

MINERALOGIST COMPLETES TOUR

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, With Assistant, Returns From the Mining Areas of the Lillooet District

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, and Mr. Harold Grippen, his assistant, have just returned to the Capital from the second of their field expeditions of the present season, the mineral areas of the Lillooet district being on this occasion the scene of the official investigations. The Provincial Mineralogist and his party went in the way of Lytton, the Caribou road, and thence ascended the Fraser River to the mouth of the Bridge, following Bridge River up the North Fork, and then crossed a wide and fertile canyon for a point where a formidable canyon forbids their progress up the main river. The North Fork was held almost to its source, and the mountain then crossed to the head-waters of Big Creek, where some promising claims as an elevation of approximately 7000 feet came under examination. From this point Mr. Robertson and his party crossed an open summit to Tuxson Mountain and proceeded down Anderson Creek to Bridge River, which was followed to Cadwallader Creek, the various embayments of the district being visited. A crossing was made across the summit and the party dropped down to the head-waters of McGill Creek which followed to Anderson Lake, all the mines of that section being taken in by the way. Thence the route lay westward to the end of Anderson Lake, where Mr. Robertson and his associates picked up the old Caribou road, used by the inbound miners before Ashcroft and the present day congestion by that point had an existence. Reaching the head of Lillooet Lake, on Fernside Meadows, the party ascended Green River to the lake of the same name, and traversing the Divisadero, dropped down to the Squamish, which river was followed on its seaward course as far as Newport, the promising new population centre of the country, dropped to the previous trip this season Mr. Robertson and Mr. Nelson had gone in from the 15-Mile House through the Chilcotin country to Tatlayalava Lake and Chilco Lake, finding the water too high to cross with a pack-train, and in consequence obliged to come back and return to the Coast by way of the Caribou road. The Mineralogist has still neither expedition into the wilds to make this season, when the investigations for 1910 will be brought to a conclusion. Just what district will be visited is not yet determined, but probably some of the Skeena or the Nias.

WHY DELAY IN SECURING SITE?

Dilatormess of Dominion in Establishing an Experimental Farm on Vancouver Island is Called in Question.

Six years have passed away since the local board of trade commenced agitation for the establishment of an experimental farm on the southern part of Vancouver Island. It is now a question of time when the Dominion government in British Columbia, assuredly the best of the Dominion, has decided to establish thirty or more farms throughout Canada and that one of these is to be on Vancouver Island. Early in the spring of 1905, Mr. Duncan Anderson, a representative of the Ottawa authorities arrived in the city with a view to the selection of a site in the neighborhood on which the experimental farm in question was to be established. Some months later, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was here and in the course of an address before the Agricultural Society, he said that the experimental farm would be established in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, and that the exact site would be selected by the Dominion government when he expected to receive a report from his agent, Mr. Duncan Anderson, as to the most desirable site. Since Mr. Fisher's visit over two months have gone by, and as yet nothing definite has been heard about the establishment of the experimental farm.

COLWOOD AND METCHOSIN FAIR

To all those visitors at the Fair given under the auspices of the Metchochin and Colwood Women's Institute...

STILL IN DOUBT

Police Still Baffled in Attempt to Identify Man Suspected of Being Haney.

Despite every effort made by the provincial police authorities to identify the man held at Dillon, Mont., and believed to be William Haney, slayer of Special Constable Isaac Decker, a member of the gang which held up the J.P.R. train at Ducks, no definite result has as yet been gained. Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey has received from the police authorities at Dillon a photograph of the suspect, the first of him taken. The only photographs of Haney in the possession of the provincial police were those taken fourteen years ago when Haney was serving time in Poleson prison, and they bear little resemblance to the one of the Dillon prisoner. While great changes can take place in a man's appearance in fourteen years, a comparison of the two photographs does not lead to the belief that Haney and the Dillon suspect are one and the same person, though the two compare very closely in physical characteristics. In the effort to identify the man held at Dillon, for a man guard at Poleson prison, who knew Haney, when the latter was incarcerated there, will be sent to Dillon, if he cannot furnish the necessary identification, the police will have about reached the end of their efforts.

The Creston district fruit crop this year is double that of any previous twelve months.

GRAND LODGE OF TEMPLARS MEET

Annual Session of Provincial Body of Temperance Order Takes Place at Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

CAPITAL CHARGE FOR DR. CRIPPEN

Which William Long swore he had purchased at Crippen's request, the suit was by Miss Leneve at the time of her arrest. Mrs. Jackson repeated the evidence that she had given before the coroner's jury.

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METCHOSIN FAIR MOST SUCCESSFUL

First Annual Exhibition of District Marked by Excellent Exhibits and Good Attendance

Financially, and in every respect a credit to the community, the first annual exhibition of the Metchochin and Colwood districts was brought to a close last night by Mr. H. C. Helms, K. C., who presided at the concluding concert in the main hall. The total attendance of the two days aggregated 560 people and the receipts netted therefrom, apart from the value of the prizes, were \$1225. The announcement of the prize-winners will be made later.

CHOLERA AT KOBÉ

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Cholera has appeared at Kobe, Japan, according to a cable report to the state department from Fercival Gasset, ice-consultant at that place.

MUST PURCHASE LANDS REQUIRED

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Secured No Grant of Lands Required for Right-of-Way and Stations

It has recently become a matter of public knowledge that the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway will have to purchase the lands required for station sites in British Columbia, involving an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. No provision was made in the original contract for a grant of crown lands for railway purposes, was contained in the contract negotiated between the company and the Dominion government, which was ratified by legislation at last session of parliament.

IDENTIFIED BY SLIP OF PAPER

Clothes of Man Found Drowned Near Welcome Pass Held Receipt for Subscription to Weekly

The mystery surrounding the death of an unknown man whose body was found east upon the beach of Thornomby Bay, April last has just been, to a degree at least, dissipated as the result of investigation conducted by Coroner Dr. Jervis of Vancouver, and which have just been reported to the Attorney General. The body, the day after its discovery, was charged by Constable Munro, being found so badly decomposed that it was buried at once. No marks of violence were discoverable, and it is assumed that the deceased met his death by drowning, although where or under what circumstances is not yet apparent. A little scrap of paper found in one of the pockets of the dead man's clothing, and this has now been determined after a somewhat extensive correspondence. The fragment of paper appears to be a receipt for a subscription paid for "The Collier's Weekly," and the dead man is believed to have been a resident of "Bellinham," Washington. "All of which goes to show," as someone irreverently remarked, "that it is always to pay your newspaper subscription to take a receipt for the money, as you never know what may occur."

CAUSES UNEASINESS

Strength Developed by Bourassa Movement in Quebec Embarrasses Ottawa Government.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The strength developed by Bourassa's nationalist movement in Quebec is giving the government concern. It is acknowledged that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet at Arthabaskaville was not any more designed to give the prime minister a political situation in close range of the political situation in Quebec.

Former Archbishop Dead

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, late Archbishop of York, died yesterday. He was 87 years of age, was this morning sentenced by Recorder Lee to three months in jail or a fine of \$25 for selling cocaine on the street, and an additional six months on a charge of vagrancy.

PROGRESS OF I. O. O. F. VIRILITY OF CANADIAN PEOPLE

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—The prediction that by 1919 the Independent Order of Oddfellows will number three million members, if it continues its present rate of increase, was made today by J. E. Goodwin, grand secretary of the order, at the opening of the annual convention. The hundredth anniversary of the order falls in 1919.

Desperados Arrested.

OAKLAND, Man., Sept. 20.—Provincial Constables Stewart and Glass, assisted by town constables and a posse, today rounded up and arrested a gang of five men who have been holding up stores in this locality. Five suspicious characters were located around the elevators and two surrendered at once, the other three making off to the bluffs south of the town. Several shots were fired on both sides, but without serious effects. When the desperados realized that they were rounded up they held up their hands. They will be taken to the provincial jail at Winnipeg.

Iditarod Output.

SEATTLE, Sept. 20.—Newspaper reports from returning Iditarod of a small clean-up in the Alaskan mining district, and statements that the new diggings would not show more than \$60,000 to \$70,000 this season, the United States office in Seattle has received \$22,052 from the Iditarod district to date, consigned by the Miners' and Merchants' bank at Iditarod. Of this amount \$5,820 was the first shipment, was received on August 15, \$2,834 on Sept. 12 and \$3,398 yesterday. Advances are stated to have been received which indicate that several other shipments will arrive in Seattle before the season closes, and that the district will make an extraordinary showing for its first year of work.

MODEL FARM AT VITMANQUE

Mr. J. R. Anderson Returns From District Where New Enterprise Will Shortly be Launched

Mr. J. R. Anderson, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has just returned from Kitmanque, where he has been spending some little time in connection with an important model farm project with which he is prominently identified. This farm, in which Mr. F. E. Mitchell is also interested, is a large tract, is to be both a commercial and an experimental proposition, the site being on the Skeena river. Kitmanque is described as admirably adapted for the purpose. It is intended to devote about 400 acres to the farm proper, and on this are to be carried out the work of a commercial character and not in any sense experimental, attention will be given to testing various lines with reference to climate and general conditions in order that best results may be attained in future operations. Surrounding the company's farm is a large tract which will be subdivided and thrown open to settlement, the colonized there established having the advantage of the experimental work of the central farm and the expert advice of the specialists attached thereto.

Death of A. H. Small

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Alexander H. Small, for many years superintendent of the marine insurance department of Balfour Guthrie and company, in this city, died today of cancer of the stomach. He was 56 years old, and was survived by a widow and two children. Small was regarded as one of the foremost experts on all matters of marine insurance.

Cold Winter Predicted.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—Indians and old timers, neither of whom are often wrong in their predictions, say that the coming winter will be one of the coldest on record. They point to the fact that the fur-bearing animals are growing thicker and longer coats than usual, that muskrats are building their houses larger and higher than in the custom in mid-winters; that the bears are starting to make their dens in the most protected places they can find, and that the little chipmunks and gophers are also preparing for a cold winter. They affirm that these signs never fail and that people should be ready for a very cold winter, with loss of snow.

Boy's Long Journey.

SEATTLE, Sept. 20.—A special from Edmonton to the Post Intelligencer says: en route to the shores of Lesser Slave lake is a 10-year-old boy who is completing a 6,000 mile trip all alone and without mishap. He is Fredrick Tinsell, from Gloucester, Shire, Eng. He left home alone with written directions, and a supply of money. At each junction point he would show the letter to some one and here with only 7 cents, but there was a draft awaiting him, and he left by stage for his destination happy and contented. His brother has a home, and he is awaiting him, and he left Little Freddie without a home, so his brother made arrangements to bring him over to this country.

Large Cement Concern.

SPokane, Sept. 20.—Papers mailed to the secretary of state in Olympia, today for the incorporation of the International Portland Cement Co., limited, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, preferred stock of \$1,500,000, and a common stock, which it is announced will build an expensive plant in Spokane for some time, and will be the director of the International Portland Cement Co. of Canada; H. D. McKinnon and S. G. Near have been named as directors, and making preliminary arrangements.

MANUFACTURERS CONVENTION

Members of Canadian Association Assemble in Vancouver for Annual Meeting—Much Impressed With Province

OFFICERS' REPORTS ARE SUBMITTED

President Hendry, in His Address, Gives Much Attention to Empire Topics—Settlement and Trade as Alliances

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—This morning the two speakers of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association, delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to the number of over 200, arrived shortly after 10 o'clock.

The visitors were met by the reception committee of the provincial board, and a number of prominent citizens, including aldermen and members of the board of trade, among them being Messrs. B. T. Rogers, W. McNeill, H. Alexander, R. P. McLennan, E. Mahoney, G. E. Torrey, W. H. Barker, W. H. Harvey, Ald. McTaggart and R. J. Dods Shaw.

The convention is the first of the kind ever held here, and marks another epoch in the history of this city. If the expressions of the visitors may be taken as a criterion, the potentialities of British Columbia will be held in high esteem, and the opportunity afforded by the convention to visit Vancouver during the next few days are opinions which carry weight in Canada, for they collectively represent vast interests.

Today the weather was perfect, being typical of the British Columbia Indian summer, and this made a deep impression on the delegates. "This is simply grand," exclaimed W. H. Barker, president-elect, to the members of the reception committee. "I had an idea that you possessed such delightful weather at this time of year nowhere else."

At 11 o'clock most of the visitors had registered, and shortly after the president, John Hendry, in his address, called attention to the fact that the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association was the only one of its kind in the Dominion. He pointed out the fact that the Dominion had a large share in the production of goods for the world, and that it was the duty of the Dominion to protect its interests.

Mr. Hendry stated that as the time was brief on account of the late commencement of business through the day, he was in a position to read his report for the year until the afternoon. The secretary's report was then proceeded with the convention, and the secretary of the association.

Before commencing his report the secretary, J. R. Dods Shaw, had raised as to the validity of one of the nominations for the vice-presidency for the ensuing year. The secretary's report was then proceeded with the convention, and the secretary of the association.

The report of the secretary is covered in great detail in the reports by the various standing committees. He referred briefly to the success attending the association's efforts in holding about an express improvement by which manufacturers are now able to secure satisfactory arrangements with express companies, also to the new ocean bill of lading, which has been assured. He spoke of the adoption of regulations defining the amount of freight to be charged on the various standing committees. He referred briefly to the success attending the association's efforts in holding about an express improvement by which manufacturers are now able to secure satisfactory arrangements with express companies, also to the new ocean bill of lading, which has been assured.

Mr. Dods Shaw, who is spending a week here, accompanied by his wife, visited Premier McBride yesterday.

C. P. R. Summer Tour. NELSON, Sept. 20.—W. Sharp and son are the successful tenderers for the construction of the new Victoria hotel at Balfour, Kootenay Lake, twenty miles from Nelson. The total cost of the hotel is \$150,000. The hotel is to be completed by May, 1911, and is to be ready for the opening one month later. It will be the first hotel to be completed by the Canadian Pacific in southern British Columbia.

Stanford Professor Dies. FALO, O., Sept. 20.—Professor J. E. Mateska, who has held the chair of romantic languages at Stanford University since 1882, died on Sunday at the City of Mexico, according to a telegram received here from President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Prof. Mateska was representing Stanford at the opening exercises of the new National university of Mexico.

Papal Legate in Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—Cardinal Vanutelli, Papal Legate, spent a busy day in Winnipeg, beginning his work at an early hour. At seven o'clock he said mass at the chapel of the Grey Nuns, and took breakfast there. At 8:30 he went to the Holy Trinity church, where he officiated at the high mass, and then attended the reception at the Archbishop's residence. The reception at St. Mary's was held at the residence of the Archbishop.

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Mr. Cadwell, of Windsor, and Mr. McCullough, of Hamilton, moved and seconded the adoption of the report of the secretary of state in Olympia, today for the incorporation of the International Portland Cement Co., limited, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, preferred stock of \$1,500,000, and a common stock, which it is announced will build an expensive plant in Spokane for some time, and will be the director of the International Portland Cement Co. of Canada; H. D. McKinnon and S. G. Near have been named as directors, and making preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Hendry's address was read. His chief point probably was the evidence of a diversion to imperialistic ideas, and a resulting reaction of the subject of reciprocity with the United States.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One Year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A LAND POLICY.

The local evening paper calls upon the government to propound a land policy, and promises to support it in so doing if it is for the general benefit of the province. Our contemporary would hardly like to admit that it would oppose a policy that would be for the general benefit. But this only by the way. The Colonist would be equally glad to support any new policy that would be of that character, and it would hail with delight any proposals which its contemporary, or any one else, may make that will lead to "bringing the waste places under cultivation." The difficulty about the matter is to devise a policy that will have the effect desired. While the Colonist does not favor the locking up of large areas for speculative purposes, it is not by any means sure that moderately large areas might not be sold to individuals or colonization corporations with advantage. In saying this the Colonist is speaking solely for itself and not for the government. It has every sympathy for the pre-emptor, but it is by no means sure that colonization companies are not likely to be the means of bringing very many desirable settlers into the country. This is a very large province, and the area of farming land is much greater than has generally been supposed. There is plenty of room for pre-emptors, even although very considerable tracts are in the hands of companies. These companies can go out and look for settlers and many of them are doing so with great success. The people, whom they bring to the country make excellent settlers as a rule, and we do not see why this sort of work ought not to produce good results in British Columbia as it has in the Prairie Provinces.

The case of lands requiring irrigation is one that can hardly be dealt with by pre-emptors. The settler who takes up 160 acres cannot as a rule afford to bring water to it and unless the government is going to install irrigation works, as has been proposed, it seems to follow either that such lands must be controlled by a single owner to warrant the establishment of an irrigation plant. We can very well believe that our contemporary would like to see the country settled, and we would like to know what it thinks is the best way to deal with the irrigable areas.

While, as we have said, there are considerable areas in the hands of private individuals or companies and held for speculative purposes, either through colonization or otherwise, it is to be remembered that the wildland tax, which is four per cent, is a very considerable inducement for such owners to let their holdings go at reasonable prices. If there should appear to be any disposition on the part of such owners to block the settlement of the country, there is always a remedy in the hands of the government and legislature in the shape of an increase in this tax. Would our contemporary favor such an increase at the present time? The whole subject is one that might be profitably discussed without any feeling.

SHOOTING ACCIDENTS.

The shooting season opened this year with a fatal accident; a young man, with a lifetime before him was shot to death by a fellow-hunter—a boy whose knowledge of firearms was practically nil. It is not out of place to comment on the occurrence. The details of the fatality are matters for the police and the coroner. The fact confronting us is this: another name has been added to a list already shamefully long, the list of those accidentally killed by careless hunters. Surely if proof was insufficient before, this sad affair points the necessity of a remedy for this danger.

A few days prior to the opening of the hunting season this year a citizen who has seen active service in war time remarked to an acquaintance that he would not object to taking his chances again on a field of battle, but he would not for any consideration risk his life in the hunting district adjacent to Victoria during the early days of the "open" period. And this was no idle talk. The man spoke advisedly. With the district in which some may lawfully be shot restricted to a comparatively small area—and justly so—and with no check upon trigger fingers of the great army of ambitious sports, there is a very

real danger in traversing the woods at this time of the year.

The question of a remedy is one which offers many difficulties. The suggestion most popular among the sportsmen who would seek to put a stop to this danger, is that of gun licenses. The objection to gun licenses is the difficulty that would be entailed in their enforcement. Yet they would undoubtedly go far towards solving the problem of keeping guns out of the hands of irresponsible and inexperienced lads. A more stringent and more effective means—if it is not requiring all sportsmen to prove their right to carry firearms before they might take guns into the woods. But, whatever the remedy, the necessity for one has been emphasized most painfully. It is assuredly in order for the sportsmen themselves to take this matter in hand, and come forward with suggestions upon which a workable solution may be based.

MAIL SERVICE.

The attention of the Colonist has been called to a matter that seems of some importance. The City of Nanaimo brings mail from Cumberland, Comox and other points in that neighborhood. This mail is transferred at Nanaimo to the E. & N. railway. On the down trip, when the boat does not come on to Victoria, this is probably the best arrangement that can be made, and when the boat connects with the train on Saturday afternoon, it is all right, but when the connection is not made, the mail lies in the Nanaimo office until Monday morning, when it is sent on to Victoria, reaching here at noon. There being no noon delivery those business men, who do not have postoffice boxes, do not get letters coming by that mail until 4 p. m., which is too late to ship orders by the boat on Tuesday morning. The suggestion is that the boat should bring the mail through to Victoria on Saturday.

In regard to city delivery, we suggest that the time has come for a noon delivery, in the business section. At present there are only two deliveries daily, and properly enough under those conditions, the late delivery is not made until after the Sound mail comes in. We think a delivery to the business section ought to be made as soon as the E. & N. mail is distributed. Undoubtedly, as the postmaster points out, this cannot be done with the present staff. We would not have disposed of a statement that the office is undermanned for its present business. We think a good case can be made out for a larger staff.

THE CASE OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

The case of Campbelltown, N. B., is set out very clearly and moderately in a letter from the secretary of the relief committee to Mr. Frank I. Clarke, secretary of the Canadian Club here. It appears to us that the people of Canada are not doing their full duty towards the inhabitants of that unfortunate town. It will be a very creditable thing if those who have suffered so severely from the fire are called upon to suffer from the rigors of the winter. We commend this matter to the consideration of the City Council. We are sure the citizens would support that body in giving what under the circumstances would be a reasonable donation. This is a case where "he gives twice who gives quickly."

A COSTLY CONFLAGRATION.

Returns from Ottawa show that during the past fiscal year the consumption of cigarettes in Canada increased by something like 100,000,000. The increase was entirely in "home made"—Canadian manufactured—cigarettes, imports having fallen off slightly. The consumption of tobacco in this form during the period ending March 31st, caused about \$4,000,000 to go up in smoke. These figures will, no doubt, be viewed with alarm by a very large number of citizens who entertain ancient and honorable prejudices against the white paper "toom mals," as they have been called. Yet a careful consideration of

facts may show that the alarm, which we take for granted, may be unfounded and that, contrary to natural inferences, Canada is not going to the bow-wow.

In the first place, it is not at all proved that the much maligned cigarette is the agent of destruction which it is popularly supposed to be. There are eminent authorities who declare that a cigarette made of good tobacco is one of the purest forms in which the soothing weed may be used. The prejudice against the cigarette is founded very largely upon its effect upon juvenile mental and physical growth and in this particular it is unquestionably well-founded. Tobacco in any form must necessarily be injurious to half-grown boys. The cigarette, being mild, and less expensive than other forms of tobacco, is the victim of the youth as much as the youth is the victim of the cigarette. Let the small boy essay to smoke his father's aged and triple-seasoned pipe, or let him slich a cigar and puff it in the lee of the family woodshed, and the result may be foretold with accuracy, based, perhaps, on reminiscence. On the other hand, the cigarette does not produce the nausea caused by the pipe or the cigar. In this it is a danger and a menace and laws governing its sale so as to exclude minors, cannot be too rigidly enforced.

But let us suppose that the small boy might smoke an old pipe or a black cigar without feeling a sinking sensation "in his midst;" what then would be the effect on him mentally and physically, were he to become a victim of the habit in either of these forms? We venture to say that the bad results would be more marked in character and more rapid in development than in the case with the cigarette. The figures quoted at the beginning of this article are startling when considered by themselves. But, let us take them in conjunction with the increase of population during the same period and a part, at least, of their fearsomeness evaporates. Many of those who came to Canada during the period ending March 31st were users of cigarettes. They were not boys, and it is safe to say that the cigarettes they used did them less harm than the same amount of tobacco in the form of cigars or smoked in pipes would have done.

We are not defending the use of the pipe in any form. Assuredly, the expenditure of four millions of dollars upon smoke in one form alone, in a country with a population the size of ours is open to serious question. But, as for tobacco in cigarette form, we believe that a thorough enforcement of the laws governing the sale of cigarettes and government inspection of factories wherein they are made and of the material of which they are manufactured, would do much to dissipate a popular prejudice. Of course, one danger of cigarette smoking is that cigarettes, being handy little things, are very likely to be used extensively.

An interesting advertisement appears in the Colonist this morning. The E. & N. Railway is calling for tenders for the clearing of the right-of-way from Parkville to Union Bay. This indicates that there is going to be pretty lively rivalry between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific for the development of the Vancouver Island.

Telephone to Alberni. That Alberni will be connected by telephone with Victoria and all other population centres of the northern Pacific Coast in the very near future is promised by Manager Halse of the British Columbia Telephone Co., who has just returned from Alberni, where he was in consultation with the local board of trade in connection with the installation of long-distance service and an improved local system. Mr. Halse explains that the company has for some time past contemplated the establishment of connection between Alberni and points on the east coast, but could not earlier make provision for the straggling of wires on account of railway construction being still in progress. The way is now clear, however, and if business appears to warrant the extension it will be undertaken in the very near future.

A Good Complexion

Of roses and lilies—a natural, youthful bloom, with an absence of lines, wrinkles, pimples, blackheads and other disfiguring blemishes is assured to those who use a

Turkish Bath at Home

In a Thermal Bath Cabinet. A great health-promoter. A positive cure for rheumatism and many other ailments. Call here for Free Booklet telling you all about this splendid device. Price of Bath Cabinets complete

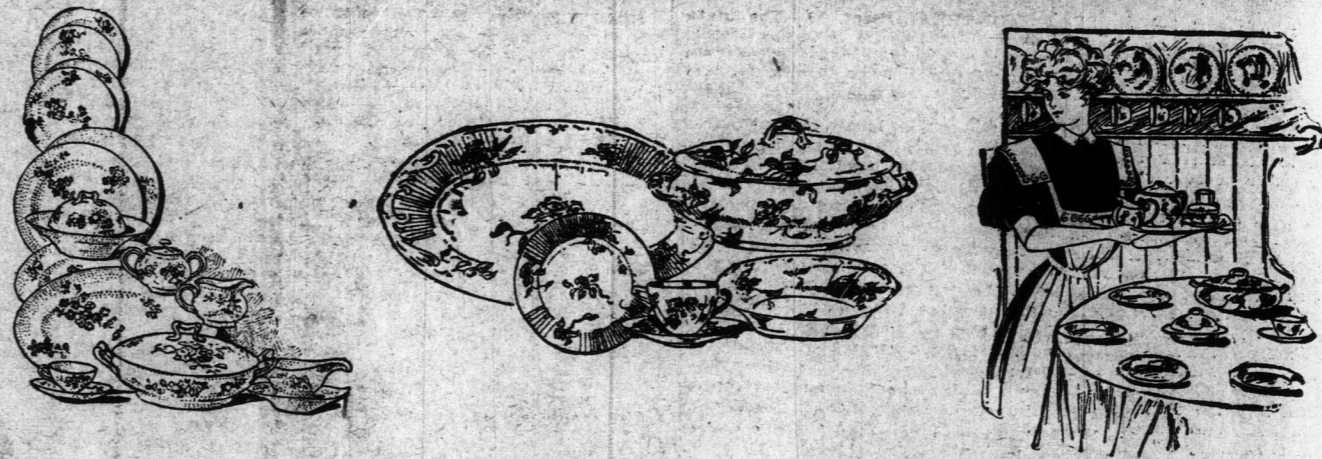
\$7.50, \$9.00 and \$13.00

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Chemist 1228 Government Street

Will You Look at Our MAGNIFICENT DINNERWARE

One Hundred Different Patterns to Choose From



Some of the Lines Carried Are:

Wedgwood, Haviland, Ahrenfeldt, Limoges, Royal, Swedish Carlsbad, Saxony, Rosenthal, Austrian

We have without a doubt the finest showing of dinnerware in the West. We have the largest choice of patterns and the most artistic designs procurable. We have people every day looking at this china and telling us how beautiful it is. People who are making a tour of the world come into our store just to look around, they saw this dinnerware of ours and we show you our whole line. It is never any trouble to us to show you. Come today. Prices start from, per 97-piece set, at \$7.50

Out of Town Orders Shipped Free

We want to draw the attention of the people out of town to the fact that we make no charge for packing and shipping their orders. All prices are for b. train or boat here.

Do not hesitate to send us any orders for china or glassware, etc. Just give us an idea of what you want, how much you are prepared to pay, then leave the rest to us, and you will find everything satisfactory. You will find your ordering much easier if you ask us to send you one of our CATALOGUES—FREE.

LADIES! USE OUR REST ROOM ON THE 2nd FLOOR YOU WILL FIND WE HAVE CONSIDERED EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR YOU



Odd Plates for Plate Rails and Decorative Purposes

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

We have a splendid assortment of these odd plates at present to select from. They are very artistic, and if you have a plate rail in your home that looks bare for want of a few ornaments, come in and have a look at what we offer. We have them in Landscape views, Game and Fish patterns, White and Gold, White and Blue, and Floral designs. Many of these are hand-painted. If you are of an artistic temperament, we have the plates for you to work on. Come and see these on the first floor. Takes but a minute.

Prices are \$12.00, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.00 to 50¢.

Dainty China Tea Sets in Excellent Variety

On the first floor balcony you'll find displayed some decidedly interesting tea sets. Dainty, pleasing patterns characterize these productions and combine with superior quality of ware and fair pricings to make this display an unusual one, and one that you should see.

If you feel that there's room in your home for a dainty tea set, come in and see the beauties in—

Carlton Ware, Aynsley China, Wedgwood China, Balmoral China, Haviland China, Ahrenfeldt China

There is a big range of prices, ranging from \$65.00 for the choice creations in china—40 pieces—to a little price on the Carlton Ware of \$7.50.

WEILER BROS

HAS CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT

Colonel Roosevelt Interviewed by Executive W. Reference to Situation New York State

IS WELL PLEASED WITH OUTCOME

Mr. Taft Reiterates Assurance Formerly Conveyed to Chairman Griscom of State Republican Committee

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—President Taft and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt met today at New Haven, Conn., the second time since the former president's return from Africa. Roosevelt sought the conference with the president.

It was plain from all that transpired before and after the meeting of the colonel and his close political advisers are not a little worried of the situation in New York state, and came to the president for further evidence of his moral support. This the president was glad to do. He declared that his position in New York state fight had been clear from the very first. He said he sympathized heartily with the fight against "bossism" being waged by the people of the state. Mr. Taft reiterated statements he made in his letter to Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the New York county Republican committee, the time of the Sherman-Roosevelt controversy over the temporary chairmanship.

President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt did not discuss the question of the presidency of 1912. Mr. Taft's position is this: "He is willing to run if nominated. If his friends think there is a good chance for him to be re-elected, Mr. Taft feels that they will do so to his nomination." President Taft said that while number of subjects were interjected in the brief conference the New York situation was the foundation of gathering.

Mr. Griscom Satisfied NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Lloyd C. Griscom gave out this statement of the conference: "I am perfectly satisfied with the situation. I was very much surprised to find that President Taft's position was not changed. He wrote me on August 10. The president has a thorough understanding of the issues involved in the situation in this state."

Colonel Roosevelt Pleased OYSTER BAY, Sept. 19.—Well pleased with his conference with President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay at tonight and drove Sagamore Hill.

"I had a very pleasant interview with the president and the colonel and an entirely satisfactory talk of the New York situation." He admitted that the national situation also had been discussed, but declined to repeat any of the conversation. It was learned, however, that he had not taken up the question of candidate for governor of New York.

DROWNED IN NARROWS

Three Members of Vancouver Launching Party Fall Victims to Deadly Tide

VANCOUVER, Sept. 19.—Laughing and singing "Under the Harvest Moon" a merry launch party was caught in the deadly tide rip of the Narrows of Prospect point last evening and of the four youths and two girls who composed it, three, William Young and his sister, Mabel Young and William Woodruff, lost their lives.

The others, clinging to the upturned boat, were safely taken ashore by John Baker, an Indian, who venturing into the boiling waters where the back eddy meets the rush of the outgoing tide, got them all safely ashore.

James Jamieson, the betrothed of the dead girl, was one of the party. The young people, all between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, had been picnicking at Indian river, returning down Burrard Inlet in the gasoline launch Yoo and I, essaying to go out by the Narrows and around to English Bay with the object of landing there. Keeping dangerous close to the southern shore, they with signs spelling danger to professional mariners, they rounded Prospect point, where runs out the dangerous shelf on which the old Bever's hull was cast up by the tide thirty years ago. Here the back eddy and the outgoing tide meet, the waters rising almost in a wall. Straight into this seething cauldron headed the launch and in a moment it was capsize and the whole party were struggling in the water.

Better Than Expected

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 17.—Late reports from western and Southern Alaska indicate that the salmon pack has been in some instances larger than expected. For instance, there has been a full pack at Orea. Late runs of the heavy. The pack at Chignik was also better than expected. In southern Alaska the canneries are at operating and packers here believe that sales will all be filled. A million dollars in wages will have been disbursed Seattle by the Alaska packers when the last of the employees is paid off.

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SON KILLS FATHER

Uses Shotgun With Fatal Effect as Result of Drunken Brawl—Murderer in Custody

GULL LAKE, Sask., Sept. 19.—A shocking murder occurred near this place on Friday evening, when Mr. McBride and his son, Lewis, both homesteaders, who had been in town drinking freely, returned to their homestead shack. They engaged in a drunken brawl, during which Lewis grabbed a double-barrelled shotgun and discharged one barrel's contents into his father's stomach. The shot suddenly brought the young man to his senses, and realizing what he had done, he immediately set off to town for medical assistance. Upon explaining what had occurred at the homestead, he was arrested by Constable Fisher of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Medical aid was sent out to the father, and every effort made to relieve his agony, but he passed away at 7 this morning.

C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

Rumor Comes From Montreal of Possible Amalgamation of Two Great Systems

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—The statement is made here that one reason why the Canadian Pacific railway was not keeping up its service in the various parts of the country and was not making improvements is that the main efforts of two or three men at the head of the company have been directed towards securing control of the Grand Trunk railway, and perhaps the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that a mighty consolidation is this moment under consideration of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

HOUSES BURNED IN FORT ROUGE

Unfinished Apartment Building and Several Residences Destroyed—Thirty Workmen Have Narrow Escape

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—Fire which broke out at 2:30 p. m. in the fashionable residential district of Fort Rouge, and which was not under control till midnight, did damage roughly estimated at \$125,000, while thirty men working on the roof of the unfinished apartment block in which the fire started had a narrow escape.

The fire broke out in the \$150,000 apartment house of Hicks and Peterson, totally destroying it, and then jumped back to McMillan avenue, where seven frame houses were speedily licked up. The apartment house was brick and stone, wood finished and the fire started from the explosion of a plumber's gasoline furnace. A high wind was blowing and the unfinished structure being not closed in, the flames spread so rapidly that the thirty men working on the roof were cut off before they well recognized their predicament. Some jumped, others slid down by ropes and all escaped with a few minor injuries. The 45 men working inside escaped unharmed. The \$30,000 so far expended on the building is represented by \$20,000 insurance.

With the flames racing from house to house, the occupants of the residences on McMillan destroyed had no time to save even their personal belongings. Seventy-five firemen and five engines battled with the flames, and driving one of the latter was P. M. Ireton from Station No. 4, who stoically watched the conflagration lick up his own home.

Following is an estimate of the losses: Hicks & Peterson's apartment block, loss \$80,000, insurance \$20,000; C. L. Peterson, residence, \$15,000, fully insured; Mrs. Fletcher Andrews, tenant of above, \$2,000, partially insured; T. H. Sretton, residence, \$5,000, partially insured; Perry Hicks, residence, \$4,000, partially insured; Dr. Gilmore, residence, \$5,000, partially insured; Miss Fringie, residence, \$4,000, partially insured; Mr. Reynolds (late from Montreal), residence, \$4,000, partially insured; Mr. Paden, residence, \$4,000, fully insured; Mr. Ellis, tenant of above, \$500.

SHOT BY NEGRO

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Clarence Hiller, chief clerk of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, was shot to death today by a negro burglar. Hiller lived in one of the fashionable shore districts. Early today his daughter's screams aroused him, and running to her room he saw a negro armed and his face covered with a handkerchief. Hiller sprang forward and grappled with the intruder. The negro fired at him three times while they clinched, each shot taking effect and though the man struggled together for a few minutes longer Hiller slipped from the negro's grasp and dropped to the floor.

The Hiller family were aroused by the scuffle and the shots, and the police were summoned. Before daylight detectives were on the scene, and discovered clues which ended in the arrest of William Jones, colored. Jones resisted desperately when the officers arrested him. He was taken to the police station, where he is being held pending an investigation, and will be questioned closely by the police. An inquest over Hiller's death will be held today.

Hiller is well known in railroad circles here and was wealthy.

The Kootenay Jam Co., Ltd. is now shipping its product to the Ontario markets, which is commented upon in certain Toronto papers as another case of sending coals to Newcastle.

STRANGE THEFT ON MINNESOTA

Ten Bales of Valuable Silk Stolen From Strong Room of Big Hill Liner on Her Recent Voyage

BOLDLY ABSTRACTED FROM STEEL TANK

Suspected Men Kept Under Surveillance and Likely to be Arrested on Steamer's Arrival at Hongkong

SEATTLE, Sept. 19.—Ten bales of the rarest Chinese silk, worth more than \$4,000, part of a \$250,000 shipment from the Orient to Seattle, were stolen from the strong rooms of the big Hill liner *Minnesota* on the vessel's last voyage, either while she was at Hongkong or Manila, or while she was on her way between these points.

The silk, which was regularly checked and placed aboard the *Minnesota* at Hongkong on July 29, was stored in one of the vessel's four steel, watertight, fireproof silk tanks. After the liner arrived at Manila the robbery was discovered when the tanks were unsealed and opened to receive a valuable shipment of cigars for this port.

The discovery of the robbery, which is one of the cleverest ever perpetrated on an ocean liner, was followed by intense excitement among the officers of the vessel. A strict watch was ordered by Capt. Theo. A. Garlick, commander of the *Minnesota*, on all those who might in any way be supposed to have been connected with the robbery. This watch was never for a moment relaxed during the voyage from Manila to this port, and on her arrival here it was supplemented by the assistance of the ablest detectives available. For weeks the most experienced detectives in the service of the Pinkerton agency and of the vast secret system of the Great Northern Railway, which reaches from the Atlantic board to the coast of Asia, strenuously have been working to round up various clues which they believe have put them on the track of the robbers.

The arrest of at least one man aboard the *Minnesota*, believed to have been effected several days ago, it is said, but for the fact that the secret service men found that questions of international law would arise should any of the suspected thieves be taken into custody at this port.

On this account the men who are believed by the detectives to have acted a part in the perpetration of the crime have been kept under the closest surveillance while the *Minnesota* has been at her slip at Smith's Cove. The liner left again for the Orient at noon today with the men still being watched by the secret service men, who will place them under arrest immediately on arrival at Hongkong.

The question as to when the silk was stolen has provided a mystery, whose solution is severely taking the efforts of the Great Northern, and is likely to cause quite a difference of opinion between the officials of the line and its agents at Hongkong, all of whom have preserved the greatest reticence concerning the robbery.

MUCH THE SAME HERE

South African Election Scenes Differ Little From Like Scenes Elsewhere

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 19.—A South African election scene was reported from Vryheid, Mr. Myburgh held a meeting there to further his candidature for the union parliament as a supporter of the Nationalist party. Mr. B. E. A. Rahe, another candidate for the Vryheid division, also a Nationalist candidate, was present in the audience, and the meeting developed into a personal squabble between the two as to their respective actions in the Natal parliament. Mr. Myburgh accused Mr. Rahe of having got his mother to wire him to come home when an important vote was about to be taken in the Natal assembly, whereupon a curious scene ensued. Without more ado Mr. Rahe commenced to take off his coat, and offered to fight the speaker. He was thwarted in an attempt to make good his offer by other members of the audience. But he threw his hat at Mr. Myburgh, and indulged in a volley of abuse. Mr. Myburgh, on his part, according to the report of the incident, realized he had "made a serious error," and apologized "most humbly," and the incident ended in peace being made over a glass of water from the chairman's jug, amid roars of laughter from the British section of the audience.

Sultan Will Travel

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The Sultan of Turkey is to pay a visit to Britain next year. The journey will probably be extended to other countries including a visit to England. The journey is to be in the nature of a tour, as Mohammed I. has been advised by his medical advisers to travel for his health. The Sultan, it is said, suffers from the effects of the long seclusion in which he was kept by Abdul Hamid, and he feels the need of travelling and enjoying his liberty. Official newspapers will begin in a few weeks with the governments of the countries which he intends to visit.

South Fort George's best citizens are considering the formation of a club.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Fancy Work Department

Our New Wools Have Arrived

Scotch Fingering, plain shades and heather mixtures
Andalusian Eider Wool Silken Floss
Shetland Floss Berlin, 4 and 8 ply

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

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For years, Fit-Reform has set the standard for all Canada.

Fit-Reform was the first to give the gentlemen of this country faultless hand-tailored garments at anything like reasonable prices.

Fit-Reform has ever been first in creating new styles and in introducing exclusive novelties from abroad.

Fit-Reform stands first in the esteem of those who demand the best that can be produced regardless of price.

At \$15 to \$35 Fit-Reform offers a choice of Suits and Overcoats that have no equals in this country for style, fit, tailoring and general excellence.

But don't take our word for this—confirm it by personal inspection.

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St., Victoria

The stores that serve you best

Green Vegetables

are received fresh every day at the Dtd. H. Ross store and they are of the best sort it is possible to procure. It isn't necessary to go farther and fare worse. You will get the very latest gardeners produce here—

- Sweet Corn, per doz. 25c
- Hubbard Squash, lb. 4c
- Green Tomatoes, lb. 4c
- Celery, 3 for 25c
- Cucumbers, 10c, 5c and 3 for 25c
- Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. 25c
- Cauliflower, each 20c or 15c
- Pumpkins, lb. 4c
- Egg Plant, lb. 4c
- Citron, lb. 5c
- Vegetable Marrows, lb. 4c

SPECIAL

Fancy Red Apples, per box \$1.00

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers. 1217 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

THE GREAT SALE

Of standard goods of quality at a reasonable price keeps the large grocery stock of

COPAS & YOUNG

Always on the move. YOU CAN DEPEND ON ITS FRESHNESS ALWAYS.

- ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 full weight bars 25c
- SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for 25c
- GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER, large 3 lb. packet 20c
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lb. sack \$1.15
- CANADA FIRST CREAM, large 20 ounce can 10c
- CALGARY RISING SUN FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
- MORELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb. 18c
- FRESH GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 14 lb. box \$4.25
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- FRY'S BREAKFAST COCOA, half lb. tin 25c
- Ogilvie's Famous Rolled Oats, 8 lb. sack 35c
- "CAFE DE EPICURE" GENUINE FRENCH COFFEE, 1 lb. glass jar 50c

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE SELL.

COPAS & YOUNG

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets.
Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery. Phones 94 and 95.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.



Call or write for prices.
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600 YATTE STREET.

PRESENT RE



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choice of patterns and as how beautiful it is. dinnerware of ours and to give us a call and let

Free for packing and shipping

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SEE OUR MINIATURE FURNISHED HOME IN BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS YOU WILL GET SOME GOOD IDEAS

Variety

ing patterns character- by an unusual one, and

Balmoral

a little price on the

STANDARD CORRESPONDENT ON KRUPP'S

Every one has heard of Krupp's; but how few there are who realize what that great name signifies—business firm, government institution, arsenal, shipbuilding works, industrial corporation: all on the completest scale that the world has ever seen!

Perhaps, indeed, this completeness is the most remarkable feature of Krupp's. If you could take the works, with all their dependencies, and transport them to a desert island they could still continue 60 per cent of their output as if nothing had happened. It is this completeness of organization, this system of putting the whole concern on an absolutely self-supporting basis and making it independent of outside industries, that has made Krupp's what they are. They sweep the world for new ideas and inventions, buy them regardless of expense, and, well aware that there is no firm in the world that can show such a financial and political backing, they make their customers—the nations of the world—pay the cost.

An Earthly Providence

As a result of a consistent policy, Krupp's were ten years ago, as they are still, with the exception of the Dusseldorf firm, without a competitor in Germany. They are the firm on which the nation relies for its armament; with Germany they stand or fall. They are a national institution. When a man says "My son is at Krupp's," he means "My son is provided for life." The employees at Essen might almost be described as of a special breed. They are moderately well paid, and are supported right and left by the so-called "wohlfahrts-einrichtungen," or aids to welfare. From the day when the young engineer apprentice joins the army and is supported by Krupp's during his service to the time of his death in one of the retired workmen's colonies (Altenhof), which are peopled by pensioners of the firm, Krupp's play a continuous role in his life. They supply all his household needs in co-operative stores, the profits of which are shared out every Christmas. They rent him his house or lend him the money to build a new one. They bank his savings up to £5000 at 5 per cent interest. They supply his doctor, his hospital, his medicine; they give him a club, a fencing-master, a rowing trainer, a cycle track, a free library, concerts, schools—in fact, everything he can require. And the address he breathes gratitude to this pseudo-Providence, the employee usually does not notice that his salary is of no high order, that he is tyrannized over by his superiors in the office and in the shops, and that the general tone of existence under the firm favors more of the barrack-yard than of the industrial concern.

One of the first steps that a new employee has to take is to bind himself to absolute secrecy as to what he sees or hears in the firm. But this oath, notwithstanding, nothing is left to chance. Every precaution is taken to prevent the employee from knowing anything more than is required for his own immediate work. In the offices all correspondence passes in locked cases. One official forwarding such a case to another writes the name of the addressee on a slip of paper, which is inserted under a glass frame ingeniously mounted in the case. Only on opening the case with its special key can the address be removed, and it is therefore impossible for papers of importance to fall into wrong hands. In the drawing offices every scrap of paper is locked at night into fireproof and burglarproof safes, fitted with time locks. The employees have to change their clothes before entering and after leaving the office, and they take their meals in the works in the dining-hall, termed in Essen slang the "Hungerturm," or starvation tower. (This by the way, is not a satire on the quantity of food, which is beyond reproach; it is a humorous reference to the shape of the building, which resembles those mediaeval buildings which in various places in Germany have had attached to them the name of "Hungerturm" in reference to the dark legends which have clung to them.) It is obvious that these precautions would not fit all cases, and Krupp's have called in self-interest to their aid. In cases where the secrets of the firm are inevitably shared by employees, their Krupp's pay salaries such as would make any attempt at bribery ineffective. I am speaking more particularly of the men in charge of the armor plate and steel manufacturing process.

Thoroughness

So much for the relations between the firm and its workers. When the work done is considered, a tribute of admiration must be paid to the fact that the same spirit of thoughtfulness is equally present there. Take, for instance, the making of guns. Krupp's ideas on the subject are fundamentally different from those of most gunmakers. They do not make a weapon that will merely stand ordinary service wear; they make an arm that will, even after an accident, continue to do its duty. All their guns are guaranteed to be able to continue firing after a high explosive shell has exploded in their barrel. The present war has seen several of these guns after they had been thus tried, and a slight deformation of the interior, which would only allow the smallest quantity of gas to escape, was all that could be seen, while subsequent tests with the guns at Meppen proved that their accuracy was hardly affected. The rifling of the German guns is another point in which they are far superior to ours, and one does not hear in the case of the Krupp weapons of complaints of the corrosive action of the powder used. (Has it never occurred to our authorities that it is the sharp edges of the rifling, and not the corrosive action of the powder, which may be to blame?) This thoroughness of Krupp's in ensuring

the life of the gun has actually proved to some extent a business drawback with them—that is, of course, for the time being. Thus, we have all heard of the German 11in. gun which is "just as good" as our 12in. one. The real reason of this inferiority in calibre was that Krupp's so far were unable to produce a 12in. gun which would stand their own tests. They have now, however, surmounted this difficulty, and the 50 and even 60 calibre 12in. Krupp (C-1909) gun exists. Moreover, it has even been surpassed by the new (C-1910) 14in. 45 calibre gun, a weapon firing a 2000lb. shell with a muzzle velocity of 2600ft. The mounting of the new gun is entirely worked by electricity. The gun is loaded in three separate charges, two of which represent the gunpowder charge and one the shell. The sighting apparatus, as in most modern guns, is separated from the gun mounting. The gunner keeps his sight on the target whilst the gun is going into the horizontal loading position and being loaded. As soon as the chain rammer has retired from the chamber after ramming home the second powder charge, the breech closes automatically, and the gun returns to its firing position. Immediately on reaching the position corresponding to the gunner's sighting line, an electric contact is produced, and the gun is fired. The gun crew stand by and watch the proceedings, ready to work the mounting by hand in case of accident to the electric gear.

In spite of the denials given by the firm, there is no doubt that they have enlarged their gunmounting department so as to be able to produce almost double their former output. If hard pressed, the firm would probably furnish the excuse that they had to supply the heavy mountings for the Austrian Dreadnoughts; but that hardly seems a sufficient reason for the size of the extensions. All the shops are equipped with electric motors, which can be driven in sections—a fact which enables them to be laid partly idle without great loss, although there is certainly no likelihood of their being so laid by in the near future.

Many Activities

Other activities of the firm are worth considering. Its iron ore is obtained from Spain. It is carried on Krupp's own steamers to Rotterdam, transformed into pigiron at Rheinhafen, and then forwarded to Essen. Its coal the firm obtains from its own Westphalian coalfields. Moreover, Krupp's, secure in the knowledge that no competitor has the means of buying the elementary material as cheaply as they can, have entered the world's market as a shipbuilding concern. The Germaniawerft in Kiel has never taken the trouble to enter the list among the builders of merchantmen. A few racing yachts to suit the Kaiser's whim and a pleasure steamer for Mr. Krupp are all that have ever been produced in the "peaceful line" since Krupp's bought the yard. But man-of-war after man-of-war has been turned out until there are few nations that cannot show the three interlaced rings—the "Krupp hall-mark"—on one at least of their vessels.

Some years ago a fire burnt down the yard to the ground. Most of the valuable drawings were destroyed. Krupp's immediately set to rebuild the yard on a more magnificent scale than before. Where once old steam cranes had rattled along, new electric ones took their place. New and longer slips were constructed, and other improvements made, so that today the yard has a capacity for double the output that it had previously. Naturally, it is not the firm's interest to have this enormous investment laying idle, so not only are their own agents, but even Germany's ambassadors, continually busy in whipping up business for "Meine Hebe Bertha," as the Emperor called the present owner of the firm at her wedding. No intrigue, no means are spared to keep Krupp's going, and it is noteworthy that all these foreign orders can, and will—in case of

war breaking out during construction—legally become Germany's property and be used against its enemies, even should such include the customer himself.

A new torpedo station has been added lately to the firm's works, and in this the new German torpedo is being manufactured and tested. The shops adjoin the slips of the submarines. Here again at the Germaniawerft all drawings are secured nightly in fire-proof and burglar-proof steel towers. Here, again the workman or employee is the "enfant choyé" in Krupp's free clubs, colonies, and hospitals, being all the time under the supervision of the firm's spies. This system of watching goes so far, that I was seriously informed by an employee that the glasses of beer he was consuming at the club were counted and reported on, a reckless expenditure in the nation's liquor being considered a proof that the man must be drawing an income from other sources—a highly suspicious circumstance.

The firm, it may be news to British readers, has also its own powder works at Walsrode, and as in peace time their output would not warrant the keeping of the large establishment which would be required in case of war, Krupp's have cynically established so-called branch works in England. Thus with every shot of a certain brand of powder that John Bull lets fly at his pheasants, he is unconsciously supporting his enemy of peace. For boundless sources of supply, boundless capital from German bankers, backed by the whole German nation, it cannot be doubted that these works are one of the greatest dangers to, as well as the most obvious proof of the impossibility, of that universal peace of which we hear. As to Krupp's sleepless watch over the doings of other nations and their methods of securing business, I propose to make some remarks in another article.

It was in 1899 when my business took me first over to Krupp's works at Essen. I was playing billiards one day in the "Casino," a club put by the firm at the disposal of its employees free of charge, when a young engineer with whom I had struck up a slight acquaintance approached me and observed: "I say, I have a question to ask you. As you come from England you might be able to tell us. Our whole office is puzzling over it. Where is Khaki?" I had to acknowledge that I had not the faintest idea of the existence of any place of that name, and I asked in what connection he had heard of it. He took me to his office building across the park, which separated it from the club, and handed me a copy of the Illustrated London News. Under a picture, showing a gun in action, I saw written "Artillery in Khaki." "You see," said my friend, "we want to know where it is, as the new picture shows quite a new type of British gun." I explained to him that "Khaki" was the new cloth in which the British Army was then being dressed. The gun shown was the first picture of a British field gun with the Clarke spade attachment. Hence my friend's interest. I told him that the gun was used in the whole of the British Army, and when he saw that I knew something about the matter, he became quite enthusiastic and told me about his work. I then knew that I was standing in the Intelligence Office of the Krupp firm.

Since that first meeting I often went across when I had nothing to do and helped the youngster with his translations. He was very grateful, and as a return he and the manager of the office put their files at my disposal. I have rarely seen a more wonderful set of documents. The outbreak of the Boer war naturally turned my attention to the files describing the armament of the Boers. These files were as complete as could be, and would have made the official in charge of the Intelligence branch of our War Office blush. On my return to England I published an article in an illustrated paper, and although no fewer than

400 papers all over the world reprinted it, the War Office was "much surprised," when it came to actual fighting, by the formidable guns which the Boers had got hold of.

The Intelligence Department

The Intelligence branch has a whole building of its own. There is a manager and there are about ten assistant managers. The different branches of engineering are distributed among them. One will cull all the information he can get about guns, another about armor plate, a third about shipbuilding, and so on. For this purpose an enormous mass of papers and press clippings are waded through every day. They are carefully classified, compared, and filed. For a layman it would be difficult to understand how a long comparison of small and sometimes quite conflicting items of news will enable an experienced man to gather the absolute truth on a subject. That it does so is proved by the fact that even the German War Intelligence Service. But reading newspapers and filing them are not the only work carried out there. A monthly illustrated paper, "For private circulation only," is printed and produced in the works. It contains the essence of all the technical news of the world's press.

Nor is the value of publicity in the press outside neglected. It is desirable, in the interest of Krupp's, that articles should appear which praise the productions of Essen and decry those of foreign manufacture. For this purpose the office has a contingent of military hacks who carefully sign the articles, which are provided for them by the department, and draw the money for the articles from the papers which publish them. Sometimes some of these gentlemen even go to the extent of doing a little bit of spying for the firm. One of them marched for hours behind the French field artillery at the polygon of Vincennes, holding in his hand an umbrella on which centimetres were marked, so as to measure the length of the track of the new guns and the width of the barrels. Occasionally it happens that this inglorious retinue are absolutely unable to understand what the articles are about which they sign. I once helped to write and translate a number of articles describing some new Krupp guns and their ballistic properties. They appeared in a foreign scientific publication of high standing over the name of Captain X. It took me hours to explain to the fortunate "author"—he was highly paid by the editor of the publication—what his article was about.

Another set of the employees of the Intelligence Office act as guides to foreign visitors and customers. Under the effect of copious libations, indulged in regardless of expense at the Krupp Hotel, the "Essener Hof," a customer will sometimes unbosom himself. All these conversations are carefully noted and reported.

Secret Reports

Finally, there are the reports of the agents and representatives of the firm. To a reader of these the diplomatic relations of nations, the history, the doings of the men behind the scenes are revealed with amazing clearness. This is the way in which a drawing of the new French field guns came first to Germany. A certain small state was rearming its artillery with Schneider guns. One of the officers sent to take over the guns and make payment of an instalment due on them thought it preferable to spend his Government's money on pleasures in Paris. When he had got through the cash and saw rain staring him in the face he went to Germany to raise the wind. There he was told that Schneider had quite a number of papers which would prove most acceptable to the German army staff. The officer took the hint. Schneider was at that time turning out the new "Deport" system for the French Government. One day during lunch time our friend calmly walked into the drawing office and pocketed the drawings of the guns. A month afterwards they appeared in a German military paper. What Schneiders did when

they discovered the loss I am unable to tell, but I know that the instalments were paid.

A Way With Undesired Visitors

The above will give some idea of the extent of the information gathered in the Intelligence Office. The same office has a most charming way of dealing with undesired visitors. If they cannot be "kicked" outright away they are received with open arms: "You want to see the works. Certainly, come along, but let us first adjourn to the Essener Hof and have a drink." A motor car is ordered in the meantime, and the visitor is taken first round the usual course. This takes him through all the model villages, industrial schools, co-operative stores, hospitals, clubs, and libraries belonging to the firm. At the end of a tiring day he discovers that he has seen absolutely nothing that he could not see just as well at Port Sunlight or Bourneville, and, if he insists on staying, the local police have a delightful way of being interested in the visitor's doings, his private history, and identification papers, and soon induce him to move off.

Nobody is allowed into the works, except the main offices, without a permit card. The management of the whole establishment is divided into departments similar to the intelligence branch. Each department has a manager at its head, and one or more assistant managers. The employees working under these receive a "circulation card," which permits them to visit the part directly connected with their work and no other. If their business should take them to another part of the works they must previously obtain a special permit from their manager, and the watchmen at the gates check their time of arrival and departure.

These watchmen, the number of whom is about 150, are one of the features of the works. They stand at the gates or they walk through the yards challenging employees to show their passes. They are all trained ambulance men, and assist in taking any "case" that may occur to the nearest of the ambulance stations, of which there are about fifty. Immediately on arrival there one of the firm's fifteen doctors is summoned, and decides whether the injured man has to be taken to the hospital or sent home. If the former is the case the Krupp's fire brigade is rung up. They have four ambulance cars, fitted externally like private broughams, and one immediately rushes up to take the injured man away. I said fitted "like private broughams." This has its special reasons. As such, the cars are more unobtrusive, and it is not forgotten that accidents at Krupp's happen pretty often and that the local Socialist paper, the Keckruf, has an unnamable way of commenting on them. There is a reason for everything at Krupp's.

Talking of the fire brigade, it may interest readers to hear that this consists of almost 200 men, under a captain and two lieutenants. These wear a sort of imitation military uniform, with the Krupp initials. The brigade does the numerous fire stations in the works. It has a main station, equipped with chemical engines and extension ladders. It has also a pretty little arsenal of 200 Mauser rifles and ammunition—in case the workmen should get troublesome. Krupp's leave nothing to chance. The firemen also furnish a detachment that guards Krupp's Castle at Huelgel.

The Late Herr Krupp

When Herr Krupp himself was alive he used to spend many a night in their guard-room getting direct information from the men, and, as this was not always very truthful, the directors wasted hours next day in trying to convince Herr Krupp that his reports were wrong. But nothing would break him of the habit.

Huelgel has a huge park, part of which is at the disposal of the employees, a social club, a boat house which is said to have cost £25,000 to equip, and a houseboat—brought at enormous expense from England—the "Maid of Kent." This houseboat used to be one of Herr Krupp's hobbies, and he was never tired of showing it to his visitors. In fact, three assistant managers were ordered every year to live on it. They did not take at all kindly to the "new-fangled idea." One day the present writer was practicing in a skiff on the river Ruhr. It was a cold day. From time to time wind gusts would beat a fine driving rain up the valley. Herr Krupp was walking about the grounds dressed like an English squire. He called out to me to come close to the shore. "Be careful not to catch cold in your rowing togs," were his first words. "It is a terrible day to be out. I am waiting for the German Emperor and the Minister of War, the Edell von Planitz" to come down with Mrs. Krupp. I suppose I shall have to go up to meet them." He had hardly left when I saw three figures clad in furs appearing round the bend. They were the three assistant managers. They went into the houseboat, and a few minutes after that they appeared in flannels on its deck, when a waiter from the club brought them an "iced" claret cup. There they sat with their iced drink shivering, to be shown with the houseboat as part of the picture to their Hege Majesty. Finally the Imperial party came in view. One of the jolly houseboatmen broke out into a German drinking song, which to my ears sounded like a despairing wail in the storm. The Emperor and his suite went on board and sipped a little claret cup out of the goblet which was handed to them by one of the aquatic revellers. Hardly had His Majesty left when the three figures, again clad in their furs, emerged from the houseboat and rased for the station. Now, the Emperor knows English life well. I wonder what he thought of this performance.

OSTRICH FACTS AND FANCIES

In real life the ostrich, like that other proverbial idiot, the goose, is one of the warriest of birds and most difficult of approach. The eggs are laid in a hollow in the sand, several females using the same nest—the male bird being polygamous—around which the sand is again banked up to the height of a foot or two, one such nest having been known to contain as many as eighty eggs, though from thirty to thirty-five is a commoner number.

In the more tropical parts of its habitat, it is true, having covered the eggs with sand, the birds leave them—at least in the daytime—that the sun may dry the incubating. We may indeed rest assured that nature would not allow low ostrich eggs to be left to the ripening of the sun if experience had not shown that it was better for the eggs. In more temperate climates the birds do their own incubating, and while the hen ostrich possesses a normal share of the parental instinct, in the male bird it is developed in a quite unusual degree.

It is the male bird that sits upon the eggs at night, while in the daytime the hens relieve each other, and to such lengths does he carry his paternal solicitude that, when individual eggs are particularly long in hatching, he is said to crack them with his beak and shake the youngsters out. Later the father seems to risk his own life lightly to protect his family. Often on the approach of an enemy he has been known to throw himself on the ground and pretend to be crippled, like

other and more familiar birds in England, and even to make repeated feints of attacking a man on horseback until the young have had time to get away.

That ostriches hide their heads in the sand and think that their bodies are thereby hidden seems to be pure myth, says the London Times. Old birds on the nest and young birds when seeking to evade notice squat close to the ground and stretch their necks out flat on the sand. In the case of the young, which harmonize as perfectly with their sandy surroundings as young ringed plover do with the stones on a beach, the ruse is said to render them almost invisible; and on the wide expanses of the desert it is evident that the upright neck of a sitting bird would render it unnecessarily conspicuous to a marauding enemy.

Perhaps man would have been more courteous to the ostrich if the ostrich had insisted more punctiliously on its dignity; but it is not proud. With a finely catholic appetite, it does not hesitate to beg or swallow pence from the humbly visitor to the gardens, so that in course of time the bird may become a perambulating saving-bank. An ostrich has been known to pick up and swallow bullets hot from the mould.

One which died in the Zoological Gardens had by assiduity accumulated ninepence-halfpenny in coppers; and Cuvier found inside another metal odds and ends to the

weight of almost a pound. Yet another is recorded to have died possessed of a silver medal and the cross of an Italian order, both of which may be assumed to have been more valuable to the original owners than to the bird, for though the ostrich may have a coat to its stomach, as a writer pointed out at the time, it can only be regarded as at best an indifferent surface for display.

The beauty of an ostrich feather is largely owing to the fact that in the eye of science it is what is known as degenerate. In the feathers of ordinary birds which are used for flight, the barbs—the individual plumes of filaments on either side of the quill—are furnished with minute hooks, of which Dr. Gadov has reckoned about eight hundred thousand on fifteen inches of a crane's feather. By these one barb fastens itself to the edge of the nest, so forming a continuous web, in which, as we all know, it takes some appreciable force to make a fissure.

In the ostrich, the feathers, having become idle, have lost the hooks, so that each barb falls loose and unsupported by its neighbors. Having ceased to overlap so as to form an air-resisting surface for purposes of flight, moreover, the barbs on both sides of the ostrich feather have grown to equal length, whereby not only is its beauty enhanced, but it has furnished man with an emblem of the justice which is strictly impartial.

Man's Calendar

SEPTEMBER
for salmon trolling; Cohoes Trout-fishing.

15—Opening of season on Island for shooting grouse, pe, and deer.

REGULATIONS

Cock Pheasants
ants may be shot in the Cowling District between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Islands Electoral District, exceptity of North Saanich, between 1st October and 31st October, both days inclusive.

nt-shooting is allowed in any Province.

Grouse
all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island adjacent thereto, in the Electoral District, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Willow grouse in the Richmond, Chilliwack, and in that portion of the Islands adjacent thereto, on the Islands adjacent thereto, and in that portion of the Islands adjacent thereto, in Yale Electoral District, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

in the Fernie and Cranbrook Districts may be shot only during October.

Willow grouse, and ptarmigan, throughout the remainder of the Province, between 1st September and 31st October, both days inclusive.

Quail
may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt and Islands Electoral Districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Prairie Chicken
may be shot throughout the month of October (except Electoral Districts of Okanagan, Yale).

Geese and Snipe
inds and snipe may be shot on Mainland and the Islands adjacent between 1st September and 28th days inclusive.

inds and snipe may be shot on Mainland and the Islands adjacent between 1st September and 28th days inclusive.

lands and snipe may be shot on Mainland and the Islands adjacent between 1st September and 28th days inclusive, and geese at any time.

bian or Coast Deer
Coast Deer may be shot on Mainland and the Islands adjacent between 1st September and 31st October, both days inclusive.

Wapiti
allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province.

Sale of Game
Coast Deer may be sold on Mainland and the Islands adjacent between September 1 and November 1 inclusive.

nds and Snipe may be sold on Mainland and the Islands adjacent between September 1 and November 1 inclusive.

ing contained in above regulations, the Yalakom and the Lillooet District, and the reserve in the East Kootenay District.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ed from Page Eight
towards the north and south, one extending in the north and opening the enormous forested region in Northern British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory, towards the Peace River, and Bay. Such a railway, with its profitable enterprises that it would develop a greater territory than any other line in Canada, and will, I think, be a great enterprise in the Dominion of capitalists.

C. H. L.

Our Tea Room on the Third Floor is a favorite place for mid-day shoppers

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Our Chocolates are fresh, daily. Only the best possible ingredients entering into their manufacture.

The New Fall Coats That We Are Showing at \$15 Are Very Special

This year the coats we are able to sell at \$15.00 are, without doubt, the best value that we have offered. Below is a partial description, but a visit will prove interesting, indeed.

Some Ladies' Handsome Coats at \$15.00

LADIES' COAT, in full length, made of fine broadcloth, large roll collar, semi-fitting, trimmed with strappings of same, and lined to waist. These are to be had in numerous shades. Special value, in-
\$15.00

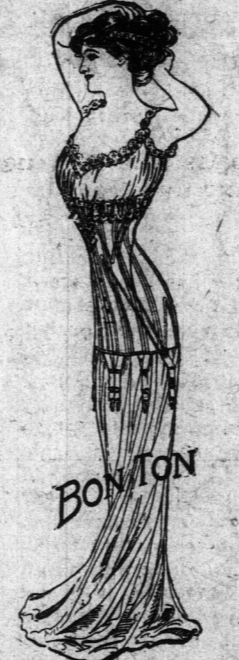
Ladies' New Fall Suits, \$14.50 Ladies' Costume, made of a fine quality Venetian cloth, in black, green, etc., semi-fitting style, strictly plain tailored, outside pockets. Coat is about 32 inches long. Skirt is made in the latest style of pleating. Priced at, per costume \$14.50	Ladies' Fall Costume, \$25.00 This is a very attractive model, made of an extra fine ladies' cloth, very finely tailored, in blue and black. Coat is in semi-fitting style. Skirt has side straps of self. Coat is 32in. Skirt is in the new pleated effect. Price \$25.00	Ladies' Tailored Suit, \$30.00 Ladies' Costumes, made of a fine tweed, in grey diagonal stripe. Coat has black velvet collar edged with piping, in semi-fitting style, trimmed with large buttons. Skirts are in the new and favored pleated. Price \$30.00	Ladies' Fine Costume at \$35.00 At \$35.00 we are showing an extremely fine line of costumes. One in particular which we are drawing your attention to is made of a fine basket cloth, lined throughout with satin, with Persian trimmed collar. Skirt is very attractive, pleated style. Priced at \$35.00
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Men's Underwear at \$1.00
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, for Fall wear, medium weight, in all sizes, 34 to 42. Special value, per garment. **\$1.00**
Men's Heavy and Medium Weight Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, for cold weather, double-breasted. Special value for this week, per garment **\$1.00**
MEN'S TIES AT 25¢
Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, full length, all shades, in fancy colors and plain. Worth 35c. Special **25¢**
Men's Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, colored borders, full size. Special, 2 for **25¢**
MEN'S TAN DOGSKIN GLOVES AT \$1.00
Men's Medium Weight Tan Dogskin Gloves for Fall wear. All sizes. Special value, per pair **\$1.00**

Large Shipment of Rockers, Friday, at Flannels and Flannelles Just Arriv'd
Friday we will make our Staple Department very attractive with these most desirable goods. Buy your requirements now, before the cold weather sets in. Here are a few specials for Friday:
500 Pink, Blue and White, a good, heavy cloth. Friday **10¢**
1000 yards 36in. English Flannel, in good patterns. This we consider extra value at, per yard, Friday **12½¢**
25 Pieces 36in. Extra Heavy Flannel, in good pattern. Friday **15¢**
15 Pieces 36in. Very Fine Cloth, in pink and blue stripes. Will make up good nightshirts, etc. Price **20¢**
5 Pieces only 36in. Horrocks, extra heavy, in 5 different patterns. Friday **25¢**
20 Pieces Cream Yorkshire Flannel. Extra good values. Friday, 60c to **40¢**
10 Pieces Health Natural Wool Flannel. Friday, 60c to **40¢**
25 Pieces Cream French Flannel, twill and plain. From 75c to **40¢**
20 Pieces Fancy Stripe and Check Vignette Flannel, 32in. wide, in good range of patterns. Per yard **75¢**
25 Pieces Flannellette Waisting, in cream ground, with colored dots, also light ground with stripes. Will make up smart blouses and children's dresses. Friday Special, per yard **15¢**
20 Pieces Ceylon Flannel, in stripes and checks. Will make good serviceable nightshirts and pyjamas. In good range of patterns. Friday **35¢**
20 Pieces English, in stripe and checks. Good even cloth and good range of patterns **25¢**
50 Pieces Grey Flannel, twill and plain. 45c to **15¢**



Latest Styles in Corsets
Corset excellence of the highest degree is exemplified in the charming models of Bon-Ton and Royal Worcester. The Bon-Ton is, without a doubt, the best corset on the market today for fit, wear and comfort—there is no better made.
The corset boning is a most important factor. Next to fit, the boning is most important.
The Bon-Ton Corset is boned with the wonderful substance called Walohon, which is unmistakably the best boning known. Regardless who wears them, Bon-Ton Corsets always beautify, improve and lend irresistible charm and grace.
Ladies wishing the proper model for their figure will profit by giving our Corset Department a call before purchasing. Fittings every day from 9 to 5.



Many Low-Priced Articles Are to Be Found in the Smallwares Section
The "Mono Sol" Patent Collar Supporters, silk covered, white only. Sizes 24in., 24½in., 24¾in., 25in. and 25½in. This is the latest and the most popular supporter today. Regular value 25c **15¢**
A Washable Collar Supporter, one that can be sewn to the collar, and the ribs taken out for washing. No trouble or waste of time. We recommend this to every lady. 3 sets for 25c. Per set **10¢**
Jet Hat Pins, a large selection. Regular price, 10c and 15c. To clear, each **5¢**
The Child's "Perfect Waist" and Hose Supporter, a brace with heavy belt to support all garments and hose. An extra good support for all girls and boys. Special price **35¢**
The "Only Grande" Skirt Maker for the home use and for the dressmakers. This line is usually sold at 50c. Two hundred to be sold at **35¢**

New Dress Nets Just Arrived
Silk Dress Net, 40 inches wide, fancy open meshes, in colors black, brown, navy, prunelle, grey, white, light green and rose. Per yard **\$1.00**

Neckwear Section Is Brimful of New Things
Our Fall Neckwear lines are now complete. They include the latest novelties and fads—London, Parisian and American designs. In fact a most select and a most up-to-date range.
The Famous London Stock 25¢
"Dollar Dutch" Collar **1.00**
Our Special Dutch Collar **25¢**
An elaborate selection of Lace and Embroidered Dutch Collars, everything of the newest. Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and up.
A large selection of Lace and Embroidered Jabots, all the most up-to-date. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and up.

Knitted Silk Scarves at All Prices
Fancy Evening Scarves in crepe de chene, the new gold dot, dainty colors **\$.45**

New 1910 Fall Mufflers Are Attractive
1910 Fall Mufflers now to hand. A most complete assortment, including cottons, mercerized silk, silk and wool mixtures and all-wool. Prices:
White Mercerized **25¢**
White Silk Honeycomb **35¢**
White Silk **50¢**
Colored Silk **50¢**
Colored Wool **50¢**
White Silk **75¢**
White All-Wool **\$1.00**
An Extra High Grade **\$1.25**

Men's Shoes Special, Friday, \$3.00

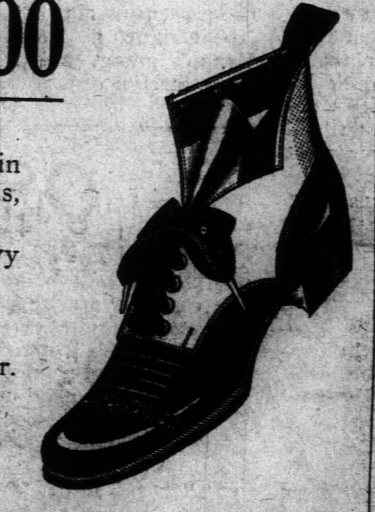
On Friday we make a special feature of our line of Men's Shoes at **\$3.00**. These shoes present some really extraordinary values, and a glance at them in our Broad St. Windows will be sufficient to convince you of this fact. Besides this, our guarantee of **Fair Wear or a Free Pair** goes with every pair.
They come in black and tan and are suitable for all kinds of wear, being heavy or light weights, as desired.
These are a few:
Box Calf Blucher, genuine Goodyear welts, double soles, on new style last.
Tan Russia Calf Blucher, genuine Goodyear welt soles, heavy enough for fall wear.
Chrome Calf Blucher, waterproof, heavy double sole, wide last. A neat work boot.
Heavy Oil Grain Blucher, waterproof and very durable.

FRIDAY, AT \$3.00

New Motor Veils
OF ALL KINDS
New Motor Veils, in the square shape, good quality crystalline, in all colors. Price **\$2.25**
A full range of the fashionable Stoles for street wear. These come in black chiffon silk or heavy satin, lined with white and finished with heavy tasseled ends. Prices from \$3.75 to **\$15.00**
New Neck Scarves in black net, embroidered in the Chanticleer colors. Also black embroidered with silver thread. Specials, \$8.50 and **\$9.50**

Kitchen Chairs, Friday, at 40c
Kitchen Chair, made of hardwood, finished golden, double stretchers front and sides. Splendid value. Be here early to secure this bargain. **40¢**
See Broad Street Windows

Friday Will Be 50c Dress Goods Day
It will astonish you the assortment and value you can buy at this department on Friday for **50¢** a yard. They consist of Panamas, Chevots, Diagonals, Serge, Scotch Plaids, Mohairs, and Poplins.
NEW FRENCH WOOL DELAINES, PER YARD, 50c
A very choice shipment just opened up, that embraces a rare range of novelties. Patterns favor Polka Dot, Floral Designs, Fancy Stripes, Conventional, Oriental Effect, Ground, Navy, Peacock, Green and Blue, Brown, Rose, Grey, Terra, Cream **50¢**



VOL. L. NO. 391.

DONE TO DEATH BY BLACK HAND

Revelsok Man Treacherously Murdered by Three Strangers Who Escaped—Body Concealed in Underbrush

ASKED HIS AID IN FINDING LAND

Victim of Crime Well Known as Opponent of Black Hand Gangs—Expected to be Killed by Them

REVELSTOKE, Sept. 24.—Another crime has been added to the long chain credited to the Black Hand in Canada by the murder of Frank Julien on Wednesday morning. His body was found in thick underbrush along the Illecillewaet river.
On Tuesday three Italians, apparently laborers, came to town and struck up acquaintance with Mr. Julien. The victim recently purchased an acre of land, south of the Arrowhead railway branch, near the railway bridge. The strange Italians were here to get possession of land on which to settle. As no work was in sight they suggested to Julien that if he furnished axes they would give a few days' work on his land tree.
On Tuesday evening the three strangers called at Julien's house, but were not seen by members of the household, Julien meeting them personally and discussing work for the following day. On Wednesday morning Julien left home about 8.30 for the scene of operations. He was met by the three strangers as he proceeded through the bush for the purpose of clearing the land. He was followed by the three men who had been waiting for him at a distance only. About two hours after Julien left home his daughter, Mrs. Damore, noticed the three men who had been waiting for him turning up Second street with bundles of blankets on their shoulders, apparently bound for Revelstoke. She paid no attention to them. When deceased left home he informed his daughter that he would not return till evening. Not returning in the evening his family thought he had stayed with friends.
On Thursday night, anxious over his long absence, she was advised by her husband, aided by different neighbors. No one saw him, his son-in-law, Damore, and others searched till dark. Search was resumed Friday morning, resulting in the finding of the body by L. Cashato, who reported to the police.
The place where the murder was committed was well concealed, a few hundred yards off the main road. Apparently showing the gang, as he supposed, laid which the body was found on an axe on the left side of the neck. The head was nearly severed. The murderers placed brush over the body. The axe was found 20 ft. from the body.
Julien was an old timer in this district. He was a terror to the Black Hand gang in British Columbia and did more than any other man in the province to expose and unseat the gangs and their work. He was of much aid to the police. Many times he stated to friends that he expected to be caught by the gang.
It was deceased who, when his son-in-law was nearly murdered a year ago, followed the criminals from point to point and landed them at Calgary. After trial they were sentenced to ten years.
Julien leaves a wife, five daughters and two sons.

Fort George Wants Hospital.

Citizens of Fort George have recently concluded that the proposed cottage hospital at that point would soon prove inadequate to the needs and demands of the rapidly growing district, and a movement has taken form looking to the establishment of a modern general public hospital that will, for years to come, be sufficient for the needs of the vast territory of which Fort George is the hub. A subscription list towards the establishment of such a hospital has been opened, headed with a donation of \$5,000 by Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hammond. To this the Fort George Tribune has added \$100 and many small subscriptions of \$25.25 have already been handed in. The only assistance to be asked of the provincial government will be in the matter of a site. It is the pride of the Fort George people that they will be able to carry their establishment plans through to completion without asking for government aid. The preliminary board entrusted with the arrangements is composed of Messrs. J. A. Shearer, Edward Roberts, J. G. Halloran, John T. Carter and J. G. Quinn.

The Fernie Free Press alleges that gambling games are again being run wide open in the Crow's Nest City.