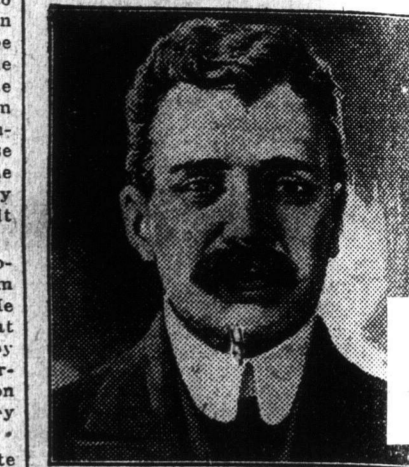
WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Former Senator George Turner of Spokane Accepts Membership on United States Side

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 12.—Hon. George Turner of Spokane, former United States Senator from Washington and chief justice of Washington in territorial days, who has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, announced today that he has accepted the appointment by President Taft as a member of the international joint commission on boundary waters.

DOCTORS GAVE ME UP

But "Fruit-a-lives" Cured Me MOOREFIELD, ONT., March 25th, 1910. I was afflicted by indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress.



At this time my son asked me to try "FRUIT-A-LIVES" and, when the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better, and gradually the medicine completely cured me.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Former Senator George Turner of Spokane Accepts Membership on United States Side

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 12.—Hon. George Turner of Spokane, former United States Senator from Washington and chief justice of Washington in territorial days, who has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, announced today that he has accepted the appointment by President Taft as a member of the international joint commission on boundary waters.

BUY THE WACHT DO

Officers of Rainbow Steamer at Request of Marine and Fisheries Department

Negotiations have been some time past for the steamer for fishery purposes in British Columbia. It was reported that the steamer owned by Mr. James Dunlop was for this purpose.

"Fruit-a-lives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box—\$ for \$2.50, or trial price 25c—of sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Former Senator George Turner of Spokane Accepts Membership on United States Side

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 12.—Hon. George Turner of Spokane, former United States Senator from Washington and chief justice of Washington in territorial days, who has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, announced today that he has accepted the appointment by President Taft as a member of the international joint commission on boundary waters.

FOUNDER OF FUNNEL

Mr. Alfred Holt, known service in First High Sea.

Mr. Alfred Holt, first vessel which might be of interest. First vessel which might be of interest.

WILL NEGOTIATE AT SHANGHAI

Effort to Secure Peace for China at Shanghai—Leading Republicans Well Pleased

SHANGHAI, Dec. 12.—Tang Shao Yai's declaration that the peace negotiations shall be carried on at Shanghai is just learned here with much satisfaction in leading republican circles.

Preparations are now going on for the national convention at Nanjing.

MAYBE THE YACHT DOLERA

Officers of Rainbow Inspected Steamer at Request of the Marine and Fisheries Department

Negotiations have been under way for some time past for the purchase of a steamer for fishery protection service in British Columbia waters...

The Dolera is a twin screw yacht built in Glasgow, Scotland, and is classified as a motor launch...

The Dolera is splendidly appointed, with special quarters provided for the crew, and these, with the principal guest rooms, are paneled in mahogany...

The Dolera is a trim-looking craft. She is provided with bulkheads and double bottom divided into three transverse compartments...

The Dolera is splendidly appointed, with special quarters provided for the crew, and these, with the principal guest rooms, are paneled in mahogany...

The Dolera is a trim-looking craft. She is provided with bulkheads and double bottom divided into three transverse compartments...

The Dolera is splendidly appointed, with special quarters provided for the crew, and these, with the principal guest rooms, are paneled in mahogany...

The Dolera is a trim-looking craft. She is provided with bulkheads and double bottom divided into three transverse compartments...

The Dolera is splendidly appointed, with special quarters provided for the crew, and these, with the principal guest rooms, are paneled in mahogany...

The Dolera is a trim-looking craft. She is provided with bulkheads and double bottom divided into three transverse compartments...

The Dolera is splendidly appointed, with special quarters provided for the crew, and these, with the principal guest rooms, are paneled in mahogany...

The Dolera is a trim-looking craft. She is provided with bulkheads and double bottom divided into three transverse compartments...

PAYING VISIT TO MONTREAL

Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia Welcomed by Citizens—Degree from McGill

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived in Montreal this afternoon for a visit which will extend over four days.

Immediately on their arrival they were driven to the city hall, where the civic address of welcome was read, together with loyal addresses from the British army and navy veterans and the Canadian army veterans.

The royal party then drove to the Royal Victoria college, where a special convocation of McGill University was held and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon His Royal Highness.

Following this the Duke and Duchess entertained a small party at dinner, and this evening attended a public reception in their honor at the city hall, which was attended by several thousand citizens anxious to welcome the new Governor General to the city.

The weather today was most inauspicious and the royal party drove from place to place over streets which were deep in mud, in the midst of a steady drizzle of rain.

Despite the weather and the fact that the mayor's proclamation of a public holiday met with little response from employers, owing to the Christmas rush being on, the streets were lined with people, and cheers for the royal visitors were often heard.

Verdict of Suicide VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 12.—The verdict of "suicide while temporarily insane" was brought in by the coroner's jury inquiring into the death of Mrs. H. Woodbridge in South Vancouver, last Saturday.

Police at Medical Banquet LONDON, Ont., Dec. 12.—Thirty-five local students and doctors who attended a recent medical school banquet are "with what" is believed to be the medical officers, are practically unattended, as the students are in bed. Officers are blamed for the poisoning. One student named Scott is exceptionally ill, as the medical authorities have been unable to relieve his pain. All are expected to recover.

Purchase Mariposa Officials of the Alaska Steamship Company who have been conducting negotiations for the purchase of the steamship Mariposa, of the Oceanic Steamship Company, announced yesterday that the vessel will be delivered to them at San Francisco about January 1. Plans are being prepared for alterations to the Mariposa costing approximately \$50,000, and when she enters the Alaska service next spring she will be one of the finest passenger liners playing Northern waters.

DAMAGES AWARDED Vancouver Lady Gets Verdict for \$1,200 Against B. C. Electric Railway Company for Injury

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 12.—A special jury sitting in the supreme court today rendered a verdict of \$1,200 damages in the case of Miss Hazel Jean Bagnell against the B. C. Electric Railway company.

Result of inquiry into wrecking of Celtic—Acting-Captain's Report Commanded by Court

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 13.—Disapproval of the manner in which the log book of the Celtic was kept, suspension of Mate Carlson's certificate on the ground that the vessel was not navigated with seamanlike care and that a proper lookout was not being kept, reprimand of acting Captain Dick for having lost sight to some extent of the responsibilities of a shipmaster, direction of the attention of the department of marine to the unsatisfactory custom of vessels being allowed to proceed to sea without a properly situated and adjusted standard compass, whereby bearings can be taken from the outer wharf today, are two Chinese, Lum Jung and Louie Lee, deported from Montreal, where they were fined \$225 and ordered deported for failing to give up their papers.

CHINESE DEPORTED ON EMPRESS LINER Two Celestials Who Entered Canada from United States Evading Payment of Tax Punished

On board the R. M. S. Empress of India, which will sail for the Orient from the outer wharf today, are two Chinese, Lum Jung and Louie Lee, deported from Montreal, where they were fined \$225 and ordered deported for failing to give up their papers.

Change in Train Service CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway announced today that the Northwestern Limited of the Northern Pacific Railroad would depart from Chicago, beginning Sunday, Dec. 17. The train will be put into service between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago by way of Milwaukee. The train heretofore has left St. Paul and Minneapolis for Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. It will leave Chicago at 10 p.m. daily.

Montreal Pension Plans MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—A report was sent in today by William Robb, city

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Attack Made by Turks at Benghazi is Repulsed and Many of the Assaultants are Killed

BENGHASI, Dec. 12.—Another attack was made by Turkish troops last night. They attempted to break through the advance lines of the Italians, but were unsuccessful, retreating with a loss of 83 dead.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Tripoli reports an unsuccessful Italian sortie at Charan. The Italians suffered heavily.

MARSEILLES, France, Dec. 12.—The German steamer Polarwirth, which sailed from Manila on November 8 for this port, arrived today and reported that she had been fired on by Italian aircraft while passing through the Red sea on November 4. Her bows were badly damaged when she came into port. The captain says the commander of the Italian cruiser apologized for the occurrence.

GOTCH SLOWING UP Says He Is Getting Slower Although Still Strong—Will Quit Soon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—"A man attains his greatest physical strength between the ages of 27 and 32. Then he begins to go back. He does not necessarily lose his strength, but he is not as agile as formerly, and he tires more quickly."

Such was the remark made by Frank Gotch, the world's wrestling champion recently. Continuing, he said: "That fits my case exactly. I am as strong, perhaps stronger than I ever was before, but I am getting slower. The old 'get there' spirit is not there. The other night, for instance, when I wrestled Beel, I recognized that I was going back a little. In the old days, when a man tore into me as did Beel, I would have come right into him. But the other night, when I was stopped and bled my time. Now that was not my style two or three years ago."

Ex-Sultan's Jewels PARIS, Dec. 11.—At the sale of jewels of Abdul Hamid \$69,000 was realized by the sale of pearls and diamonds.

To Locate in Montreal MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—Messrs. Swift and Company, meat packers of Chicago, are to locate in Montreal and will erect a big storage plant here for the care and distribution of their products.

Eminent Surgeon Dead LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir John Dalton Power, the eminent surgeon and naturalist, died yesterday, aged 86 years.

Congressman's First Vote ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 12.—Robert Caldwell of Alburgh, over 80 years of age, drove to his polling place at Rodney on Monday and cast the first vote he ever polled in his life. He voted for the Conservative candidate.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs

Straw, per 100 18.00 Bran, per 100 1.00 Shorts, per 100 1.00 Oats, per 100 1.00

Flour, local, each 40 Butter, per lb. 20

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN. ROBERTSON—To Mrs. A. E. Robertson, 1543 Balfour street, on Monday, December 11th, a daughter.

DIED. CORSAN—At St. Joseph's Hospital on Tuesday evening, December 5th, Thomas Corvan.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs

Straw, per 100 18.00 Bran, per 100 1.00 Shorts, per 100 1.00 Oats, per 100 1.00

Flour, local, each 40 Butter, per lb. 20

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN. ROBERTSON—To Mrs. A. E. Robertson, 1543 Balfour street, on Monday, December 11th, a daughter.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

NEGLIGEE SPECIAL Ladies' Long Flannelette Dressing Gowns. Very specially priced for today and tomorrow— ONLY \$1.90

CAMPBELL'S--The Ideal Xmas Store That "Campbell's" is the ideal Xmas store has already been declared by many Victoria women.

NEW BLOUSES ARRIVED YESTERDAY While Handkerchiefs may perhaps, be looked upon as the most popular gift, we must not forget that Plain and Fancy Blouses are really more acceptable.

Messaline Silk Blouses, with the new let-in sleeves, navy blue trimmed with green, grey, trimmed with cerise, black trimmed with King's blue. "Campbell's" very special price \$5.75

LINEN TAILORED WAISTS—The smartness of a linen tailored waist is something that every woman admires. They are suitable for gifts at any time of the year and being neatly boxed, they are spotless for presentation purposes.

Campbell's The Fashion Centre We're selling a tremendous lot of Glove Scrub this year.

judgment was correct, and when the Chinamen boarded the train at Huntington he immediately placed them under arrest, and upon arrival in Montreal officials there. The Celestials pleaded guilty.

Mr. Blake Robertson, assistant controller of Chinese immigration, who represented the government at the trial of the two Chinese, said: "Since Chinese immigration was transferred to the department of the interior on October 2 of this year we have been aware that a certain amount of illegal energy was being expended with fines and deportation."

Ex-Sultan's Jewels PARIS, Dec. 11.—At the sale of jewels of Abdul Hamid \$69,000 was realized by the sale of pearls and diamonds.

To Locate in Montreal MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—Messrs. Swift and Company, meat packers of Chicago, are to locate in Montreal and will erect a big storage plant here for the care and distribution of their products.

Eminent Surgeon Dead LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir John Dalton Power, the eminent surgeon and naturalist, died yesterday, aged 86 years.

Congressman's First Vote ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 12.—Robert Caldwell of Alburgh, over 80 years of age, drove to his polling place at Rodney on Monday and cast the first vote he ever polled in his life.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs

Straw, per 100 18.00 Bran, per 100 1.00 Shorts, per 100 1.00 Oats, per 100 1.00

Flour, local, each 40 Butter, per lb. 20

treasurer, to the board of control in regard to the establishment of a civic pension fund and its cost. It is proposed that all permanent employees of the city, which include police, firemen, clerks at the city hall and permanent employees of the road department shall be included in the fund. One per cent. of their salaries will be taken to sustain the fund, but at the end of ten years the city would have to contribute \$225 a year.

Brother of Chief Justice Dead STRATFORD, Ont., Dec. 12.—Mr. Macdonald, a brother of Chief Justice Macdonald of British Columbia, died today.

Toronto an Ocean Port TORONTO, Dec. 12.—Hon. F. D. Monk, minister of public works, and Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine, paid an official visit of inspection to Toronto today, and announced that improvements would be made converting Toronto into an ocean port.

Portuguese Ship Disaster OPORTO, Portugal, Dec. 12.—Sixteen persons were killed and several injured last night in the derailment of a train, which fell into the Douro river.

The C.P.R. steamer Princess Ena, Captain McPherson, left Vancouver yesterday for Alberni Canal. The vessel, in addition to other cargo, is taking the full machinery equipment for the sawmill of the Canadian Pacific Lumber company at Alberni. The mill structure is already completed. The mill will have a capacity of 60,000 feet a day.

Mr. Victor E. Hatherington, electrician for the B. C. Electric Railway Co. at New Westminster, died at the hospital last Saturday, as a result of coming in contact with a live wire carrying 40,000 volts.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs

Straw, per 100 18.00 Bran, per 100 1.00 Shorts, per 100 1.00 Oats, per 100 1.00

Flour, local, each 40 Butter, per lb. 20

D.F.J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE! The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Acute or Chronic, DIARRHEA, DYSPEPSIA, & CHOLERA

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA In the matter of Lot 1023, Victoria City, and in the Matter of the "Quietening Titles Act."

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

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN. ROBERTSON—To Mrs. A. E. Robertson, 1543 Balfour street, on Monday, December 11th, a daughter.

DIED. CORSAN—At St. Joseph's Hospital on Tuesday evening, December 5th, Thomas Corvan.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs

Straw, per 100 18.00 Bran, per 100 1.00 Shorts, per 100 1.00 Oats, per 100 1.00

Flour, local, each 40 Butter, per lb. 20

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN. ROBERTSON—To Mrs. A. E. Robertson, 1543 Balfour street, on Monday, December 11th, a daughter.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1411-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

THE IMPERIAL CORONATION

The coronation ceremonies at Delhi passed off with great splendor. His Imperial Majesty, for such is his title in India, we assume, appears to have well judged the temper of the people of the Dependency for there does not seem to have been a single jarring note in the whole ceremony. At the present writing details of the event are lacking, and these will be of very great interest. We do not now refer to the pageantry inseparable from such an occasion, which it is easy to believe must have exceeded in gorgeousness anything that has transpired in modern times, but to the actual coronation itself. This part of the ceremony was unique. King Edward was proclaimed Emperor of India, but Queen Alexandra was not proclaimed Empress. It will be interesting to learn if the Associated Press dispatch which says "George V. and Queen Mary were proclaimed today Emperor and Empress of India" is correct. The point is one of more than a curious interest for if it is true a new thing has happened in India, and in the event of His Majesty predeceasing his wife she would remain Empress, a condition of things that seems wholly improbable. We draw attention to this matter in the interest of accuracy only, merely suggesting that readers should not take the language of the Associated Press too literally until it has been corroborated.

In respect to the coronation there will be only one feeling among British people everywhere, and that will be one of profound gratification that His Majesty had the wisdom to determine upon the outward and visible demonstration of British supremacy in India, and that the occasion was so completely successful. No small amount of courage was requisite to support His Majesty in the resolve to visit India at a time when discontent was abroad in the land, but the royal House has never been deficient in that virtue of kings. The gentle lady, who shares his high honors exhibited the same splendid quality. She well knows the risks attaching to royalty, but she faced them without fear, sustained by her strong sense of duty and confidence that the good will of her husband and herself would find a response in the breasts of the people of India. And now that the occasion with all its splendor is at an end, it seems fitting to look at the human side of the case. Husband and wife left their children at home to face their duty and confidence that the good will of her husband and herself would find a response in the breasts of the people of India. And now that the occasion with all its splendor is at an end, it seems fitting to look at the human side of the case. Husband and wife left their children at home to face their duty and confidence that the good will of her husband and herself would find a response in the breasts of the people of India.

B. C. TELEPHONE RATES

The B. C. Telephone Company has announced its intention of increasing the rates for business telephones by a dollar a month. This we are given to understand will apply both in Victoria and Vancouver. Without any hesitation let us say that we are opposed to this increase; that we regard it as in the nature of an imposition and intend to combat its introduction by every means in our power. Here are a few facts that may be of interest to the public. Mr. Halse, the secretary of the company gives as a reason for the increase that it has been found necessary to raise the wages of linemen and other employees. The Victoria business district contains from 1,400 to 1,500 telephones, which with the extra dollar a month will mean an increased revenue of some \$1400 a month to the company. If we are correctly informed the amount to be imposed through additional wages paid out to the Victoria employees will not exceed \$150 per month. Thus the company's added income drawn from this city will leave a net monthly balance of at least \$1,250 to provide for "other contingencies."

In Vancouver, which is also included in the proposed change there are said to be some 5,000 business telephones. The increase in that city will mean an added income to the company of \$5,000 per month. Let us suppose for the sake of argument that some fifty employees of the company will benefit by the raise in wages. This would mean an additional \$1,250 a day, and that there

are thirty working days in the month. The company will thus pay out an additional \$375 per month, and will have created a clear increased net revenue of \$4,625 per month. This is equal annually to \$55,900 or 55-6 per cent on a million dollars. In Victoria the clear net revenue will have been increased by \$15,000 annually, equal to 8 per cent on \$300,000.

Let us go further and tell Victorians something of the treatment which they have been receiving at the hands of the company. This city has been without a wire chief since the end of November. One is expected, we are given to understand, but he has not yet arrived. A cable man who was employed here at \$4.50 a day was taken to Vancouver his place being filled by an apprentice who received \$2.50. A cable helper who was working here and getting \$2.50 was replaced by an employee at \$2.25. Owing to a tree which fell across the wires on Fort street the residents of the Oak Bay and Willows districts—whose there are over 200 subscribers—were deprived of the use of the service for a number of days. The repairing work was being done by the apprentice cable man mentioned above, for a portion of the time at least, after which a thoroughly competent man was brought over from Vancouver. With efficient employees engaged the disorganized system could have been effectively repaired in at least two days. Up to two years ago the telephones in the city were inspected and cleaned once in six weeks, but for the past twenty-four months this practice has been discontinued. From a sanitary standpoint this lack of supervision does not meet with the approval of the subscribers.

Victorians have hitherto shown considerable faith in the B. C. Telephone company, regarding it as an important factor in the upbuilding of the city. On January 15th last the ratepayers pledged their credit to the extent of \$100,000 to enable the company to place its wires in underground conduits. The Colonist strongly advocated the passing of the bylaw believing it to be in line with the proper advancement of the city. We still are of opinion that the doing away with the unsightly poles and the overhead network of wires is a move in the right direction.

Reverting to the decision of the company to increase its rates for telephones in the business area by a dollar a month we are given to understand that this drastic change is being inaugurated at the suggestion of a number of new employees. This is not right. We have, we think, proved that the increase decided upon is altogether out of proportion to the additions it is proposed to grant in wages. We have illustrated that it will mean a very largely increased income to the company for which the public must pay and for which they in return have no reason to hope for additional benefits. It has been shown that the needs of the system as installed here are being catered to in an inefficient manner and that the company instead of reciprocating the faith reposed in it by the ratepayers is seeking to benefit unwarrantably at their expense. These it seems are legitimate reasons why we should protest against the increase in the rates for business telephones, and we intend to keep on protesting until the company withdraws from its altogether untenable position.

TERMINAL FACILITIES

At the meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday there was some discussion of the interesting and important fact that between Victoria and Ladysmith fully one hundred freight cars are lying loaded for Victoria, which cannot be brought into the city because of the lack of terminal facilities. No criticism was made because the members realized that the E. & N. railway is doing all it can with the trackage available. Interest attaches to the fact because it shows how the business of the city is growing. Many readers will remember the time of the agitation in favor of the Victoria Terminal railway, which was intended to bring in freight over the Victoria and Sidney, when we were told that the Charmer could furnish all the accommodation needed by Victoria business men, and how a transfer barge was brought to Ladysmith with a couple of freight cars aboard, and these were run down to the station on Store street to demonstrate that Victoria already had car-ferry connection with the Mainland, but really had no use for it. If ever there was a case of any one being "hoist with his own petard" it was the E. & N. on this occasion. The demonstration was intended to put an end to the agitation for the bringing of goods in cars into Victoria, and its effect was to make the merchants insist that they should be so brought. For reasons which need not now be discussed the Victoria terminal project did not prove to be of its expected advantage, although it is a useful factor in the carrying trade of the city; but the E. & N. has since then handled thousands of cars of freight both in and out, and its business of this class has completely outgrown its present facilities. This state of things affords the best possible proof that Victoria is advancing with strong, rapid and steady strides as a business centre. The fact is important because it

casts some light upon the probable demands of the future. We do not wish to be understood as even remotely forecasting the decision to which the provincial government will come in respect to the former Songhees reserve, when we say that the idea held by many of us only a few years ago that there was abundant space on the reserve for a public park, a passenger station, freight sheds, car barns, sidings, machine shops, warehouses and coal bunkers must be dismissed as quite an inadvisable conception of the requirements of Victoria in the very near future. The people of this city must begin to think of matters in connection with transportation along much broader lines than have hitherto seemed sufficient.

Another reason why this fact is of great importance is because of the bearing it has upon the coming of the Canadian Northern. It shows that there will be plenty of business for the car-ferry which this railway has contracted to maintain between its Island and Mainland systems. It is also a part of that contract that the company shall establish its carshops at or in the immediate vicinity of Victoria and Sir Donald Mann is on record as saying that this city is to be the headquarters for the whole Island system. It is also reasonable to believe that the E. & N. will pursue a similar policy. Within a very few years, both these railways will be extended to the north end of the Island, and terminal facilities, which seem adequate now, will then be found to be utterly insufficient.

In the above observations we have alluded to Victoria only in connection with local trade. We have not spoken of it as a National port nor do we propose to do so today, further than to say that when this expectation is realized, the area that will be devoted here to terminals will be very extensive. A gentleman who has an intimate knowledge of conditions in many parts of the world is our authority in stating that the plans for the port of Victoria ought to include the whole area between Macaulay Point on the west and the point opposite Menzies street on the east, including both sides of the Inner Harbor. We do not believe that this is an extravagant suggestion.

A WORD TO FARMERS

It is the plain, unvarnished truth that the farmers in the vicinity of Victoria are not doing what they ought to do to provide this city with the necessities of life, and they are thereby losing the chance to make money. We know very well what answer will be made to this statement. We will be told that labor is too scarce, that all the good men get employment in the towns at wages no farmer could afford to pay and that the poor ones are not worth hiring. We do not underrate the importance of this objection, but the fact remains that the market is not sufficiently supplied with home grown produce. Said a farmer to whom this remark was made the other day: "It does not pay to send our produce into town," and he went on to give reasons why it does not pay. These reasons were serious ones, and yet the fact remains that we have the soil, the climate and the unsupplied market for the things which the soil can produce.

We are writing about this now so that farmers may think it over during the season which will elapse before it is time to put in crops. Is there not some way in which the home market can get more home produce? In certain lines, certain parts of the community have discovered the way to successful production. Of these the Cowichan creamery furnishes a conspicuous example. Cannot more be done along this line? Cannot the farmers get more closely in touch with the consumer than he now is? It is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy on the part of anyone to discourage farmers to grow produce for the local markets, and it is said that such discouragements exist. The farmers ought to take matters in their own hands more than they do.

We are told by some critics that British prestige in the East is going to suffer very greatly from what is about to happen in Persia. It might not be a bad idea to wait and see what is going to happen. Hitherto the decreasing birth-rate in France has been the subject of a great deal of discussion and other nations, Germany especially, have been congratulating themselves that they were free from this symptom of national decadence. But Germany's statistics are giving her cause for alarm, and the natural increase of the population has for a short time back been at a standstill. We notice also that the returns of the last quarter show a marked decline of the birth rate in England and Wales. Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has sold her great private library, which she inherited. She has done so because very many of the oldest books are very naughty indeed, and she did not want her little daughter to read them. At one time she thought of destroying them, but was persuaded not to do so because of their value historically. It is a pity that some one had not been at hand with similar advice, when religious zeal destroyed the great Alexandrian Library and the books of the Mayans of Yucatan.

PRACTICAL XMAS PRESENTS



Xmas Gifts of Furniture

ARE SENSIBLE PRACTICAL GIFTS. YOU CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE IN FURNITURE IF YOU BUY HERE

ANSWER the universal question in everybody's mind—in your mind—What shall I give for Christmas? in a sensible way. Give a practical gift—what more practical gift than a piece of Furniture? Everyone has a need of some piece of furniture, and a gift like that cannot but bring genuine appreciation and lasting pleasure. Glance through this small list of suggestions that we have prepared for you. Better still, visit our immense floors, filled to the brim with seasonable furniture of all kinds. The visit will prove a revelation to you how many sensible, beautiful gifts you can give at a very small outlay of money. Our salesmen will give you no end of suggestions, and even if you do not buy, come and visit our store. We'll be glad to show you through. Last, but not least, we have some startling small prices all through our immense stock, which should encourage early buying. And is your home prepared for Christmas? Your own wants can be satisfied here better than anywhere else. Fifty years of successful business dealing in Victoria and over 30,000 satisfied customers of Weiler Bros. are your guarantee of "right dealing."

China Cabinets for Christmas Gifts

- China Cabinet—Early English finish, 14 x 22, 1 mirror, 4 shelves \$35.00
- China Cabinet—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, 15 x 22, glass door and glass sides, 4 shelves \$45.00
- China Cabinet—Solid quarter cut oak, glass door and sides, with mirror and shelves \$32.00
- Corner Cabinet—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, glass door and 2 mirrors and 4 shelves \$30.00
- China Cabinet—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, British bevel mirror on top, 8 shelves, double glass door \$32.00
- China Cabinet—Fumed oak, 15 x 32, glass door and sides, 4 shelves \$27.50
- China Cabinet—Fumed oak, two glass doors and glass sides, 2 large shelves \$36.00
- China Cabinet—Fumed oak, top 45 x 16, mirror 10 x 36, 3 large shelves, 2 large glass doors and glass side \$52.50
- China Cabinet—Fumed oak, glass door and sides, mirror, 3 shelves \$32.00



A DESIGN AND PRICE TO SUIT ALL

STORE OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT--Shop Early. Better for You, Better for Us



You Want to Let the Little Folks See their Window Come Today

CHILDREN'S WINDOW, GOVERNMENT STREET

- White Enamel Doll Beds—Complete with mattress and Pillows; \$7.50, \$6.00 and \$1.75
- Fumed Doll Beds—Complete with mattress and pillows. Price \$5.00
- Doll Carriages—In many designs, and in colors of green, maroon and blue, from \$10.50 to \$8.50
- Children's Chairs—With cane seat, golden oak frame and wood seat, from \$1.25
- Children's Rattan Rockers, from \$2.25
- 3-PIECE KINDERGARTEN SETS—Just arrived. Table and 2 Chairs, in the Early English Finish. Per set \$3.50

MANY OTHER PIECES FOR THE CHILDREN TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

Just Arrived for Xmas

A Shipment of Ladies' Reed Work Baskets--Light Finish in Many Designs

See these New Arrivals on Our Fourth Floor at

\$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.00



Beautiful New Liberty Art Goods for Xmas Gifts

On a table close to the entrance of our Second Floor are some new arrivals of Liberty Art Bed Spreads, Curtains and Table Covers to match, all of the latest and most exquisite designs and an unequalled variety to select from. Nothing more suitable for a Christmas gift to a lady friend. The set consists of:
Curtains at from, per pair \$6.50 | Table Covers, each \$1.00
Bedspreads, each \$7.50 | These can be bought separately.

TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY AND DESIGNS AND SIZES FROM 50¢ EACH

SHIPMENT OF BABY CARRIAGES JUST ARRIVED

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

The Home of The Ideal Christmas Gift

FLOWER

Some E

As this is the flowering shrub, few of the best of in gardens so much London Times. Timid in his use of from ignorance and not know what to look well grown in indeed, the very sound, suggesting growth that is in gardens look large no reason why shrubs in a shrub like other flowering grow too large, most of them can and so kept compact less hardy plants if they must be planting the following: Aesculus parviflora a dwarf species of a spreading bush white scented flowers some time and its foliage is beautiful one end of a large pruning, but should it makes many such is a rampant growth back of a large border rich soils and in about 8 feet high, tender flowers with the variety Veitchii. Most species of C. are the finest of wall flowers, however, is hardy, grows though of south of England may kill it. It has plumage of last The variety Gloire Choisyana ternata for light soils, and protection of a wall after flowering. their best in May beautiful at all shrub for a large only about 4 feet. Cistus—There is hardness and of the hardest at 5 feet high, and C. cypricus (common) is like it but grows purple blotches as hardy. C. crispus, and grows all in most winters. It is brighter and a most valuable but less hardy, and bright yellow brown; it is a lot increased by layers and a magnificent growth feet high, and long time. It is of England. C. between this and able. All Cistus can endure any established, and after flowering, they are far hardy posed. Clethra—The they deserve, are late flowering, and perhaps the high and has white flowers. The variety later and has a large species, in ordinary light from drought in Of the many mention only C. spring flowering which is equally ed in fairly rich suckers and spr across. It is in rock gardens or It also looks well it can spread down cantha is a very ing shrub. It has It grows 2ft. to der blue flowers seems to be quite feet—that after times flowers to in good soil in a wood should be Escallonia m open in the South from north and tiful shrub both grows quickly, hardy, but not

In Field and Garden

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Some Hardy Varieties.

As this is the time for planting hardy flowering shrubs, we propose to mention a few of the best of these which are not grown in gardens so much as they deserve, says the London Times. The ordinary gardener is still timid in his use of flowering shrubs, partly from ignorance and partly because he does not know what to do with them. They never look well grown in an indiscriminate mixture; indeed, the very word shrubbery has an ugly sound, suggesting the gloomy chaos of undergrowth that is employed to make suburban gardens look larger than they are. There is no reason why we should isolate flowering shrubs in a shrubbery. They may be treated like other flowering plants, and, if they do not grow too large, planted in borders, where most of them can be cut back after flowering, and so kept compact. It is safest to plant the less hardy plants in spring, but when so planted they must be protected from drought during the following summer.

Aesculus parviflora (or *macrostachya*) is a dwarf species of horse chestnut which makes a spreading bush about 6 feet high. It has white scented flowers which continue for some time and are at their best in August. As its foliage is beautiful it is a fine shrub for one end of a large border. It requires little pruning, but should be thinned out often, as it makes many suckers. *Buddleia variabilis* is a rampant growing shrub, useful for the back of a large border. It thrives best in light rich soils and in warm places, and grows about 8 feet high, bearing long plumes of lavender flowers with a yellow centre about July. The variety *Veitchii* is finer than the type. Most species of *Ceanothus* require the protection of a wall; and *C. Veitchianus* is one of the finest of wall shrubs. *C. americanus*, however, is hardy in the open in warm gardens, though often cut back in winter. It grows about 4 feet high, and has white flowers. It is not so beautiful as *C. azureus*, which may also be grown in the open in the south of England, though a very hard winter may kill it. It grows about 5 feet high, and has plumes of lavender blue flowers in May. The variety *Gloire de Versailles* is the finest.

Choisya ternata is a most valuable shrub for light soils, and is usually hardy without the protection of a wall in sheltered sunny places. Where it grows too large it can be cut back after flowering. Its white blossoms are at their best in May, but its glossy leaves look beautiful at all times. It is an excellent shrub for a large border, growing usually only about 4 feet to 5 feet high.

Cistus—There are many species of varying hardiness and size. *C. laurifolius* is one of the hardiest and largest. It grows about 5 feet high, and has large pure white flowers. *C. cyprinus* (commonly called *Landanifertus*) is like it but grows a little taller and has dark purple blotches on the flowers. It is almost as hardy. *C. crispus* has large soft pink flowers, and grows about 3 feet high. It is hardy in most winters. *C. purpureus* is dwarf and has brighter and larger pink flowers. It is a most valuable shrub for the rock garden, but less hardy. *C. formosus* has grey leaves and bright yellow flowers blotched with brown; it is a low growing and can easily be increased by layers. It is also one of the hardiest and a most brilliant little shrub. *C. florentinus* grows into a wide bush about 3 feet high, and has white flowers borne for a long time. It is usually hardy in the south of England. *C. lusitanicus*, probably a hybrid between this and *C. cyprinus*, is equally valuable. All *Cistus* like a light soil, full sun, and a position sheltered from the wind. They can endure any amount of drought when established, and should be cut back fairly hard after flowering. In suitable soil and position they are far harder than is commonly supposed.

Clethra—These shrubs, less grown than they deserve, are particularly valuable for their late flowering. *C. alnifolia* is the commonest and perhaps the hardiest. It grows about 4ft. high and has white flowers in August and September. The variety *Tomentosa* flowers a little later and has larger blossoms. *C. arborea* is a larger species, but less hardy. *Clethras* thrive in ordinary light soil, but should be protected from drought until they are established. Of the many species of *Cytisus* we will mention only *C. praecox*, one of the finest of spring flowering shrubs, and *C. purpureus*, which is equally valuable. The latter, if planted in fairly rich light soil, will throw out many suckers and spread into a dwarf bush 4ft. across. It is most valuable either for large rock gardens or for the front of a large border. It also looks well at the top of a bank, where it can spread downwards. *Caryopteris mastacantha* is a very valuable dwarf autumn blooming shrub. It has been called the blue *Spiraea*. It grows 2ft. to 3ft. high, and bears its lavender blue flowers in September and October. It seems to be quite hardy, and has only this defect—that after cold, sunless summers it sometimes flowers too late. It should be planted in good soil in a very sunny place, and all dead wood should be removed in spring.

Escallonia macrantha can be grown in the open in the South of England if it is sheltered from north and east winds. It is a very beautiful shrub both in flower and in leaf, and grows quickly. *E. philippiana* is also fairly hardy, but not so beautiful.

Garrya elliptica is a shrub remarkable both for the beauty of its leaves and for its winter flowering catkins, which often appear in December. It makes a fine wall shrub, but can also be grown as a bush in warm places, and seems to be quite hardy.

The Wych Hazel (*Hamamelis arborea*) has an equal winter beauty with its yellow flowers on the bare branches. It is very easily grown, and a wonderful effect may be produced if the earliest flowering bulbs are planted about it.

Ligustrum.—The ordinary privet is a fire-some shrub, but *L. japonicum*, *L. lucidum*, and *L. sinense* are all worth growing for the beauty both of their flowers and leaves. *L. sinense* will grow into a small tree, and is covered with white flowers in July. All will thrive in any decent soil.

Of the *Olearias*, *O. haasti* is the hardiest, but *O. stellulata* (*Eurybia gunniana*) is the most beautiful. It is a dwarf shrub covered with white daisy-like flowers in late summer. It is fairly hardy in light soil and warm sheltered places. Its worst enemies are the cold winds of early spring.

Philadelphus.—The larger species of *Syringa* are well known, but there are several dwarf varieties of the hybrid *P. lemoinei* which deserve to be better known, and are excellent border shrubs. Of these, *Candelabra* has the largest flowers, and *Gebe de Neige* is the dwarfest. They are easily grown, and do not weaken themselves with suckers, like some of the other species.

Prunus Amygdalus.—The larger almonds are well known. The dwarf almond, *P. Amygdalus nanus*, is not often seen, but is a most beautiful little early flowering shrub only about 2ft. high, and very easily grown either in the rock garden or the front of a border. It flowers a little later than the larger kinds, and can be easily increased by means of suckers. *Prunus japonica* should be grown more often as a bush. There is a beautiful white variety, and *Knaphill scarlet* is brighter in color than the type. There is also a pink variety with flowers like apple blossom, which is well worth growing. All should be cut back after flowering and planted in a sunny position.

LECTURE ON POULTRY HANDLING

In a very interesting lecture at Tacoma a few days ago, Mr. F. H. Rau, on the question of poultry handling, said:

"When I am asked the question, 'Is there any money in poultry?' I always say, 'Yes.' I can prove by illustration where there is more money in poultry than anything else that is produced on the farm.

"Poultry-keeping is a very simple occupation and one that does not require a college education to bring success, but inasmuch as a good education helps out in any kind of work, so it is in the chicken business. Successful poultry-keeping depends a great deal on regularity and good care, but some people overdo it; in other words, kill their fowl with kindness. Too much care is as bad as lack of it. Again, a great many do not have success, because they do not understand the fowl. They do not know what the natural requirements are.

Origin of Poultry

"I want to tell you where the fowl originated from. They were first discovered in the jungles of East India. The fowl in its natural state roams the jungles and secures its food by walking for miles and spending hours to get a full crop. Oftentimes after walking all day, it finds a few grubs, bits of fruit and berries. When overtaken by night it roosts in the branches of trees; quite a contrast from the tight, comfortable houses of today. From 12 to 18 eggs are laid, and in most cases every one hatched. When these little birds are hatched, there is no one there to stuff them with so many of the life-giving preparations that are on the market today. Instead, they remain in the nest until they have strength to follow the mother bird. Finally, the natives in that country decided to confine the fowls (and those fowls, after being confined, laid their natural amount of eggs. Our domestic hens today will lay 200 or more eggs a year).

Origin of Breeds

"How do we get the various breeds that we now have? Someone noticed there was a shade of difference in the color of the birds, and they selected those different colors and mated them, each time selecting a lighter shade until they had white; reversing it until they had black, and so on until we have the many different breeds of today. The same thing was done in getting size and shape. We have in our 'Standard of Perfection' some 135 varieties of fowls, with 14 different classes. The only classes we are going to pay any attention to are the most popular ones, of which the American ranks first, the Mediterranean second, English third, and Asiatic fourth. The birds I have mentioned are money-makers at least, and these are the kind to breed. Among the Americans we find the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Silver Persians.

"In regard to the best breeds to select, I would say to select the one best suited to the purpose. If for eggs, select the light breed for this reason: A light breed will lay as many eggs as the heavier breed, and consume less food. Some of the American utility fowl are splendid as a dual purpose fowl. They produce a large amount of eggs and are a good ta-

ble fowl. There are certain amounts of weights in fowls that it requires food to keep up. A Leghorn weighing three or four pounds will lay as many eggs if not more than a hen weighing 10 pounds. So it is very easy to see that there is more money in small fowl for egg production than large.

For Table Purposes

"Small fowl get hard in flesh and make good table fowl only until about three months old, after which the meat gets coarse and tough. The best all round table fowl is the Wyandotte; also the Rocks, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds. Sometimes it is a mistaken idea that one fowl is better suited to a climate than another. Most fowls pay very little attention to climatic changes. The hotel and restaurant trade prefer a medium sized fowl because in serving chicken, they get no more for a large joint than a medium sized one. We must consider all these points when making a start. The best way for beginners to know and select a popular breed is to visit the different poultry yards in different localities, and the breed that is most in evidence is the one to select."

Mr. Rau emphasized the fact that it always pays to produce the best because even when the market is flooded you can dispose of a first-class article.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Rau in replying to questions brought out the following points:

Points Worth Knowing

The Northwest does not express a preference for either white or brown eggs. The only preference I have noticed is for the largest egg for the money. The size of the bird has very little to do with the size of the egg. The egg laid by the White Leghorn is of a good marketable size, white in color, and the hens run from two and one-half to four pounds. However, they are not the only breeds that have produced more than 200 eggs a year. I know of one Light Brahma with a record of 230; White Rocks, 240; records of White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns that have done quite as well. The reason you will find more heavy layers in the White Leghorn class is perhaps because they have been bred for eggs and nothing else, and that probably explains the reason why their flesh is so tough. The Black Minorcas are good average layers of a large white egg, but you cannot afford to keep Minorcas and sell the eggs on the market in competition with Leghorn eggs which are produced cheaper. The Andalusians as egg-producers are not coming up to the standard that was set for them when first introduced, and they are now dropping out. Referring again to what is the best table fowl, it depends on the size you are going to market. The White Wyandotte is one of the best, because it is quick maturing, and also those represented by the Rock, the American class, or the English class. The Leghorn is not as good for eating purposes. Fowls of the Asiatic class have coarser grained flesh. The Leghorn of the chicken family is the same as the race horse to the horse family. Whenever you increase the size too much you will get into the disposition of the Rock, or some other American class chicken.

THE TREATMENT OF MANURES

In the intensive cultivation which is so necessary on the limited acreage of the farms of this Island if a return is to be looked for on the initial outlay, it behoves the farmer or gardener to utilize to the utmost advantage such manures as he ready to his hand, from stable, cowhouse, poultry-house or seashore.

As we know, the nitrification of manure is necessary, i.e., its decomposition first into nitrites and then into nitrates, in which form alone can plants draw their food supplies from it. In the case of the pile of farmyard manure, two objects have to be worked for: the prevention of loss of ammonia by evaporation or by drainage of the liquid portion. The urine contains nearly two-thirds of the potential plant food of the whole mass, and when this is carelessly piled on the ground outdoors the loss from both causes may be imagined. The more the liquid is soaked up by the litter and the more complete the decomposition, the sooner will food be available for the plants.

Where sufficient capital is at command it will pay to build a tank into which the liquid may drain, and from which it may be pumped over the heap from time to time, and also to stack the manure under cover; this will prevent evaporation and the washing out of the goodness by rain. A less costly method is to cement the bottom of a pit in the ground and to cover the pile with sheets of galvanized iron.

Where the seashore is close at hand, it is well to remember that seaweed contains much plant food when well decomposed, a ton containing what would cost several dollars to buy. Potatoes are a crop that responds readily to this manure.

Away in the country night soil will be found perhaps the most potent manure of all. It is so strong that it should never be applied thickly diluted with many times its own volume of ordinary soil. It is a curious fact that perfectly decomposed dry earth grows capable of decomposing an ever-increasing amount of this manure, and at the same time deodorizing it. The process of this is simple and rapid when once the principle is grasped that the air plays a great part, and that therefore only a thin covering of soil should be placed over it, and

preferably that mixed with night soil already. By digging a shallow ditch down the garden and covering the fresh manure with a thin layer of old night soil there is no smell, and decomposition soon takes place. In this treatment, as in the case of farmyard manure, too much wet retards the bacterial action by excluding the air. This method of disposing of the sewage of the house is the ideal one. By transforming it by nature's methods without any delay into plant food, at no time is it dangerous to the health of man, and the oftentimes deadly cesspool is entirely done away with.

In the case of bottom lands which are peat bog and sour, the acidity may be got rid of by draining, plowing deep enough to break up the peat, which prevents percolation of the water downwards, and the use of lime, which liberates stores of plant foods which before have not been available.

Leaf manure, bracken, wood ashes all may be pressed into service, but in the case of bracken, it should be cut green.

FARM NOTES.

Get the old horse's teeth examined. He is now forced to subsist on dry feed, which is more difficult to masticate than the green fodder, and unless the horse's teeth are kept filed even there is all likelihood that he will not thrive very well.

When horses cannot be protected from the cold, raw winter weather, they should under no consideration be clipped in the fall. It is cruel to deprive an animal of nature's protective coat and not furnish him with some artificial means of keeping up the necessary body heat.

The time has now arrived when the cold weather may set in at any time. It is generally conceded that soil plowed in the autumn gives a better crop the following year than land left until spring to be plowed. There are several reasons for this: Plowing to a considerable depth in the fall increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. Another good effect upon the soil resulting from fall-plowing is the greater surface exposed to the action of the frost, which is so helpful to a clay soil, flocculating the particles and overcoming its extreme tenacity. Rush the plowing during the short time left.

The use of the outdoor blanket is as important as the use of the stable blanket. If the horse is allowed to stand outdoors either for a short or for a long time, he should be well blanketed. If one is going to stop but a short time, the temptation is strong not to blanket the animal. The horse cools off rapidly and may chill, so that it is best to blanket if only for a moment. Again, in the spring when the weather is fair, one is likely to think that no ill will result from leaving the animal unblanketed; and yet he may chill as before. It is best on stopping the animal to see that he is well protected.—M. W. Harper, in "Manual of Farm Animals."

The horse that is at hard work should get his largest feed at night. He then has more time to eat it, and while his body is at rest his digestive organs are given an opportunity to do their best work. Fill the mangers when feeding up for the night. The horse's stomach is small. Owing to this care must be taken in supplying hay, water and grain, that they be given in the best possible order. It has been shown by investigators that the horse's stomach fills and empties several times during the partaking of a large meal. The material first taken is quickly crowded on into the intestines. From this the logical order of feeding and watering appears to be water first, roughage next, and the concentrate material last, in order that it be acted upon to the fullest extent by the digestive juices of the stomach.

Egg-eating is a bad vice which, if once acquired by the flock is somewhat hard to overcome. It is often caused by soft and thin-shelled eggs being broken in the nest. A few broken eggs eaten from the nest has a tendency to teach the hens to break eggs themselves. If the vice would remain confined to a few individuals, it would not be so troublesome, but such is not the case. A few egg-eating hens soon communicate the vice to the entire flock. Where one or two hens are affected, it is often advisable to kill them, but if it has spread to many members of the flock this is impracticable. If the hens can be prevented from eating the eggs for a couple of weeks, further trouble is not likely to occur. Prevention consists in keeping the nests dark. Two or three weeks of such treatment will usually effect a cure. Feed the hens plenty of grit and lime material to produce thicker shells on the eggs.

In the feeding of hogs, where soaked feed forms the main portion of the ration, care must be taken that too much water is not used. Pigs compelled to eat food containing too high a percentage of water will not do as well, especially in the cold weather, as if only the required amount of moisture is present in their diet. It will take considerable of the energy derived from the food to raise the cold water to the body temperature,

and, besides, an over supply of moisture is not conducive to the most thorough digestion of the solids in the food. In soaking ground feed, it is important that the mixture be made about the consistency of a thick porridge, and that it be soaked about twelve hours before feeding. This will be found more palatable, and is of higher feeding value than if the meal is fed in the same quantity, but in a thinner, more sloppy condition.

The value of turnips for the winter feeding of sheep was shown by an experiment carried on in England, and cited by Shepherd Boy, where a number of these were fed on oil meal, clover hay and turnips, while others were fed on oil meal and clover hay, without the addition of succulent food. In the same time, the sheep receiving the roots made gains of forty-two pounds per head, while those getting the dry food alone made gains of only twenty-six pounds per head. In fattening sheep, succulent food is necessary, if the greatest possible gains are to be expected. Turnips are much relished by this class of stock, and can be safely fed in reasonable quantity to the breeding flock as well as to the market classes. Care must be taken in feeding pregnant ewes that they do not get too large a quantity of roots, as they tend to produce an overlarge and flabby condition of the foetus, often causing difficult parturition and weak lambs at birth.

All domestic animals, whether the milch cow or the fattening steer, should have a reasonable amount of exercise under comfortable conditions. Little sympathy should be shown towards the modern fad of tying cows by the head in one spot for five or six months, under the plea that exercise is work, and work costs food. The statement had better be in accordance with the experience of all time, that exercise is health and vigor, and that food is well used in maintaining these. The cow is more than a machine; she is a sentient being, susceptible to many of the influences which are essential to the physical welfare of the human species. Let no one take this opinion as an excuse for the cruel and wasteful exposure of farm animals to inclement weather, which is so often observed, for this is simply a violation of the laws of kindness and economy in the other direction.—Jordan's "Feeding of Animals."

Seed potatoes in storage have three very definite requirements. They must be kept in a cool place, well ventilated and dark. That the potatoes be kept cool is most important. The best temperature is from 33 to 35 degrees. If the temperature falls below 32 degrees there is danger of freezing, although it takes a slightly lower temperature to freeze potatoes than water. Good ventilation is necessary in order to prevent the spread of rot, and it is well to keep the potatoes dark, so they will not start to sprout at any time. A cool, dark, well ventilated cellar fairly dry is the best place to store seed potatoes on the ordinary farm. As spring comes on, seed potatoes should not be allowed to send out the long, pale, spindly shoots so often seen. This may be prevented by keeping the potatoes cool and dark. Some of the eastern growers, three or four weeks before growing time, spread their potatoes out in the light at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees, and here allow them to develop sprouts a half to an inch long. These are strong, stubby little sprouts, that are not broken off in planting. It is said this process both hastens the maturity of the crop and increases the yield.

All varieties and types of chickens are fattened in this country, no special attention being devoted to developing strains or special types peculiarly adapted to produce a high quality of flesh, or to give especially good results in fattening. Several breeds give good results in fattening, and these are preferred by men who make a specialty of feeding poultry in the following order: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, or taken as a whole, birds of the general purpose breeds. The feeders discourage the use of birds of the Mediterranean class, such as the Brown and White Leghorns and the Minorcas, because these birds average poorer results throughout the season in the feeding tests and they mature light, while the trade demands a heavy fowl. In order to make the farmer raise chickens of the first rather than of the second mentioned, the packer, and consequently the small poultry buyer, often pays from 1 to 3 cents a pound less for light weight hens. Much attention should be paid to buying poultry on a quality basis, thus showing the producer the gain which he may realize by keeping good poultry of the general purpose breeds and giving the birds proper attention and feed before shipping to market. In some sections the packers have exchanged pure-bred cockerels of the general purpose breeds for the mongrel and light weight cocks kept by the farmers, thus rapidly improving the quality of stock in the localities where they obtain their supplies. The Orpingtons, various game crosses and the Dorking make good poultry for fattening, but are not found in any appreciable numbers in the Middle West, although the Orpingtons have increased considerably in the last few years.

CROWNING OF THE EMPEROR

Seated on Peacock Throne, Britain's Sovereign will Receive Homage of Ruling Indian Princes

DELHI, Dec. 11.—The great Durbar tomorrow to celebrate the accession of King George as Emperor of India will far outshine the coronation Durbar in 1903...

After receiving the homage of the chiefs on a dais under a red purple canopy, their majesties will proceed to a marble dais, surmounted by a golden dome...

Further Ceremonies. In the evening the state banquet will be held followed by a reception of volunteer and active officers of the Indian army.

Improvements being made to the wireless stations of the Dominion government on the British Columbia coast with the result that when the new system of synchronous discharge designed some time ago by officials of the radiotelegraph service...

Further Ceremonies. In the evening the state banquet will be held followed by a reception of volunteer and active officers of the Indian army.

Everything promises success for the festival. There has been no hitch in the preparations, and fine weather is predicted. This will be the first time in the history of India that the local population has been able personally to witness the proclamation of their new Emperor-King.

LABOR DISPUTES

Member of Belgian Parliament Proposes Draconic Legislation to Put an End to Industrial Wars

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—M. Masson, Belgian deputy for the coal mining district of Mons, has drawn up a most novel scheme for preventing the wars of labor and capital by more drastic and certain means than are afforded by arbitration.

As the present moribund Belgian parliament will probably lack the necessary time to discuss such a bill it will come over the next parliament to be elected in June, when M. Masson will have every chance of becoming a Cabinet Minister, with special facilities for getting his scheme passed and experimented upon.

Royal Defeat in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Queen Victoria of Spain gave birth to a daughter this morning. This is the fifth child born to Queen Victoria, King Alfonso and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE AT COAST STATIONS—EXPECTED THAT ESTEVAN WILL COMMUNICATE ACROSS OCEAN

Improvements are being made to the wireless stations of the Dominion government on the British Columbia coast with the result that when the new system of synchronous discharge designed some time ago by officials of the radiotelegraph service, which is now being installed at Cape Lazo after being tested at Victoria is placed in other stations it is expected that Estevan will be able to communicate with Japan under favorable conditions.

Mr. C. F. R. Edwards, who is in charge of the radiotelegraph service of the Dominion, returned on board the tug William Joffe from a trip to the many stations on the coast, and a lot of improvements being made. It has been found necessary to increase the power of the coast stations owing to the great amount of interference by stations across the border.

Further Ceremonies. In the evening the state banquet will be held followed by a reception of volunteer and active officers of the Indian army. On Wednesday there will be a garden party in the fort, and the people's fair below the walls in the afternoon will engage their majesties' attention.

Further Ceremonies. In the evening the state banquet will be held followed by a reception of volunteer and active officers of the Indian army. On Wednesday there will be a garden party in the fort, and the people's fair below the walls in the afternoon will engage their majesties' attention.

HEAVY MAJORITY FOR GOVERNMENT

Ontario Elections Result in Return of Eighty-three Conservatives, Twenty-two Liberals, One Labor Member

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—Here is the result of the Ontario election in a nutshell: Seats in legislature, 106; Liberals elected, 23; Conservatives elected, 83; Laborites elected, 1; Liberal gains, 11; Conservative gains, 6.

Conservatives elected, 83: Addison, Brock, acclamation; Algonquin, Griggs, 728; Brant North, Westbrook, 150; Brant South, Brewster, 670; Brockville, Donovon, 600; Carleton, McElroy, 600; Dufferin, McKewen, 200; Dundas, Sir James Whitney, 1000; Durham East, Freestone, acclamation; Durham West, Davitt, 235; Elgin East, Brewer, 500; Elgin West, McDiarmid, 156; Essex North, Hon. Reame, 500; Essex South, Anderson, 312; Fort William, Jarvis, 190; Frontenac, Rankin, 950; Grenville, Ferguson, acclamation; Hastings, Centre, Hon. H. B. Lucas, 1200; Grey South, Dr. Jamieson, 340; Halton, Dr. Nixon, 285; Hamilton West, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, 1500; Hastings East, Grant, acclamation; Hastings North, Cook, acclamation; Hastings South, Johnson, acclamation; Huron North, Musgrave, 240; Huron South, Elbert, 470; Kenora, Machin, 200; Kent West, Sulman, 910; Kingston, Ross, acclamation; Lambton West, Hon. W. J. Hanna, 1000; Lanark North, Preston, acclamation; Lanark South, Hon. W. J. Matheson, acclamation; Leeds, Dargavel, 200; Lennox, Carscallen, 7; Lincoln, Dr. Jesson, acclamation; London, Hon. Adam Beck, acclamation; Manitowish, Geman, 700; Middlesex North, MacArthur, 500; Middlesex West, Johnson, acclamation; Norfolk North, Musgrave, 240; Norfolk South, Pratt, 350; Northumberland East, Nesbitt, 550; Ontario North, Hoyle, 650; Ottawa East, Champagne, 1300; Ottawa West, Hills, 250; Parry Sound, Gault, 600; Peel, Chambers, 700; Perth North, Torrance, 400; Perth South, Bennelless, 180; Peterborough East, Thompson, 235; Port Arthur, Hogarth, 350; Prince Edward, Norman, 400; Rainy River, Preston, 150; Renfrew North, Dunlop, acclamation; Renfrew South, McCarty, acclamation; Sault Ste. Marie, W. H. Hurst, acclamation; Simcoe Centre, Thompson, 97; Simcoe East, Hart, 350; Simcoe South, Ferguson, acclamation; Simcoe West, Hon. J. S. Duff, acclamation; Stormont, Mackenzie, 250; Sudbury, 1500; Temiskaming, Shillington, 450; Toronto East (A.), R. A. Fyfe, 3221; Toronto East (B.), Whiteside, 1712; Toronto North (A.), McNaught, 2530; Toronto North (B.), Hon. J. J. Foy, 510; Toronto South (A.), Owens, 1445; Toronto South (B.), Goodenough, 130; Toronto West (A.), Hon. Thomas Crawford, 3537; Toronto West (B.), McPherson, 3224; Victoria East, Mason, acclamation; Victoria West, Dr. Vrooman, 500; Waterloo North, Dr. Luckner, 700; Waterloo South, Hamilton, 700; Welland, Fraser, 500; Wellington South, Schottfeld, 700; Wellington West, Chambers, 225; Wentworth South, Regan, 200; York East, McCowan, 550; York North, Lennox, 800; York West, Godley, 1500.

Further Ceremonies. In the evening the state banquet will be held followed by a reception of volunteer and active officers of the Indian army.

WITCH PROPERTY

New Experimental Farm Well Adapted to Needs—Timber Clearing May Provide Opportunity for Demonstration

The Velch property recently purchased from the E. C. Electric Co., by the Dominion government for the purpose of establishing an experimental farm on the Saanich peninsula, consists of a strip, 125 acres in all, running down a long slope to the railway about a hundred yards to the south of Thomas' crossing. The house and barn are situated on the eastern portion above the main road, which intersects the property. Ten acres next to the railroad are cleared and in pasture; there comes a belt of timber not very thick, and then another ten acres or so cleared on the eastern side of the house, behind that, timber again, chiefly cedar. The soil is good, to be sure, but a cursory inspection, about 18 inches of loam overlying a subsoil of sand lying up to the surface. The upper part contains good springs of water which the neighbors say never run dry and the presence of water is observable all down the slope. There should be, enough to make a system of storage possible, and, if it were deemed advisable, to allow of demonstration of methods of irrigation being given.

WATER NOTICE

I, Vincent Hamilton Schwabe, of Aros, Cobble Hill, B. C., farmer, give notice that the Mitau Russian kalesh, a prominent shipwrecking and colliery firm of Japan, is now making investigations at Pacific coast ports. After a stay at San Francisco Capt. Nagatsu reached Seattle on Sunday. He has spent eighteen months in a tour of investigation of opportunities for trade for his company, and he anticipates that steamers of the Mitau Bussan kalesh will be engaged in the transpacific trade within two years.

Further Ceremonies. In the evening the state banquet will be held followed by a reception of volunteer and active officers of the Indian army. On Wednesday there will be a garden party in the fort, and the people's fair below the walls in the afternoon will engage their majesties' attention.

SUES FOR DAMAGES

Action Brought by Captain Johnson of Sidney on Account of Alleged False Imprisonment

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 11.—Captain Johnson, a former skipper and light-house keeper of Sidney, Vancouver Island, is plaintiff in the supreme court today in an action for damages against Provincial Constable Ego and ex-Provincial Moore of Sidney.

Captain Johnson is suing for damages for false arrest and imprisonment. He states that in January, 1910, he was behind them in their action. The evidence revealed a rather lively feud in the little town of Sidney, between certain factions there. One of the defendants said that Captain Johnson had challenged him to a duel and had come with an axe and club and threatened to knock his head off. Captain Johnson, under cross-examination, denied many of the statements of the defendants, one of which was that he had very violently addressed himself to them in their action. The case will be concluded tomorrow.

C. P. R. LOSES

Elevator Plant at Owen Sound Totally Destroyed by Fire—Steamers A Slightly Damaged

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Dec. 11.—The elevator plant of the C. P. R. was totally destroyed by fire tonight, when one million bushels of grain, both elevators being levelled to the ground. The C. P. R. steamers Keweenaw and Athabasca were saved, slightly damaged, and other buildings were more or less badly scorched. The loss will run over a million and a half dollars.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Second Year, VICTORIA, B. C. Select High-Class Boarding College for BOYS of 12 to 18 years. English, French, Latin, Greek, Music, Art, and Physical Education. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examination. Fees inclusive. Strictly moderate. L. D. Phone Victoria 2448. Headmaster, J. W. O'NEILL, M. A.

WATER NOTICE

I, Vincent Hamilton Schwabe, of Aros, Cobble Hill, B. C., farmer, give notice that the Mitau Russian kalesh, a prominent shipwrecking and colliery firm of Japan, is now making investigations at Pacific coast ports. After a stay at San Francisco Capt. Nagatsu reached Seattle on Sunday. He has spent eighteen months in a tour of investigation of opportunities for trade for his company, and he anticipates that steamers of the Mitau Bussan kalesh will be engaged in the transpacific trade within two years.

LAND NOTICES

I, Albert Lee Allen, intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated on Culver Island B. C., joining French Hatting pre-emption corner, commencing at a post at the northeast corner, thence 30 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 20 chains east, thence 80 chains north to place of starting.

LAND NOTICES

I, Albert Lee Allen, intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated on Culver Island B. C., joining French Hatting pre-emption corner, commencing at a post at the northeast corner, thence 30 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 20 chains east, thence 80 chains north to place of starting.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

FIRE

The Leeds correspondent Daily Telegraph thus Unionist meeting on the 16th.

The new leader of the House of Commons, the Earl of Curzon, that fine theatre, in which Mr. Lloyd George, the end of one of his right hon. gentlemen, as interested as that addressed, and it says, progress of fiscal reform, framed into the stronger adherents of who attended to hear Birmingham make national speeches.

Tonight's gathering was one. In the do persons were packed together, and so space was occupied the opening of the dome from the railing, dark timbered roof, for more than an hour. Practically every gates to the National present, and nearly every Leeds was a supporter. Hardly less remarkable was the composition audience. There were Parliament on the chair Lord Faber (the Earl of the Earl of Harcourt, the Earl of Rowallan, Masham, and Lord S.

Mr. Bonar Law had a tre audience rose as one right hon. gentleman waving handkerchiefs end of a really wonderful broke into music, deeds of extraordinary and following came of members of the audience and Mr. Walter Long.

New Leader. Mr. Bonar Law rose as he rose to address audience, including standing and cheering you from my heart reception, but if I speak of it, and I have in my time speeches, but never have I been so certain (Cheers).

My first duty is after the resolution is not necessary to deep regret that the who has led us so long always felt, and I not only for the too, objective is none too the character of Mr. possible for me to ex- truer words were ever the words used in the Lodge about him.

could lead a party, or bring to profound intelligence, the critic comprehensive grasp it has been suggested that the messages set Unionist members, the contained no invitation be no misunderstanding parties knew with all could not reconsider was the reason, and we did not urge our his old position.

I see, also, that it been made that who to the House of Com supremacy over the dominated so long, me. (Loud laughter such a thought ever ever my weaknesses them—(cheers)—and wards Mr. Balfour was no one who rejoice thought that in the unity of our country side the man who I same fight, and who small part in securing shall again be ours.)

Self-Sacrifice. Besides Mr. Balfour party in the House you that no more heartily or more of the cause for me than I shall in to be sure your to be before, but I fe intention to it again.

any party, there more reason to feel

any party, there more reason to feel

FIRST SPEECH BY NEW UNIONIST LEADER

The Leeds correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph thus deals with the great Unionist meeting on the evening of November 10:

The new leader of His Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons made his first speech to the organizers of the party in the Coliseum, that fine hall, half church, half theatre, in which Mr. Chamberlain spoke at the end of one of his fiscal campaigns. The right hon. gentleman had an audience quite as interested as that which Mr. Chamberlain addressed, and it says a great deal for the progress of fiscal reform that the 5,000 people crammed into the building were much stronger adherents of the policy than those who attended to hear the member for West Birmingham make one of his greatest educational speeches.

Tonight's gathering was indeed a memorable one. In the double tiers of galleries 100 persons were packed almost uncomfortably together, and so anxious were they to see the standing room that every available foot of space was occupied within five minutes of the opening of the doors. They stood a solid mass from the railings to the rise of the dark timbered roof, and waited with patience for more than an hour to greet their new chief. Practically every one of the 2,000 delegates to the National Union Conference was present, and nearly every Unionist of note in Leeds was a supporter of Mr. Bonar Law. Hardly less remarkable than the occasion was the composition and heartiness of the audience. There were sixty-five members of Parliament on the platform in addition to Lord Faber (the chairman), the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Allerton, the Earl of Wharcliffe, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Mostyn, Lord Masham, and Lord St. Oswald.

Mr. Bonar Law entered the hall at eight o'clock and had a tremendous reception. The audience rose as one man and cheered the right hon. gentlemen for several minutes, waving handkerchiefs and papers, and at the end of a really wonderful ovation the multitude broke into musical honors. Then three cheers of extraordinary volume were given, and following came other cheers called for by members of the audience for Mr. Balfour and Mr. Walter Long.

New Leader's Speech

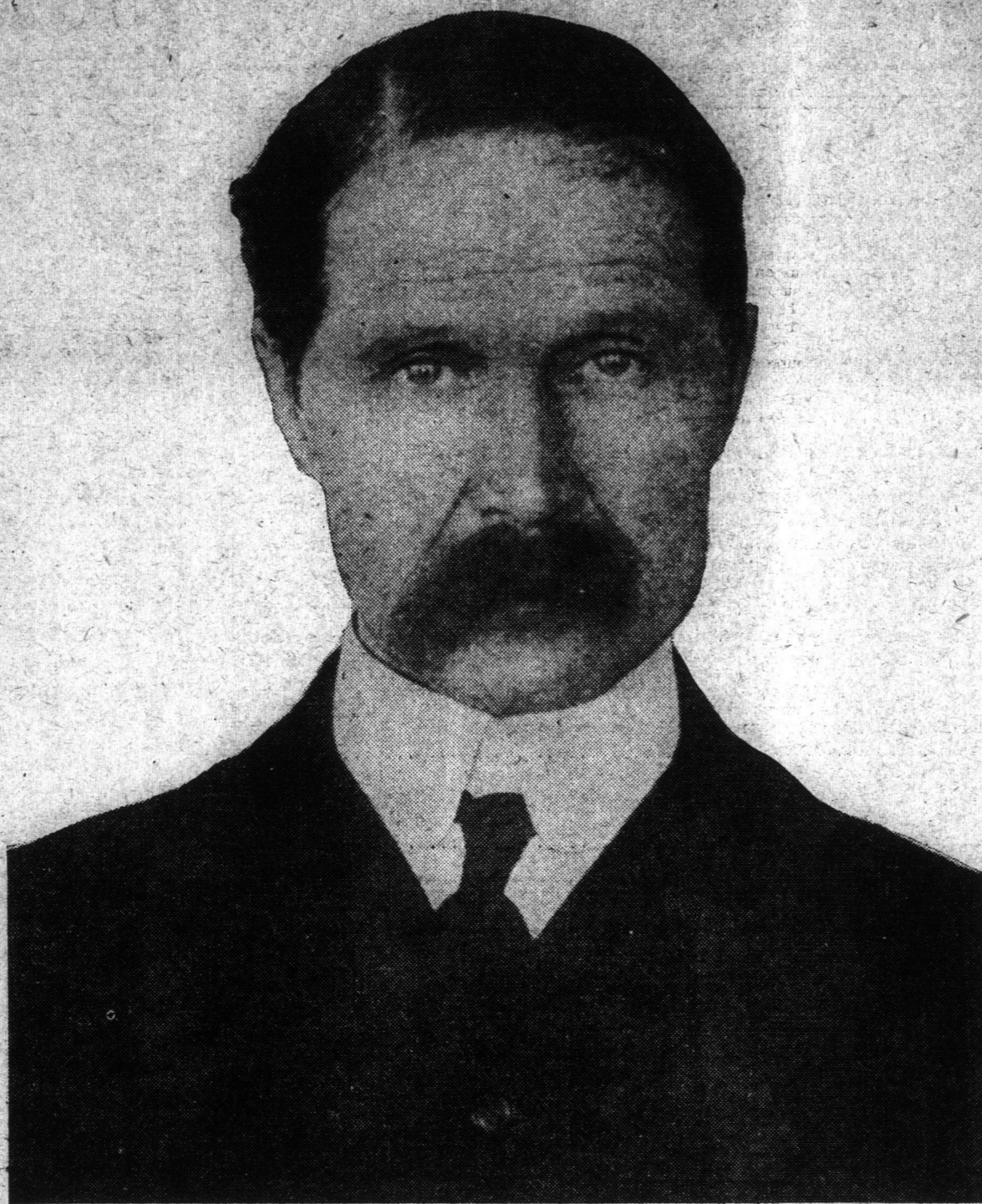
Mr. Bonar Law received a great ovation as he rose to address the meeting, the whole audience, including those on the platform, standing and cheering. He said: I thank you from my heart for the warmth of this reception, but if I am to proceed I shall not speak of it, and I shall try not to think of it. I have in my time made many political speeches, but never have I felt so much need of the indulgence of my audience, and never have I been so certain that I should receive it (Cheers.)

My first duty is to express on my behalf after the resolution which has been read it is not necessary to express it on yours—my deep regret at the retirement of the chief who has led us so long. (Cheers.) I have always felt, and I feel now, an admiration not only for the towering intellect—the adre-ctive is none too strong—(cheers)—but for the character of Mr. Balfour, which it is impossible for me to exaggerate. (Cheers.) No other words were ever said of any man than the words used the other day by Sir Oliver Lodge about him. "Every man," he said, "could lead a party, but not everyone could take the wide survey of human knowledge, or bring to profound questions the trained intelligence, the critical acumen, and the comprehensive grasp of Mr. Balfour." I see that has been suggested in the Radical Press that the messages sent to Mr. Balfour by the Unionist members, though sufficiently cordial contained no invitation to return. Let there be no misunderstanding. The leaders of the parties knew with absolute certainty that he would not reconsider his decision, and that was the reason, and the sole reason, why we did not urge our old leader to return to his old position.

I see, also, that the kindly suggestion has been made that when Mr. Balfour returns to the House of Commons and asserts his old supremacy over the assembly which he has dominated so long, it will be awkward for me. (Loud laughter.) Do not imagine that such a thought ever entered my mind. Whatever my weaknesses, jealousy is not one of them—(cheers)—and jealousy on my part towards Mr. Balfour would be ridiculous. There is no one who rejoices more than I in the thought that in the coming struggle for the leadership of our country we shall have at our side the man who led us to victory in the last fight, and who will, I believe, play no small part in securing the victory which we shall again be ours.

Self-Sacrificing Loyalty.

Besides Mr. Balfour, I should like to say I have seen Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the party in the House of Lords, and I can assure you that no one will work with him more heartily or more willingly for the success of the cause for which we are responsible than I shall in the future. (Cheers.) I am sure your attention has been called to the fact, but I feel bound to call your attention to it again. In the whole inner history of the Conservative party, or, indeed, of any party, there is nothing which we have more reason to feel proud of than the self-



MR. ANDREW BONAR LAW

Chamberlain—(cheers)—who, as you know, from the letter which you have just heard, would have been with us tonight had he not been fighting our battles elsewhere—and of Mr. Walter Long—(loud cheers)—who is beside me now. As soon as the proposed solution of the leadership was mentioned to me, I at once saw both these gentlemen. They received me with a generosity which I shall never forget. I should never have undertaken the duties of my new position if I had not known, as I do know, that they had made the proposal, not only in the interest of the party, but with a feeling of goodwill and personal friendship towards myself—(cheers)—personal friendship which I am sure will last as long as we live. I have been received in the same way by all colleagues on the front bench. I cannot mention them all, but I should like to say that from no one have I received a more wholehearted promise of support than from Sir Edward Carson, and from no one do I value it more.

No Change of Programme.

I said at the outset I needed your indulgence. In any case, under the circumstances in which we are met here tonight, I could not be expected to cover the whole field, or even any large part of the field of current political controversy. But I say more than that. If anyone supposes that because there has been a change in the leader in the House of Commons there is going to be a new programme he will be disappointed. (Cheers.) I do not believe in elaborate, still less in varying programmes. Our opponents have tried it during their period of opposition. They had a new programme for every session. (Laughter.) It was not very successful. Do not let us imitate them. (Cheers.)

If I can be of any service to the party it will be simply by urging that party to move straight forward, without haste, but without rest, to the goal which lies before it. (Cheers.) That goal is, in the first place, to get rid of the present Government—(cheers)—which, from the beginning, has been a danger to our country, and which is now tearing down the destructive path with ever increasing rapidity. When this is accomplished it will be our duty to face the new problems which the new conditions and a new age have brought us by new, but by conservative, methods. (Cheers.) No Government of which I or my colleagues on this platform are members will ever be a Government purely of reaction. (Cheers.)

It is quite possible, I think it is probable, that without any merits or demerits on our part, if we give the Government a little more rope, we may step into their shoes. In such circumstances there would be a temptation to form a Government simply of resistance. But what would be the result? It would be like building up a dam against a flood. Sooner or later that dam would burst, and the flood would burst with irresistible force, carrying ruin and destruction through the land. It was once said by Burke that a dis-

position to preserve and an ability to improve taken together would be his standard of a statesman. If our countrymen entrust us with power, it is in the spirit of those words that we should undertake that task.

Nationalist Demonstration.

The first question to which I shall turn is the question of Home Rule, with which is connected the Constitutional question—for in so far as the present Government have dealt with the Constitutional question, they have dealt with it simply as a move in the Home Rule game. (Cheers.) The keynote of the policy of the present Government, since the January election of a year ago, has been not merely that they are dependent upon, but that they are absolutely dominated by, a small faction in the House of Commons—a faction which, small as it is, is far larger than it ought to be. (Cheers.) It is due to that domination that the Insurance Bill, which affects the vital interests of almost every man woman and child in this country, is passing mechanically through the House of Commons, without discussion, without the possibility of those whose interests are affected, having the opportunity of their objections being even considered. (Hear, hear.)

The vital interests, the most direct and personal interests, of the whole population of these islands is being sacrificed today. And why? In order to clear the line to make room for Home Rule in the spring. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Shame!") It is also due to the necessity under which the Government feel of retaining the Irish vote at all costs—it is due to that, and in my belief to that alone, that the Conference last year was not carried to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

Now it may be said—it has been said to me in the House of Commons—"You are pretty Unionists to discriminate between members of the House because they come from different parts of the United Kingdom." That sounds plausible, but its plausibility disappears the moment you examine it. If Irish members judged British questions and voted on British questions on their merits, they would have as much right as anyone else to let their influence be felt on British questions. They do nothing of the kind; they do not pretend to do anything of the kind. (Hear, hear.) I myself heard the leader of the Nationalist Party say practically this—I have his exact words in my pocket if anybody wants to see them—that neither he nor his friends knew anything, or cared anything, about British political questions. Well, that is all very well for them, but what about us? (Cheers.) If they know nothing and care nothing about British politics, then it is utterly intolerable that they should dominate British politics.

Tariff Reform.

I should like to speak to you now on the social condition of the people of this country, with especial reference to Tariff Reform. Each kind of government had its own kind of friends in the old days of despotic rule.

One of the greatest enemies of the people was the king's friend, who preyed on the weaknesses of the Sovereign for his own advancement. Under the new conditions, the same evil exists in a new form. The King's flatterers have become the flatterers of the mob, for, under democratic institutions, in every country and in every age, the greatest enemy of the democracy has always been the demagogue.

How easy it is to make eloquent, or at least, rhetorical speeches, based on the glaring anomalies, the glaring contrasts, between the luxuries of the rich and the hardships of the poor. How easy it is, and how successfully it has been done, to represent the political conflict in which we have recently been engaged as a struggle between peers and people. How easy it is to represent us as a party of privilege and of class, as a party of the rich. We are not the party of privilege. It is our aim, as it was the aim of Disraeli throughout his long life—(cheers)—to be the party not of a class, but the party of the nation.

Causes of Labor Unrest.

We realize as strongly as any man, that the greatness of a nation does not depend upon the number but upon the character of its people. (Cheers.) And we know that character cannot be formed except under good social conditions. There is a great feeling of labor unrest, as the chairman has reminded us. It is not confined to this country; it is to be found elsewhere. And to whatever extent it is widespread it means simply this—that the working classes think they are entitled to have, and want to try to obtain, a larger share of the profits of industry.

Well, in this country there are two special causes which have accentuated that feeling. One of these is the Budget campaign of two years ago. (Hear, hear.) That campaign stirred every constituency, almost every family, in the kingdom, and it undoubtedly induced the poor to believe that the passing of the Budget would be for them the beginning of the golden era. The Budget passed, and the outbreak of last August—an outbreak of a kind absolutely unprecedented in this country—is, in my belief, simply ripened fruit of the seed sown during the Budget campaign. (Cheers.) That is one cause.

But there is another. During the last ten years there has been a considerable increase in the total wealth of the country, but in that period the condition of the working classes has not improved. It has actually deteriorated. From information supplied to us by the Board of Trade we know that during that period the cost of living has gone up a most 10 per cent, and wages have remained stationary. That is a cause and sufficient explanation of a great deal of discontent. Now, I said a minute ago that the working classes were entitled to more. I go further and I say that in my belief all classes, including employers, would like the working classes to have as large a share of the industries as is compatible with the success of those industries.

Government Methods.

Now how is that result to be obtained? There is one method, the method employed by the Government. It is to take away from the rich in taxes and hand it to the poor in doles. (Laughter.) That is a very simple way. (Laughter.) But it has its dangers. If you attack capital suddenly and unexpectedly it is apt to fly beyond your reach. The Prime Minister, whose economical views are at least original—(laughter)—has told us that the more capital flies from this country to be invested abroad the better for it. Well, if he is right, we never have had benefactors like the present Government. During the short time they have been in office the amount of capital that has gone abroad for investment, as shown even in the very imperfect returns of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, is greater, taking the average of five year periods than in the twenty years before they came into office. That is one fact, and there is another. We have been passing through what, so far as statistics can guide us, is a period of good trade, and in spite of the good trade there has been a steady and enormous emigration from our shores. Do you think there is any connection between these two facts? I think there is.

Injuring the Capitalist.

If the men at the head of the Government speak of those who have accumulated wealth as if they were outcasts, to be treated as if they were beasts of prey, to be shot at sight, you will, indeed, injure the capitalist, but you will injure far more vitally the man whose only capital is his skill and his industry—(cheers)—and who, in order to invest that capital, requires not merely the wealth of the capitalist but the energy in directing industry which has created that wealth. That is one method; there is another. In my belief, the greatest of all social reforms would be to raise the standard of wages throughout this country, for in that way you would not so much help the working classes directly as put them in a position to help themselves. (Cheers.) For many years now I have advocated a change in our fiscal system, but in advocating that change however mistaken I may have been—(cries of "No, no")—I have never, and I hope I never shall, make any claim in which I do not in my heart believe.

We do not pretend that a change in our fiscal system would cure all the evils, but we

do contend that such a change would do much to help what is the greatest of all our social evils—chronic unemployment. (Cheers.) In making this claim we have something at least to justify it—the rise in the cost of living without any corresponding rise in wages, which is found in this country and not elsewhere. In Germany, for instance, there has been a rise perhaps as great, certainly not greater, but as we know, from the authoritative report of our own Consul to this Government, there has been a rise in wages which more than compensates for the increased cost of living. I do believe Tariff Reform would tend to raise the level of wages; but I am sure of this, that without some change in our fiscal system a general rise in the level of wages is absolutely impossible. (Hear, hear.) In proof of this take the Insurance Bill. That Bill, whatever its merits—and I hope it has something greater than fourpence for ninepence—(loud laughter)—whatever the merits of the Bill, it adds a new burden to the industry of this country.

Prince Bismarck.

It was Prince Bismarck who passed the insurance scheme for Germany, and it was Prince Bismarck who gave to the German workman security in the German market, and it was that change in the German fiscal system, and not the insurance scheme, which came first. He first stopped the leak which was sinking the ship, and afterwards it was easy to improve her sailing qualities. (Cheers.) We must do the same. (Cheers.) If we do not then most certainly bills introduced with the best intentions, perhaps, for helping the poor, for helping unemployment, will inevitably turn out to be bills to increase the number of the poor and to create unemployment. (Cheers.)

The last subject on which I should like to speak to you tonight is the general election which has just taken place in Canada. (Cheers.) That election was described by Mr. Balfour as the great event of the year in the history of the British Empire. It may prove to be, and I believe it will prove to be a landmark in the history of the world. While the result was in suspense I never said a word in criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. To have done so would have been the height of folly, for however much the question concerned us it concerned the Canadians more, and it was for them and not for us to decide.

It would have been not only the height of folly, it would have been the height of impertinence, for we must never forget that it was the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which gave to the work of our people at home preference on the Canadian market. We are grateful to him for that, but we are grateful to him again for the example which was set by him has been followed by every one of the self-governing Dominions. Let us remember also that while the British Government defended that treaty on the ground that it would destroy preference, Sir Wilfrid Laurier defended it because it would not, in his belief, destroy preference.

Canada's Decision

I differ from him, but that difference does not weaken my respect for him, and has not lessened my admiration for his great intellect and eloquence, but now the Canadian people have decided we have a right to rejoice in their decision. If you wish to understand what these elections really mean you must not look at what Radical speakers or Radical newspapers say about it. Look at what they said about it when they thought the result was going to be different. We were told then that this treaty was a great step towards Free Trade. If that were true, then its rejection is not a step, it is a leap backward from what they call Free Trade. We were told it was the deathblow—not the first by many—(laughter)—to the cause of preference. If that were true then the rejection of the treaty gives new life to the cause of preference. (Cheers.)

We were told that the treaty was just another proof that trade must be governed by natural laws and controlled by natural forces. That is true, but the rejection of the treaty proves what our opponents always forget—that the greatest of all natural forces is human character and sentiment. (Cheers.) The real meaning of the rejection of that treaty was simply this: The Canadian people believed—and I agree with them—that President Taft was right when he said that it was a case of now or never; because they believed that the election would decide, and perhaps finally decide, whether Canada was to continue as a great autonomous nation, more and more closely bound to the British Empire, or whether she was to become more closely united, socially and economically, and ultimately politically, with the great nation lying to the south.

The Mother Country's Turn.

A more ignorant claim was never made. For many years, on every opportunity, the Colonial Prime Minister of every self-governing Colony has urged upon the Mother Country the policy of reciprocal preference—max each part of the Empire should give to every other part different and better terms than are given to the rest of the world, and the Canadian election is merely an emphatic reminder to us that this is still the policy of the self-governing Dominions. (Cheers.)

"Mrs. Jollaby treats her husband like a dog." "Lucky fellow, I wish my wife would treat me as she treats her dog."

Store Hours from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Please Shop Early

One Hour of Shopping in the Morning is worth Two Later in the Day. You Avoid the Rush.

Store Hours from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Please Shop Early

Useful Articles for Men Men's Furnishing Department

Dogskin Gloves—These come in tan and brown lined with fancy wool, and are well suited for Christmas presents. There are all sizes in this lot and are a good value. Special today, per pair **75¢**

Dogskin Gloves—In tan color only. These are unlined and a dressy glove for street wear. All sizes are to be had, and we strongly recommend them. Special for today, per pair **\$1.00**

Men's Neckwear—All the season's latest and best products are to be had at this store that will save your money, and the qualities are just what you would like to give as a token of your respect this Christmas time. Why not see them? There are some good four-in-Hand styles put in fancy boxes, one tie in each box. On sale today, each **25¢**

Silk Sox—These come in a variety of colors and black, in all sizes, and are a specially good quality. These should make a very practical and welcome gift for most men. See them and you will agree that better values would be hard to find. Per pair **50¢**

Boys' and Youths' Pyjamas—These are made of good striped flannelette and finished with a silk cord frog. No more efficient garment could be desired for winter wear—
 Sizes to fit boys from 4 to 8 years old, per garment **\$1.25**
 Sizes for boys from 10 to 16 years old, per garment **\$1.50**

Serviceable Clothing for Men and Boys at Specially Low Prices

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, \$6.75 AND \$7.50 VALUES FOR \$4.75 FRIDAY

You can choose from heavy tweeds, friezes and meltons, in a wide range of patterns and colors and save from two to three dollars on your investment. This is a specially good opportunity for you. The prices are lower than the average sale price, and it is right now that you require the garments. Some of them have plain collars and others are in the two-way style. Selling regularly at \$6.75 and \$7.50. Special Friday, **\$4.75**.

50 MEN'S SUITS WORTH \$18.00 AND \$20.00 AT \$15.00 TODAY

These are a shipment that has been delayed and has just come to hand. The fact that we had considered them lost and had purchased other goods to replace them, has caused us to be temporarily overstocked, and we have determined to clean out this lot of fifty suits at a bargain price. They are smart suits, made of English worsted, in colors brown and fawn, some with neat stripe effects and many shades to choose from. Sizes from 32 to 44. Easily worth \$18.00, but most are worth \$20.00. All to clear at, per suit, **\$15.00**.

MEN'S DRESSING GOWNS AND HOUSE COATS MAKE EXCELLENT PRESENTS

In the Men's Clothing Section we are now showing these useful and seasonable goods and recommend them to you as ideal garments for Christmas presents. There is a wide range of colors and patterns to choose from in fancy eiderdowns and merinos, edged with cord and finished with cord waist lines.
The Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes are our regular values up to \$8.00. But today we will sell them at, per garment **\$4.75**

House Coats and Smoking Jackets—Like the dressing gowns, these come in many different patterns and colors, in good eiderdowns and merinos, have fancy cuffs and collars. These are our regular \$6.00 and \$7.50 values, but today, at the Special Christmas Sale, we will sell them at, per garment **\$4.50**

Practical Suggestions From the Linen Department

Runners and Squares—Made of good linen and finished with a 5in. border of hemstitching and drawwork. Price each, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and **\$1.00**

Five o'Clock Tea Cloths—These are 45 x 45in., and are made of pure linen. They are finished with dainty wide borders of hemstitching and drawwork. Many designs to choose from at, each, \$6.75, \$5.75, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**

Linen Doyleys—Hand embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. Prices start as follows, \$3.00, \$1.75, **50¢**

Linen Runners—Neatly hand embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. They are 20 x 54in., at, each, \$7.50 and **\$4.50**

Linen Pillow Slips—These are hemstitched, embroidered and a dependable quality. Per pair **\$2.25**

Linen Bedspreads—These are hand embroidered and hemstitched. Many attractive patterns to choose from, at, each, \$13.50, \$12.50 and **\$9.75**

Linen Huckaback Towels—With hemstitched and embroidered edges. Price each, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**

Linen Damask Table Sets—Consisting of table cloth and six napkins, at per set, \$7.50, \$5.00, \$3.75 and **\$2.50**

Linen Damask Table Sets—These sets consist of twelve napkins and one table cover of a superior quality. Prices range from \$32.50 down to **\$9.00**

Christmas Decorations

A quantity of Paper Snow Balls, in a variety of sizes are now on sale in the Hardware department, at, each **10¢**

Boxes of Snow Balls—Containing 1 dozen small balls. Special, per box **10¢**

English Holly, 75c Box

English Holly—With plenty of berries on, and neatly packed in boxes ready for mailing, is now on sale in the Stationery department, at, per box **75¢**

Rare Bargains in Carpets and Housefurnishings—Friday

Carpets—In the Carpet Department there is a wide range to choose from, including all the newest productions in Wilton, Axminster and Tapestry Squares. There is a style and a color in this lot that will suit any color scheme, and a size to suit almost any room, all marked at prices that will please the most exacting customer.

Tapestry Carpet Squares—A new shipment of English Tapestry Squares has just come to hand. They are a good, hard-wearing quality, and come in many neat floral and conventional styles, in fawn and brown mixtures. They are closely woven and have a hard finish—
 Size 6 x 8, price **\$6.75**
 Size 9 x 10ft. 6in., price **\$8.50**
 Size 9ft. x 12ft., price **\$9.50**

Axminster Rugs—These are a splendid quality, have a thick velvety pile and come in a variety of rich colorings. There are Oriental, floral, conventional and medallion designs to choose from, and the prices should prove an attraction to even the most economical housekeeper. Size 27 x 54. Price **\$2.50**

SINGLE PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS AT SACRIFICE PRICES

On Friday we are having a clearance sale of single pairs of Lace Curtains that have accumulated during the past few weeks. The lot includes many good samples of Swiss Lace, Battenberg, Irish Point Lace and Nottingham Nets, all the latest in design. They are mostly three yards long and the prices have been cut considerably in order to effect a speedy clearance. It is impossible to give you a fair idea of the values that are here, but a visit to the department will convince you that better values are not to be had at the prices.

Children's Flannelette Drawers at 35c

These are made of good, fleecy flannelette and are finished with silk embroidery. They come in sizes to suit children from 3 to 8 years old, colors white and pink. Per garment **35¢**

Turkish Towel Aprons at 75c and \$1

Here is a new lot of nursery aprons, made of a good Turkish toweling, with pink or blue stripes and some with fancy borders. They are a good serviceable size and rare value at, each 75c and **\$1.00**

Copper, Brass and Silver Plated Goods

A GREAT VARIETY OF USEFUL ARTICLES TO CHOOSE FROM AT A SMALL COST

In the Hardware Department we are now showing a great variety of useful articles made of sheet copper and brass, also silver-plated goods, and a choice line of nickel and silver-mounted china. These are all well adapted for Christmas presents, and the prices at which they are marked should make them very popular. See the window displays, or, better still, visit the department and inspect the goods.

Brass Jardinieres—These are in three sizes and are a neat shape. Each, \$1.25, \$1.00, **50¢**

Copper Jardinieres—These are a particularly good line, have a superior appearance, and will always retain their color. Price each **\$1.25**

Fruit Dishes—With a dainty porcelain bottom, with floral decoration and neat nickel edges. Price each **75¢**

Biscuit, Jam or Sugar Jars—Made of blown glass, in a variety of attractive shapes, in colors pink, green or mauve. Price each **75¢**

Cracker Jars—These are heavy pressed glass jars with nickel covers and handles. Price each, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

MANY OTHER ARTICLES ARE TO BE SEEN HERE, AND ALL ARE PRICED LOW

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR

Women's Handkerchiefs—Some Interesting Values

Linen Handkerchiefs—Neatly embroidered at the corners. There are about 60 dozen in this lot, and they are easily worth 35c each, but on Friday we will sell them at, each **25¢**

Linen Handkerchiefs—The famous "John Brown" brand. Are here in a great variety of styles and qualities to choose from, and all of them have the Spencer guarantee of quality behind them. Prices, each \$1.00, 85c, 75c, 50c and **25¢**

Initial Handkerchiefs—Any initial may be had here, and in many cases we can offer you a choice range to choose from. Prices each, 25c, 20c, 15c, 12 1/2c and **10¢**

Plain Handkerchiefs—These are made of pure linen, and may be had at 20c each or as low as, per dozen **75¢**

Embroidered Handkerchiefs—These are made of pure linen, and range in price from \$1.50 down to, each **10¢**

Fancy Handkerchiefs—With wide lace borders, at prices ranging from \$1.50 down to **10¢**

Colored Border Handkerchiefs—A great assortment is here for you to choose from, at prices ranging from 35c down to **5¢**

A Showing of Fireside Hardware See View Street Window

Here you will find a very wide selection of fireside furnishings in brass, copper and other materials—Spark Guards, Curbs, Wood and Coal Vases, Fire Irons, Screens and Bellows, in a diversity of new and artistic styles. See the window display for further details. Perhaps it may give you a suggestion for a Christmas present that will be both practical and of value. Spencer's specially low prices prevail in this department.

Smart Serge Dresses for Girls from 1 to 14 years old

A NEW SHIPMENT AND ALL GOOD VALUES

In Sailor Styles there are some very attractive dresses made of a strong navy blue serge. These come in sizes to fit the average girl from 1 to 14 years. They are made with a loose sailor blouse, with collars and turn-back cuffs trimmed with navy blue or white braid, have flannel dickies and plaited skirts. Ask to see them—the prices range according to size, from \$1.25 up to **\$6.00**

Mother Hubbard Plaided Styles—These are a specially attractive model, suitable for girls about 10 years old. They are loose plaited from the yoke and are finished with a belt at the waist. The collars, yokes and turn-back sleeves are finished with white braid. Per garment **\$2.50**

House and Dancing Slippers at Easy Prices

At a moderate cost it would be hard to find a more useful present than a pair of good slippers, and you are sure that they will be appreciated. At this store there is a very wide selection to choose from, including all that is new in Dancing Slippers, Fancy Evening Slippers or Plain House Slippers for men, women and children. See the window display, and you will realize that we have paid careful attention to this department this season, and are offering some of the finest values and most dainty models that we have had for a long time. There is a size, style and a price that will please all in this assortment. Shop early and make a good choice.

Babies' Bibs and Feeders

A GREAT VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM

Babies' Bibs—There is a large assortment of bibs to choose from in this department, including a variety of sizes and plain or fancy embroidered styles. Prices ranging from 60c down to **10¢**

Children's Flannelette Nightgowns

Children's Flannelette Night Gowns—Made of good flannelette, some with plain yokes and others with yokes trimmed with frills. Colors cream, pink and blue, and sizes ranging to suit children from 4 years up to 16 years old, at prices from 60c up to **85¢**

The Newest in Dress Goods and Silks

Fancy Voiles—This is a late shipment that has just arrived and includes many interesting lines. Colors sky, pink, cream, maize, champagne, light grey, navy and black. Some of them have stripe and spotted designs in gold. Special per yard **50¢**

Colored Satin Merv—This material is suitable for evening wear and comes in colors cream, sky, pink, Nile, helio and maize. Yard **50¢**

Oriental Satin—In colors cream, sky, pink, helio and old rose. This material is 42x18in. wide. Per yard \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

Candy Department

Christmas Crackers—These are in fancy boxes and are made up in all the newest styles and contain a great variety of fancy and humorous articles and paper wearing apparel. Prices start at \$1.50 a box and range down to **25¢**

Christmas Mixtures—These have been specially prepared for us, and we consider that they are a specially good value. Per lb., 40c, 35c and **25¢**

Mixed Chocolates—A specially good quality. Per lb. **30¢**

Fancy Boxes—For table decorations. A good assortment to choose from at, each **35¢**

Books That Boys Appreciate PRICE 25¢ EACH

A series of books by that popular writer of Boys' Stories, Horatio Alger, Jr., books that have aroused enthusiasm in the hearts of all young Americans. Alger invariably selects as the basis of his writings a boy whose beginning is humble and unpromising, and graphically describes his rapid rise to wealth and fame.

Every boy should own a complete set of these volumes. Bound uniform in assorted colored cloths, with large lithographic panel picture in ten colors and titles in gold. Each book in a jacket printed in two colors. Size 5 1/4 x 7 1/2 in.

Walter Sherwood's Probation.
 Adrift in New York.
 A Cousin's Conspiracy.
 Andy Gordon.
 Andy Grant's Pluck.
 Bob Burton.
 Bound to Rise.
 Brave and Bold.
 Cash Boy.
 Chester Rand.
 Do and Dare.
 Driven from Home.
 Eric Train Boy.
 Facing the World.
 Five Hundred Dollars.
 Frank's Campaign.

Grit.
 Hector's Inheritance.
 Helping Himself.
 Herbert Carter's Legacy.
 In a New World.
 Jack's Ward.
 Jed, the Poor House Boy.
 Joe's Luck.
 Julius, the Street Boy.
 Luke Walton.
 Making His Way.
 Mark Mason.
 Only an Irish Boy.
 Paul Prescott's Charge.
 Paul the Peddler.
 Phil, the Fiddler.

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L., NO. 518

LLOYD GEORGE BADLY INJURED

Struck in Face by Box Hurlled by Meeting

NARROW ESCAPE FROM L

Chancellor and Forary Had Address Favor of Incmen Suffrage in

LONDON, Dec. 18.—George, chancellor of was seriously injured evening, at which he speech. A male suffragist hu struck him full in the tip and badly injuring doctor who attended the lo's injuries said he ha cape from losing the ey Sir Edward Grey ad George both addressed favor of including femr the government's suffr year. The police had take precautions to exclu fragists from the mee sally some of them fo through the barrier.

FIREMEN IN

Biscuit Factory in Lo tially Destroyed
 LONDON, Ont. Dec. 18.—A damage amounting \$50 and endangered the firemen destroyed the S. Perrin & Company manufacturing plant of late last night and en the central part. Two are thrown out of em spring. At 1 o'clock this mo Chief Scott and half had worked their way and were on the front above ground, pouring streams down into the Without warning the crash and the thousand Dundas street fully ex men dashed to death, b acle a strip of bricks scarcely wider than a solid while all around ing furniture. The men their way to safety.

NEAR TO B

WASHINGTON, De glish between Repres Illinois, Republican lea and Representative Siss Mississippi, gave the moment today. What characterized as a cha by Representative Siss member, who, he said, the rules of the houe Sisson would like to "I do not ask for a the rules of the houe torped sharply. The house broke into soon quieted down, and the appropriation bill further trouble. The interchange, whi a moment to have in quences, resulted from fort to secure the adop ment permitting the b to be sold to private c

FIRE IN H

Five Persons Injured Annex of Hotel Pe
 Barbara, Cal
 SANTA BARBARA, principal tourist hoste cific Coast, was destr today, and for more main building was ser Five persons were slig loss will reach about It is thought the fr an explosion of gasol room of the laundry, 60 girls at work in these made a rush for aged safely, but fou brought out their clo hung in the dressing in the flames and sm was pulled out of the firemen, nearly suffoc jumped from a third-suffered a fracture of Mrs. Schultz and h an, aged 12, jumped from window, Mrs. Schultz firmed about her body, caded with minor in

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—Five collar bills are