

TWO SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

One Foreigner in Custody at Vancouver and Another at New Westminster in Connection with Bank Robbery

STOLEN MONEY PASSED BY AUSTRIAN

Four Thousand Dollars in Bank of Montreal Bills Found in Hotel—Vancouver Man Under Suspicion

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—With two men in custody, one at New Westminster and one at Vancouver, and with the detectives hot on the trail of supposed accomplices, the New Westminster bank robbery entered on a new phase tonight.

John Boszik, an Austrian, and a man who stated that his name is Ewisoo, have been taken into custody on a charge of vagrancy, and the police are endeavoring to connect them with the robbery. A fact relied on by the police is that the first named for some weeks past has been spending money at a rapid rate and passing many bills in gambling. These bills, the detectives found when they got on Boszik's trail, were part of the stolen money. Boszik's explanation was that he had returned recently from railway construction camps and had drawn his pay, which amounted to a large sum. His story was, however, soon proven false, for in the hotel where he stayed was found \$4000 in Bank of Montreal bills.

It is stated by officials connected with the bank that the police are working up a case against a local man, and that when their clues are complete some sensational developments will arise. The police authorities are working silently, and refuse any information. Ewisoo, who does not speak English, will appear before the police magistrate in Vancouver on Monday morning.

Boszik was arrested in Chinatown, Vancouver, Tuesday night, and after being held there for some days on a money charge, was taken to New Westminster. The arrest of Boszik is the result of weeks of patient search on the part of the Vancouver police. Not long after the bank was robbed one of the new bills which formed part of the loot, and whose number was known, passed into circulation, and from time to time since some more bills have been following. Whenever any of the banks or trust companies in the city received one of the bills the police were notified and attempts were made to trace them. At first the police were misled by the fact that the trail appeared to lead to a foreigner, and from through several other foreigners, when it was lost. The clue that finally led to the arrest of Boszik was the passing of a \$100 bill out of his artificial hand on September 25. The two were photographed, and the pictures will be taken to New Westminster for identification.

May Have Been in Seattle

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—The local police suspect that John Boszik, the Westminster bank robber suspect, was under arrest in Seattle on September 25. The reason for suspicion is based on the fact that the Westminster suspect has been seen in Seattle on several occasions. Three men were arrested for disorderly conduct early on the morning of September 25. When they were brought to the police court the next day one of them caused no little astonishment by paying a \$100 bill out of his artificial hand and paying the fines for three hours. He had lost an eye. The two were photographed, and the pictures will be taken to New Westminster for identification.

To Honor Earl Grey

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Four other former governors general of Canada, the Duke of Argyll and Lords Lansdowne, Aberdeen and Minto, will attend the presentation of the freedom of London by Earl Grey.

Prizes for Sailmen

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The imperial challenge cup competition will be throughout the empire on any available day between April 15 and May 24, 1912. Lieutenant Colonel Shumacker, given a challenge cup worth one hundred guineas with silver and bronze commemorative medals and four hundred pounds in money prizes. The contest is open to teams of forty from any part of His Majesty's service. First prize being the imperial challenge cup, one hundred guineas and four commemorative medals. Senior and junior contests for imperial challenge shields valued at one hundred pounds each, which Colonel Shumacker offered, will take place in June, the object being to encourage the militia service of Canada throughout the empire to learn the use of the rifle.

ELEVEN KILLED

Span of Bridge Collapses Near Auburn, Cal., and Carries Men Down With It

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 6.—A special to the Union at 1 o'clock this morning states that 11 or more men were killed by the collapse last night of a span of the Mountain Quarries company bridge across the American river eight miles from Auburn. One body has been recovered, four men badly injured are in an improvised hospital and it is believed that at least ten bodies lie in the bed of the river.

About fifty men were working on the bridge at the time of the accident. Just how many were on the collapsed span is not known, as the timekeeper is missing.

Old Firm Assigns

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—W. Lyon & Co., the oldest photograph supply company in Canada, have assigned. The firm was established 28 years ago. "Bad debts," explained Mr. Lyon, when asked for reasons. Liabilities \$40,000.

Bill Miner Recaptured

WAYNESBORO, Ga., Nov. 4.—"Old Bill" Miner, said to have been a notorious train robber, who with Tom Gore escaped from a Georgia convict camp several days ago, was captured in a box car at St. Clair, early today. Gore, who resisted arrest, was killed.

Leash for Wife-Beater

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 4.—William Breckenbach, the man whom it was alleged had continually beaten his wife for the past 18 years, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Jelfs to one month's imprisonment with ten strokes of the lash. She is now a pitiable mass of cuts and bruises and broken in health.

HON. S. HUGHES VISITS VICTORIA

Minister of Militia Here to Examine Into Situation Regarding Fortifications on this Coast

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, accompanied by General Colin Mackenzie, chief of staff, arrived by the steamer Princess Adelaide last night. A salute of seventeen guns was fired by the West Point battery as the steamer passed into the harbor. Col. Hughes stated that he was visiting the Pacific coast for the purpose of acquainting himself thoroughly, at first hand, regarding the fortifications and the situation generally on this coast. He realizes that following the completion of the Panama canal in 1913, there will be a great development on the Pacific seaboard of Canada, and intends to see that proper protection is provided for the Canadian trade route on the Pacific.

"I realize that Esquimalt is an important strategic centre," said the minister of militia, "and that it will be the duty of the Dominion government to see that its requirements are properly looked after. I have every reason to believe that the Premier, Hon. R. L. Borden and my colleagues at Ottawa are fully cognizant of the necessity of providing for the safeguarding of this seaboard, and properly protecting its trade routes and its harbor of refuge for the fleet.

"Hon. Mr. Borden, I am well aware, is taking a great interest in the proper development of everything that pertains to the welfare of this great western coast. What will be done it is too early for me to say. I will visit the fortifications at Esquimalt during my stay with General Colin Mackenzie, and will look into what is required."

Asked if the garrison would be augmented, or if changes would be made, Hon. Col. Hughes said he could not make any announcement in this regard at the present time, but as he had stated the importance of this strategic centre was realized. It was too early yet for him to say anything regarding the plans the government would adopt.

The minister of militia made an important announcement regarding the arming of the local forces. He said: "You may say that I shall take steps to see that the local forces are armed with Ross rifles, Mark 3, double star, as soon as they can be turned out by the factory. The training of the men to shoot, whether with a big gun or small arm, is one of the chief considerations and every opportunity will be given to train. Any man who is carried on the strength who cannot shoot with some degree of accuracy is wasted, and I will see that the local forces are properly armed with the latest type of the Ross rifle as soon as the factory can make them.

Col. Hughes did not go to New York state recently to investigate military ailments as was reported in certain telegrams. He said the deputy minister had observed some ailments flights. "However," said the minister of militia, "whatever experimenting is done in military aviation will not be done by Canada.

The new minister of militia is losing no time in thoroughly acquainting himself with the work of his department, and that changes will result for the betterment of the militia service of Canada throughout the empire. (Continued on Page 2.)

ELEMENTS HAVE NO COHESION

Movement in China is Simply Unorganized Demonstration Against Corrupt Methods of Government

SITUATION GROWS MORE COMPLEX

Provincial Assemblies and Rebel Generals Object to National Assembly Drafting Constitution for Country

PEKING, Nov. 4.—The situation in China is becoming more complex, if not more serious, every day. A week ago co-operation was suspected between Yuan Shi Kai and the national assembly. It is now evident, however, that all elements have up to the present no connection whatever. The whole movement is a spontaneous uprising against old corrupt methods, and the fact that foreigners have not been attacked indicates that the desire for genuine reform is sincere.

It is reported tonight that the national assembly, at a secret session, decided to resign in a body, owing to protests telegraphed to Peking by many of the provincial assemblies, objecting that a provisional body should assume the duties of the national assembly in conjunction with the efforts of the throne and Yuan Shi Kai, now their military opponent and premier-elect, towards a settlement.

The third army division which has been stationed at Chang Fu, and the twentieth at Mukden, are being mobilized at Langchow, with troops already there, ostensibly for the formation of a second army, to be used by Yuan Shi Kai. That seemingly Yuan Shi Kai does not intend to fight, nor does the so-called second army intend to proceed to Hankow. Its objective point is believed to be Peking. It is only necessary to threaten the capital in order to obtain edicts altering those of yesterday and today, but new edicts will not satisfy Chang Shao Tsen and his army. Therefore it is expected that the next fortnight may see Chang provincial (Continued on Page 2.)

MEETS DEATH IN CAR WRECK

Conductor Killed When B. C. Electric Freight Train Runs Away and Dashes Down Hill in New Westminster

OTHERS ESCAPE WITH SLIGHT INJURY

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Nov. 4.—Tearing down the Twelfth street hill from Fifth avenue at a speed which must have reached 100 miles an hour, a B. C. E. R. freight train, four box cars, one flat car and one chugging, on rounding the sharp curve at the foot of the hill, turned turtle, causing the death of one man and injuring three others. The box cars were heavily loaded with grain and merchandise, and the flat car was loaded with steel wheels, so that the whole train weighed over 240 tons. When the train reached Fifth avenue, where the incline crosses, the brakes did not hold it back on the slippery rails.

Fred Cooper, conductor, was crushed between the wheels of the shunter and died of his injuries an hour and a half later in the hospital. A. J. Mercer, motorman, was thrown off the car. He escaped with slight injuries about the head and arms, and will be able to be about in a few days. J. Snocock, a brakeman, also escaped with slight injuries, while D. Gray was able to jump for safety, and only received a number of bruises, as he took a somewhat fall from the rear end of the trailer. Mr. Gray was riding on the flat car, which was loaded with wheels, and he remained at his post until the box car commenced to turn over, when he took the chance and made a leap for safety.

The accident occurred on the regular passenger route into Westminster. Passenger trains leave New Westminster for Vancouver by this route every fifteen minutes, and had it happened that a car had been either standing or approaching Eburne junction, where the despatching office is situated, a rebellion of the Lakeview cockpit would undoubtedly have occurred.

DIRIGIBLE FAILS

Airship Akron, Intended For Cross-Atlantic Trip, Comes to Harsh For Lack of Gas

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—Lack of sufficient gas to keep the bag dirigible in the air brought to a sudden end the trip which today of the Akron, which is scheduled to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic from this city some time this month. The Akron landed in the meadows off Grassy bay, seven miles from here, this afternoon and had to be towed to this city. A propeller blade broken and a guy wire snapped were the only parts damaged, and these can easily be repaired. The airship left the hangar at the inlet at the northern end of the city at 10 a. m., and made a spectacular flight along the beach, across the city and over the meadows between this resort and the mainland, at a height of 1000 feet. The dirigible was up nearly two hours when the cold air began to affect the gas, and it soon failed to show proper buoyancy. Several landings were made and finally, when the gas could not rise again to a sufficient height, it was dragged loose from the meadow grass and towed home.

Land Patent Cancelled

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—The patent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, the parent of the Great Northern railway, to certain lands in Skagit county, Washington, was cancelled today by a decision of United States Judge Cornelius H. Hanford. The land had been selected by the railway under a grant of congress in lieu of lands in North Dakota. The suit for cancellation was brought by the government in behalf of the minor heirs of Joseph A. Everett, who after filing on the land, became insane.

ENTERS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Watson Snowdon Before Magistrate on Charge of Shooting William Urquhart—Some Strange Actions

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 3.—A plea of not guilty was entered by Watson Snowdon today before Police Magistrate Shaw to the charge of the murder of William Urquhart, on the night of September 29. Mr. Snowdon pleaded guilty to the charge of shooting Urquhart, but denied that he had fired the shot which killed him. He was standing at the dining room window and the prisoner came over beside her and commenced to talk. He asked her to go to the door on Cordova street, and then said, "I am talking to the man."

She became frightened and then left the room and told her brother to get rid of him. Her grandfather came into the room, and Snowdon remarked that the old man had lived ten years too long. Witness described the condition of the prisoner at the time he was speaking to her. His lips quivered, and he seemed to be uneasy. When he sat down he would rise up and look around the passage.

Witness also stated that on the advice of counsel she reported the matter to the detectives in Vancouver. While she was writing letters to friends in Vancouver he looked over her shoulder. He also put his hands on her and said he would not hurt her. P. C. George Hanson of Nanaimo and Comox district, detailed the story of a dispute in the train near Nanaimo between the prisoner and three Hindus. Afterwards he tackled two Chinese and then he went back to the Hindus. Witness cautioned him, and Snowdon replied, "Now, look here; there would not be any harm in killing these. I killed a man before and they did not do anything to me for that, and I do not see why they would do anything to me for killing three black — like them. If you want to know anything about me, my name is Snowdon. The lady in the hotel in Nanaimo knows all about me. The only thing wrong with me is that it troubles me to beat 'em."

The case was adjourned until Thursday. Sentenced at Vancouver. VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—At the just closed assizes, sentences were awarded as follows by Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Morrison: P. Lew, theft, two years' penitentiary; Mah Huan, procuring three years; Ishbashi, manslaughter, three years; Pilato, attempted murder, four years; Robert Allen, fraud, two years; John T. Channel (the monogamist), convicted of assaulting and killing Levi McCutcheon, two years; Homer Woods, attempted murder and suicide, one year; Donald McDonald, assault with a deadly weapon, nine months; and Nakanaiki, manslaughter, five years.

H. F. Glassy has been appointed chief of the Hazelton fire department, vice C. G. Harvey, resigned.

ITALY'S FORCES ARE SUFFERING

Losses Through Disease and Attacks by Turks and Arabs are Estimated at Over 1,000 Men

NEARLY OVERTAKEN BY DISASTER

Correspondents Reiterate the Statements in Regard to Slaughter of Arab Population—Troops Much Discouraged

LONDON, Nov. 4.—"Munchausen in his palmist days never wrote half as many falsehoods and misrepresentations as have appeared in the Italian press and in the official statements issued by the Italian government," telegraphs the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Tripoli, who arrived at Malta. From Malta he was able to send an uncensored message which contains a pessimistic description of the condition of the Italian army around what he terms the beleaguered city of Tripoli. He says: "To sum up the results of the campaign: The Italians hold, with nearly twice as many men, half the ground that they held three weeks ago. They have lost in killed and wounded, not counting the sick, well over 1000 men. Many Arabs have been killed and vast numbers shot in cold blood. Now 25,000 soldiers find themselves with their backs to the sea, cramped and confined, with an active enemy within a few yards of them, and with the cholera raging among them; for, despite official efforts to conceal the truth, there have been many cases among the troops and the civil population is suffering so much that whole streets in Tripoli have been closed by armed sentries.

"There has been no difference. On the contrary, the Italian troops fought with great courage, and their officers set a noble example.

Near Disaster

The correspondent says of the engagement of October 29: "Far from being a decisive victory, the fight nearly ended in disaster, and would have had the enemy had a few thousand men at any point instead of a few hundred. The Italian line was broken in two places by less than 200 men." (Continued on Page 17.)

CONTRACT LET ON C. N. ROAD

Hundred Mile Section Near Kamloops to be Built by Twohy Brothers of Portland for Five Millions

WORK COMMENCES NEXT SPRING

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—A five million dollar contract for the construction of a hundred mile stretch of the Canadian Northern transcontinental railway was awarded today to the Twohy Brothers, railway contractors, of Portland, Oregon. Work will be commenced next spring fifty miles west of Kamloops.

VOTE ON STRIKE

Members of Railway Unions in England to Decide as to Report of Royal Commission

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The joint executive committee of railroad trades unions which has been in session for several days to decide its attitude toward the findings of the royal commission today determined to take a ballot of the members of the unions on the question of whether they would accept the commission's report. Ballot papers are returnable on December 5. Engineers are to be asked to vote on a strike, but other railroad employees appear determined to force a crisis.

Mr. Burrell Re-elected

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 4.—Mr. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture in the Borden cabinet, has been returned by acclamation for Yale-Cariboo.

Land for Workmen

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 4.—The city council of St. John is considering a proposition to lay out a section of land which it owns in the suburbs in two hundred or more lots fifty by three hundred feet, to be sold to workmen on easy terms, the men building themselves to erect homes and live there.

ENDS HIS LIFE

Vancouver Contractor and Quarry Owner Shoots Himself in Hotel at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 4.—Martin Kelly, 38 years of age, said to have been a wealthy granite contractor of Vancouver, B. C., fired a bullet through his head while in a hotel here today. Death was instantaneous. His health was the cause.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4.—Martin Kelly, who took his life at Hot Springs, was a member of the firm of Kelly and Murray, contractors, dealers in granite and owners of quarries on Granite Island, B. C. Mr. Kelly who was born in Ireland, went to California last January for his health. He was unmarried, and lived in the Globe hotel. He had built up a large business in partnership with Alex. Murray. Recently he had given up to depression and was ordered by his doctor to travel.

Bishop of Regina

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—Monsieur Olivier Mathieu, first bishop of Regina, Sask., will be consecrated tomorrow in the basilica by Archbishop Begin of Quebec. Many archbishops, bishops, and priests arrived from all points of Canada to attend the ceremony, which promises to be a brilliant one. The new bishop, who is 57 years old, was rector of Laval university from 1900 to 1902.

Storm on Lake Superior

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Nov. 4.—Remarkable for its suddenness, the worst storm of the year has raged on upper Lake Superior for approximately 48 hours. Among the steamers overdue is the Alberta of the Canadian Pacific fleet, carrying a large list of passengers, which was scheduled to arrive at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

B. C. POTATOES ARE THE BEST

Pan-American Exhibition Wins Stillwell Trophy in New York

By winning the Stillwell trophy and \$1000 at the great Pan-American exhibition at Madison Square Gardens, New York, yesterday British Columbia has earned the reputation of growing the best potatoes on the North American continent. The exhibit which gained this award consisted of 101 varieties drawn from all sections of the province aggregating in weight about one and a half tons.

The credit for the display rests entirely with the department of agriculture. The entire province was scoured to secure the finest specimens and Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and those who assisted him in the task, deserve the highest credit for the new honor which they have won for the province. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Asahel Smith, the "potato king" of British Columbia, who brought with him to New York as assistant in charge of the display Mr. Stuart Wade, New Westminster's publicity agent, and Mr. H. McClure Johnson of Vernon. The potatoes were secured from the Okanagan, the Kootenays and the Fraser Valley through the energies of the three gentlemen named acting under instructions from the department of agriculture, while Mr. S. H. Lawrence covered the Ashcroft and Salmon Arm districts. They were packed in the market building at New Westminster in boxes containing thirty pounds each and each specimen was wrapped and packed in the same manner as apples so as to insure their arriving at their destination in the best condition.

The potato industry of the province, which is admittedly carried on in a slipshod manner, should have been successful in winning the great Stillwell trophy is a wonderful omen on the productiveness of British Columbia's soil. The provincial exhibit was in competition with carefully selected displays from practically all the agricultural areas of the continent. It is only a few months since the idea was first mooted that British Columbia should compete so that there was nothing done in the way of preparation as far as soil and planting are concerned, and the specimens were selected just as they were given year in and year out in the province.

The value of the advertisement cannot be overestimated. Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, stated in opinion on the result which was communicated to him by wire, said that he believed that it was one of the greatest advertisements which the province had ever secured. As far as he knew practically every state in the American Union was represented by an exhibit so that the outcome was an immense triumph for the fertility of the soil in this province.

The exact text of the telegram received by Mr. Scott was as follows: "British Columbia won Stillwell trophy; Eugene Grubb, agriculturist of Colorado, judge."

For Attempted Personation

CHATHAM, Ont., Nov. 4.—Thomas Cooper, convicted of attempted personation in connection with the recent West Kent election, was fined \$50 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

BIG DRYDOCK PLANS READY

Financial Arrangements Under Way by B. C. Marine Railway for Largest Plant on the Continent

SITE LOCATED AT LANG'S COVE

Expected That Ground Will Be Broken in Spring—Specifications Call for Absolutely Modern Equipment

Financial arrangements are now being made by the B. C. Marine Railway company of Esquimalt with a view to getting under way next spring the construction of the largest drydock on this continent at Lang's Cove, adjoining the present yards of the Esquimalt shipbuilding and ship-repairing plant of the company. It is expected that early next spring ground will be broken. The new dock will not only be larger than any now in existence on the American continent, but will equal in dimensions the largest docks of the Motherland. The drydock will be 1000 feet in length and 100 feet wide—120 feet at the top—and 35 feet deep, these dimensions being practically similar to the new graving dock at Southampton, the largest in the world, where the monster steamer, the Olympic, was recently docked. The Esquimalt drydock will be built with reinforced concrete with granite facings. The dock will be fitted with the latest style of electric pumps. The pumps will be electrically driven, and the boilers will be oil consumers. The modern pumps will empty the big dock in fifty minutes. It requires many hours to empty the present dock. Standard-gauge branch railroad lines will be run along the side of the drydock and fitting-out basin connecting with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railroad at a point near the Admiral's road and Naval hospital. These railroads will be laid in such a way that freight can be moved on the cars to be stored in the respective buildings or placed on the vessels in dock or in the fitting-out basin.

A modern electric travelling crane will be operated on the railroad track and with this heavy weight like propellers, shafts or boilers, can be picked up and deposited on the vessels in the dock, or wherever required.

The fitting-out basin will be 700 feet in length by 250 feet in width. There will be two commodious building slips. When the new shipbuilding plant is complete and the shops all in place the present yard will be dismantled and the space utilized to provide other building sheds.

But Admiralty. The plans for the drydock have been drawn to suit Admiralty requirements, and could accommodate two cruisers at once, or if necessary, could handle a Dreadnought and a cruiser at the same time. All experts who have seen the plans, including Admiral Lord Sir Charles Boscawen, have expressed their appreciation of the enterprise, which, in the event of war in the Pacific at any time, would provide the only place of refuge where the crippled vessels could find accommodation for repairs. In connection with a naval station the proposed dock would be of great value, and in the event of Britain's war vessels ever being engaged in the Pacific its value would be incalculable. As one prominent shipping man remarked: "At such a time were the dock built of gold the country would reckon it cheap."

The necessity for a drydock at Esquimalt is apparent, especially to shipping men. Recently the big Blue Funnel line steamer Bellerophon indicated her propeller and when in the harbor at Vancouver this steamer was tipped by the bow at great risk to allow of repairs being effected. Capt. Collette of the big Holt liner said at the time that he would never have taken the great risks he then incurred with his vessel if he could have avoided doing so, but there was no dock available where the Bellerophon could be floated and the connection by the method adopted.

There is now scarcely one of the ocean liners plying to this port that could be docked in the government graving dock at Esquimalt. This dock has been outgrown long since by the steamer which trade to this port. It is 450 feet in length by 65 feet beam and has a depth of 26 feet of water on the sill. The utmost to which the dock can be extended is 81 feet, and none of the trans-Pacific liners now in larger steamers will come here. If any of these vessels met with accident temporary repairs would have to be effected by divers to allow of the steamer being taken to a drydock across the border for repairs. The largest dock at present on the Pacific Coast is that at Hunter's Point, which is 750 feet long. (Continued on Page 1.)

ARE NOT LIKELY TO HOLD PLACES

Trade Commissioners Who May Cease to Represent Canada Because of Their Lack of Efficiency

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—Hon. George E. Foster is making enquiries into the work of the various trade commissioners of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Men who are efficient, and who are good workmen, will be maintained, but he intimated that a number of others who only held their positions by their political activities would be replaced by business men.

Three men who, it is whispered in Ottawa are likely to be replaced are W. A. Beddoe, of Yukon fame, who is located in Auckland, New Zealand; W. T. E. Preston, who was connected with the old Ross government, later had to leave Japan on account of difficulties, and who is now in Holland, and J. B. Jackson, mixed up in the West Ebin scandals, who is trade commissioner at Shanghai, China.

Practically all of the cabinet ministers will be back by tomorrow. Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Dr. Roche arrived tonight, while the Premier and the ministers who were at Halifax will be back in the morning. A cabinet meeting will likely be held tomorrow, and meetings will be held daily next week in preparation for the session.

Protest papers against the election of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Soulanges were served on him this morning. General charges of irregularities by agents are charged, but it is not expected the petition will be pressed. The effect will be to prevent Sir Wilfrid electing which of his two seats he will hold until the protest is disposed of.

HON. S. HUGHES VISITS VICTORIA

(Continued from page 1)

ada is certain. He is investigating, and as a result of his work will be in a better position to see that proper provision is made for adequate defence.

Colonel H. H. Barnard, M. P. for Victoria, who has followed the general minister of militia, and realize that he has done much work for the Canadian forces. Yet much remains to be accomplished. This will have to be done with deliberate and slow, and decide on what is required after due investigation.

Yesterday the minister of militia and General Mackenzie inspected Deadman's Island and Point Grey at Vancouver, and also looked at the drill hall, Point Grey is claimed by the militia department as a militia reserve, and the minister said it has been decided that the department has a reserve there. However, this is a constitutional question, and he did not care to discuss it.

He will look into the subject of the proposed new drill hall for Victoria, and also that of the rifle range, but had no agreement made in the latter matter. No time will be lost, however, in putting the floor of the present drill hall into serviceable condition. His attention to this had been drawn some time ago by Mr. G. H. Barnard, M. P. for Victoria.

The minister of militia, who is accompanied by General Colin Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie, his daughter, Miss Aileen Hughes and Mr. Lewis, private secretary, was met at the C. P. B. Hotel on arrival of the steamer Princess Adelaide by the members of the local executive of the Conservative Association, and by Major Mills, officer commanding the artillery at West Point, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, officer commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., Capt. Moore, D. S. A., Capt. J. F. Foulkes, paymaster, and Major W. Hingway Wilson, 6th Regiment, C. G. A. Included among the members of the Conservative Association, who met the distinguished visitor were Messrs. R. F. Green, J. L. Beckwith, A. G. Sargison, W. H. Price, W. Blakemore, W. H. Cullin, R. W. Perry and Ald. H. M. Fullerton.

Col. Hon. Sam Hughes, is visiting his son, Mr. Garnett Hughes, of 1019 Chamberlain street, engineer of the B. C. Electric Ry. company, during his stay in Victoria.

The Minister of Militia, who was born at Darlington, Durham county, Ont., in 1853, is a graduate of Toronto University and was lecturer in English Language, Literature and History in the Toronto Collegiate Institute until 1885 when he purchased the Lindsay Warder, which he edited until 1897.

Since his fourteenth year the new minister has been in the active militia and in 1881 he declined the position of deputy minister of militia and of adjutant general for Canada in 1885. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. commanding the 45th Battalion in 1897 and took part in the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebration on June 26, 1897. He was appointed president of the Dominion Rifle Association, and president of the Small Arms Commission, and chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College at Kingston. Other posts held by him were Railway Intelligence officer and headquarters staff. He served in the Fenian Raids of 1870 (medal) and since 1872 has actively advocated and made personal offers of colonial military assistance to the Empire in imperial wars; personally offered to raise corps for the Egyptian and Sudanese campaigns, the Afghan frontier war and the Transvaal campaign, and in New Zealand in 1897-8 in the interest of colonial assistance in imperial wars. He served in the South African war of 1899-1900 on the railway transport and as assistant to General Smetton on the lines of communication. Other important military posts held by Col. Hon. Sam Hughes were: chief intelligence staff to General Smetton in the Gordon and Prieska campaign, and in a similar position on the staff of Gen. Sir Chas. Warren in Griqualand West and Bechuanaland campaigns, and

as commander of the mounted brigade during several times in despatches. He has represented Victoria and Halliburton several times in the Dominion house.

General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., who accompanies the minister, was formerly of the Seaforth Highlanders and is now chief of staff of the Canadian Section of the Imperial General Staff. He entered the army in 1881 and has held appointments of regimental adjutant, A.D.C. to Lord Roberts when Commander-in-Chief in India; D.A.A.-Gen. South Africa; Director of Military Intelligence in South Africa; military governor of Johannesburg; command of Mobile column in South Africa; chief staff officer, S.E. District; Colonel of the General Staff, 5th division; commanded the 5th brigade at Aldershot.

General Mackenzie has a long service record. He served in the following campaigns: Egypt, 1882 (medal, clasp and bronze star), Burma 1886-88 (medal 2 clasps), Hunza-Makhuza, 1890-92 (Despatches, brevet of Major, clasp), Waziristan, Lom, 1894-5 (despatches, clasp), Nile expedition, including Khartoum, 1898 (two medals, clasp) South Africa, 1899-1900 (despatches, three medals, brevet of Lieut.-Col., C.B., Queen's Medal 4 clasps, King's medal 2 clasps).

BIG DRYDOCK PLANS READY

(Continued from page 1.)

long, 86 feet beam and 30 feet deep.

Had to Build Dam.

In December, 1902, the steamer Polana of the Canadian Australian Line, met with an accident at William Head, breaking her stern frame. To make repairs it was necessary to construct a dam of 125,000 cubic feet of concrete to prevent Sir Wilfrid's drydock. Work was carried on night and day for two weeks to construct the coffer dam, for which the underwriters had to pay.

When it is considered that the present requirements have long since outgrown the dimensions of the present drydock and the tendency is for larger steamers as shown by the liners now under construction to trade to this port an efficient dock is an urgent requirement. Now, owing to the foresight of the B. C. Marine Railway company, financial arrangements are under way to secure the commencement of this much needed work next spring, and it will not be commenced any too early. It is announced that the Panama canal will be opened in 1913 and with this waterway ready for use the trade of this port will be greatly augmented. The steamers to come were will be large vessels, none of the length of the present drydock. The new Empress liners, the Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia, are to be 570 feet in length, which is 120 feet longer than the present dock, and the new Canadian-Australian liner, under construction, a combination of reciprocating and turbine vessels of 13,800 tons is of almost similar dimensions. The Nestor, the latest addition to the "Blue Funnel" line, is 463 feet long, and the Harrison liners, the forerunners of the fleets to come via Panama are all of too great length to be taken into the present dock. There is not one of the big Holt liners which have plied here for some time that could be taken in.

When the new dock is ready it will be able to accommodate any steamer now afloat, even the gigantic White Star liners Olympic and Titanic. It will not be ready for a while, however, for a work of such magnitude as this occupies much time. The great dock at Belfast, Ireland, which was constructed to accommodate the world's largest steamers for a large number of years for seven years. The Esquimaux dock to be constructed at Lang's Cove, where one side and the bottom are in the rock now in place, will duplicate in size this dock.

Will Be Largest Dock.

It will exceed by a considerable margin the largest of the docks now on the American continent, the longest being 860 feet. The Alexandra dock, one of the largest in the world, is 80 feet wide at the entrance, 50 feet on the floor, with a floor length of 800 feet. The large dock at Belfast is 96 feet wide at the entrance, 100 feet wide and 850 feet long on the floor when the caisson gate is in its normal position at the entrance. By floating the gate and placing it against the outer face of the dock entrance the total space of the dock is 887 1/2 feet.

A feature of the new dock will be its electrically driven pumps. The small auxiliary dock now requires many hours in emptying, while the proposed dock will be emptied in fifty minutes. The emptying of a dock of this size calls for a powerful pumping plant. The auxiliary plant also to be provided on a generator, and the hydraulic capstans being similar in size and design to those found at the Admiralty yards.

The dock entrance are to be of the latest type. The old system of hinged swinging entrance gates is no longer used on modern drydocks of large capacity, their place being taken by floating steel caissons. There will be two of these caissons at the Esquimaux dock, one practically in the middle of the dock to allow of half of it only being utilized in docking a small craft. The gate for the new dock is a massive oval-shaped structure, like the hull of a ship, which, when the dock is open, is contained in a recess at the side of the entrance, swung out against a dolphin. It travels on two lines of heavy rollers, set on floor of the dock and is moved across the entrance by special hydraulic appliances, the opening or closing being done in about five minutes' time.

Women Want Votes

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Ontario suffragists intend to take part in the Ontario election campaign, and the president has written the prime minister, Sir James Whitney, and the Liberal leader demanding that the enfranchisement of women be included in their respective programmes.

The pruned output of British Columbia is estimated at \$4,600,000 worth annually.

Mr. J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., will on Monday next lay the cornerstone of Trail's handsome new \$40,000 school.

REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE SHANGHAI

All Chinese Soldiers in Big City Side with Rebels, Who Meet With Practically No Resistance

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.—Except for the 5th brigade at Aikow, tonight is entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, who captured the city late this afternoon. There was practically no resistance, only a few shots being fired.

All the Chinese soldiers have joined the rebels, and the police and gendarmes apparently are sympathizing with them, for they are wearing white barge on their arms.

After taking over the arsenal, the rebels burned the tati's yamen in the vicinity. The Associated Press correspondents covered this afternoon the entire outlying division of Shanghai, but did not discover a single instance of disorder. Even in the native city, complete order prevailed. Every courtier is shown foreigners. The soldiers, police and firemen are continuing on duty. Shops are closed tonight.

While the action of the rebels was expected, the movement was made quickly. After a slight disturbance in the northern section of the city, notices were posted throughout the native city announcing that "the military government of China" had taken over Shanghai. It warned the populace against disorder.

The arsenal, where frequently there had been the greatest activity, preparatory to assisting the puppets and providing ammunition for Admiral Sab, was called on to surrender by the revolutionists. The chief officials quietly disappeared, but for the station continued to hold it without, however, any show of force. A few shots were fired, but the revolutionists warned the officials remaining that they intended to shoot any even if they had to fight for it. None of them seemed willing to test the strength of the rebels in combat, and they quietly evacuated.

It is understood that one reason for the revolutionists taking Shanghai to-day was that two Norwegian vessels had been loaded at the arsenal during the last two days with ammunition for Admiral Sab. These vessels succeeded in getting away.

British Guard Railway

Soon after demands for the surrender of the arsenal came, the British guard railway, which was frustrated personally by W. U. Pope, general manager of the company, Mr. Pope found an armed insurgent in the station and disarmed him. Then he telephoned the British consul that the railway property was threatened, and the British volunteers of Shanghai were called out to guard the line. This action had outlying properties. This action had caused much comment because this section of the railroad is entirely outside the concession.

The apparent breach of neutrality is defended by the British bondholders claiming a prior right in the railway property. The insurgents say they were preparing to maintain order, and while they intended to seize the railway they did not plan to do so. They regard the British consul's action in calling out British volunteers as the first breach of neutrality, and its effect may be far-reaching.

Throughout the night seventy armed Britishers stood guard over the railroad property, while on the other side of the road an equal number of uniformed Chinese police were drawn up to maintain order. It is said the British guard is only temporary and that the volunteers will be withdrawn.

During the night there was desultory firing in the air and two or three persons were killed.

It is estimated that more than 2000 volunteers were included in the government forces that went over to the rebels when they took the city. The rebels will ship machine guns and ammunition from here to Hankow.

Day's Developments

PEKING, Nov. 3.—One development today was the receipt by the throne of a memorial from Yuan Shin Kai, in which he refuses to accept the premiership.

An edict was issued this afternoon confirming the throne's acceptance of the principles for a constitution drawn up on behalf of the assembly will be appointed to draw up the constitution. It will be assisted by representatives of the army, and the work probably will occupy months, as the provincial assemblies will be consulted, and the government troops from Nanking and two gunboats, quelled an outbreak at Anking today.

An official dispatch from Hankow says that fierce hand-to-hand fighting is taking place on the streets. The imperialists are wholly out of hand of their officers, and are attacking every one they meet.

The outlines of the proposed constitution were outlined at the Manchou sceptre. It is a revolutionary advance over the constitution scheme promulgated by the throne in 1907, which was modeled after the constitution of Japan. Yuan Shin Kai was thought by conservative foreign friends of China to be acceptable.

Yuan's Declination

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Special cables received from Peking late today by the Chinese Free Press of this city, confirm the resignation of Yuan Shin Kai, the newly appointed Chinese premier, and say further that he has declared for the revolutionists, and already has informed the rebel leader of his intention to follow the revolutionists under his command to follow the revolutionary flag. The cable states that Yuan's reason for his act, as given to the gov-

ernment, was the belief that the rule of the Manchus was ended.

Another reason for Yuan's resignation is given in a Peking cable to the conservative Chinese paper here. The cable, literally translated, is as follows: "PEKING, Nov. 3.—Yuan Shin Kai and nobles all petition to the prince regent protesting that Yuan Shin Kai is getting too much power, and a detriment to the benefit of the royal house. He (the regent) cannot reply, but drew a very sad deep sigh."

The conservatives here urge that the agitation against Yuan at Peking, thus reported, caused him to sever his relations with the government.

Wu Sung Forcibly Taken

WU SUNG, Province of Kiang, Hen, Nov. 3.—The imperial forces here have captured the rebel leader, Wu Sung, and the telegraph lines have not yet been interrupted. Wu Sung is ten miles north of Shanghai.

Summary Action

PEKING, Nov. 3.—The action of Prince Ching, the regent, on behalf of the throne, in accepting today on behalf of a new constitution for China, is considered to show his willingness to grant any kind of reform which is supported by the masses.

An edict issued today by the throne accepts a preliminary constitution drawn up at a single sitting of an assembly, which refused to permit his membership, those who were pointed by the throne—to participate in debate.

"The country has gone mad," said a prominent diplomat to the Associated Press, "and the emperor is a puppet. The dictator will save it. Well-wishers of China hope to see a man in office who can dictate, namely, Chang Shao Tcheng."

Three days ago a train brought to Peking an officer named Lu as the emissary of General Chang Shao Tcheng, who commands five thousand modern troops at Lanchow. Lu was accompanied by an escort of 200 cavalrymen. The government at first considered opposing by force the memorial conveyed by Lu, which peremptorily stated that "his demands should be granted. One of these demands was that the emperor should participate in the immediate establishment of a constitutional government."

Both the assembly and the throne rejected Lu and his colleagues remain in Peking, forming a military league to which already the various garrisons adhere.

Still Keep Up War

But while the nominal government, acting under dictation pardons rebels, the revolutionists are promising not to employ force against the revolutionists, the war board proceeds steadily in its efforts to check the rebels at Hankow and along the Tain river. The situation in the latter region the imperialists are refusing to engage, the Shanghai rebels.

In Peking opposing Prince Ching, the acting premier, and Prince Chun, the regent, is a strong element headed by Prince Tsai Tao and General Yin Tchang.

Prince Tsai Tao is known to be opposed to the throne's wholesale arming of the radicals, and continues to advocate that the throne should resort to a gallant charge of 100 dismounted cavalry, who lost heavily, but managed to kill off a majority of the storming party.

Thirty Arabs held out for three days in the oasis and could not be dislodged until the building was blown up by mines. If they had been several thousand strong instead of two hundred, the Arabs would have Tripoli completely at their mercy."

General Caneva, commanding the Italian forces, according to the correspondent, became so alarmed that he abandoned all the outer works southeast of the city, including the strong fort of the city, and the whole army worked feverishly strengthening a new position with barbed wire entanglements, and were kept under arms during the night. The Arabs have advanced their artillery and are shelling the Italian headquarters. The foreign military attaches have been kept aboard a boat and not permitted to land, the explanation given being that it would be too dangerous for them to go ashore.

The Turks and Arabs, the correspondent says, holds the oasis, which is 15 miles long and from two to five miles deep, where they can subsist on dates and other fruits until April, meantime harassing the Italians by nightly raids. There are no signs of any preparations on the part of the Italians to advance.

The correspondent describes the spirit of the invading army as demoralized. The whole army is in a state of panic. Instead they are lying in the trenches with sandstorms blowing over or rains soaking them, with continual night alarms.

They are disgusted with the war and hate the country. They long to return home.

Slaughter of Arabs.

The dispatch continues: "For four days after the engagement of October 23 the Italian soldiers engaged in indiscriminate slaughter of the Arab population under General Caneva's sanction. Caneva first issued a general order to shoot all Arabs found with arms, but only when caught by troops in plantations will follow in letters, but from indications it appears that the missionaries are not altogether in a safe position, although no harm has come, so far as it is known, to the Rev. Mr. Eddie cabled from Honan, China, to his wife, who is in Canada at present: 'Do not come at present.'"

Mrs. Eddie was asked to return. Another cablegram arrived from the foreign office at Wei-Hel-Wu, for Mr. J. B. Hattie, of Montreal. It said: 'Advise you to postpone departure.' Mr. Hattie is in Vancouver today, and anticipated sailing tomorrow. A wire was sent to him.

No word whatever has been heard yet from the Methodists in China. Their field of work is cut off from telegraphic communication. Some serious fighting has been carried on in their sections, but it is thought that if they have been attacked would have been sent to some of the other missionary stations.

CHINESE MISSIONS

Canadian Missionaries Advised to Postpone Return to Fields of Labor Because of War.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Cablegrams were received at the missionary offices of the Presbyterian church today advising missionaries in Canada, not to return to their fields of work yet. Explanations will follow in letters, but from indications it appears that the missionaries are not altogether in a safe position, although no harm has come, so far as it is known, to the Rev. Mr. Eddie cabled from Honan, China, to his wife, who is in Canada at present: 'Do not come at present.'"

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ARE IN ACCORD OVER MOROCCO

Treaty Settling African Controversy to be Signed on Monday on Behalf of France and Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—In making public tonight a complete summary of the treaty concerning Morocco arranged by Foreign Secretary Herr Von Kiderlin-Waechter and the French ambassador, M. Cambon, the foreign office issued the following statement:

"The German government believes that both parties can be in accord over the contents of the new treaty. It will have a calming effect not only upon conditions between Germany and France, but also upon the political situation."

"Germany stands at the conclusion of this treaty in the same position as to French undertakings in Morocco as does England. It is especially emphasized that England has not interfered in the negotiations."

The text of the treaty will be signed Monday morning at Berlin and Paris.

With the news of the conclusion of the controversy comes the announcement that Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Dr. Von Lindquist, secretary of state for the colonies. This resignation is a significant symptom of unpopularity of the bargain within as well as outside the government.

The definition of France's predominant position in Morocco occupies three of the fourteen articles of the treaty.

The Congo changes are more limited than were first expected. Germany will get only from four to seven miles of the Congo river, and a small steamship trading station, and a small triangle between the Legona and Sharf river, south of Lake Tchad. Togoland is not mentioned in the treaty.

The morning newspaper comment on the agreement reached between Germany and France over Morocco regards it in favorable terms. The Post mostly in agreement as a "cup of care, sorrow and shame for the German people," and with the numerous local problems. The meetings will extend over two days, morning afternoon and evening. This permits of discussion on all phases of the subjects in hand.

Special features will be practical demonstrations in orchard practice, planting, pruning and spraying. Special emphasis will be given to the study of soils, their analysis, treatment, cultivation, fertilizers, etc. Lectures delivered in the evening will be illustrated with lantern views. Special lectures in connection will be given by the deputy minister of agriculture, by the private markets commissioner, and by prominent fruit growers. Local fruit growers will be asked to take places on the programme and lead in discussion. An attractive programme will be got up for each point and the meetings thoroughly arranged for the best of the evening will be illustrated with lantern views. Special lectures in connection will be given by the deputy minister of agriculture, by the private markets commissioner, and by prominent fruit growers. Local fruit growers will be asked to take places on the programme and lead in discussion. 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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$1.50 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

In yesterday's Colonist appeared the first insertion of an advertisement by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company of its intention to ask Parliament for authority to extend its railway to Hardy Bay.

In mentioning this very important notice, it seems fitting that reference should be made to an interesting fact in connection with railway extension to the north.

The approaching consummation of this phase of development in connection with Victoria and Vancouver Island, encourages the Colonist to continue to labor for the realization of the other phases of it, for which it has labored so long and so earnestly.

GUN ACCIDENTS

If asked to state the most prolific first cause of gun accidents, our unhesitating answer would be, want of proper respect for firearms due in many cases to want of proper knowledge of their powers for danger.

The reason why there are so many people who continually do such things is because no adequate steps have been taken to make them realize the great danger they are running, by their ignorance and carelessness, of bringing misery on others and themselves.

In reviewing the heavy list of gun accidents reported this season by the local press, and to which special reference is made in our news columns, we cannot find a single instance which does not bear out the truth of the claim made in the opening sentence of this article, excitement or just plain carelessness, get-

ting the better of the knowledge and experience, where it existed, in some cases, and in others, want of proper respect for deadly weapons being absolutely, and directly responsible for the disasters.

Asked to suggest a remedy for the annual heavy "undertaker's bill" in British Columbia, we cannot see, human nature being what it is, that there can be any better remedy proposed than legislation to control the use of firearms. First and foremost, the law already on the Statute books, making it illegal for boys under a responsible age to handle guns at all, should be rigidly enforced.

There are two golden rules which should never be forgotten by anyone who handles a gun. First, treat an unloaded gun just as respectfully and carefully as a loaded one, and keep just as strict a watch over the direction of its muzzle; it is the "unloaded" gun, which is responsible for the far greater number of accidents out of the field, and for many in the field.

On reflection it will be seen that these two rules include in their scope all the other well-known rules, such as taking out the shells when getting over a fence, and never letting a loaded gun out of one's hands, and these should be so grounded into the young sportsman, before he is allowed out by himself, that there will be no fear of his forgetting them.

PIONEER OF HARBOR DEVELOPMENT.

In discussing the question of harbor development we are prone sometimes to lose sight of a name which more than any other seems inseparably wrapped up with the port of Victoria. We allude to Mr. T. C. Sorby. If he has not been the main spring of all action in the past, and the author of practically every suggested improvement it is only because his plans have been borrowed and he has not obtained the credit which is his due.

In the study of a harbor the lessons learned through the years, based upon a continually growing tonnage, are of the very greatest value and no one has mastered these better than the secretary of the Inner Harbor association.

Whether the government appoints a commission, or, following the recommendation of the board of trade, an expert engineer to decide upon a scheme or development, it would seem to us to be both fitting as well as only just to insure that the services of Mr. Sorby are available and that they receive a proper consideration commensurate with their undoubted value.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

We have a suggestion to make to the provincial government of an amendment which might very well be made in the Companies Act. It is that a clause should be inserted whereby it is made obligatory on companies whose operations involve interference with public property to leave that property in the same condition as they found it in when commencing work.

The government has decided to spend a sum of \$30,000 on the Colwood road to remedy the defects for which the Esquimalt Waterworks Company is responsible. There is apparently no legislative machinery which can compel the corporation to restore the roadway to the condition it was in before the work of laying pipes was commenced.

It would be interesting to know just what is taking place in China.

At this stage of the proceedings Italy has probably begun to wonder if she was not just a little too much in a hurry.

If all the rain that is coming to us should come at once, what a state the city would be in. But let us hope for the best.

A Quebec preacher says that women's hats keep men away from church. A poor excuse is better than none. This remark applies to the pulpit as well as to the pew.

Answering a correspondent, we may say that the authorities place the accent on the first syllable in the word "Tripoli." The origin of the word is the Latin name Tripolis.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange telegraphed congratulations to the Duke of Connaught upon his arrival "in the bread basket of the Empire." A sort of solar plexus arrival this.

Ottawa's assessment returns show the population of that city to be very considerably in excess of the figures given in the Census returns. There never was a Census taken in Canada which gave rise to such profound dissatisfaction as that of 1911.

Mr. Walter Long, a Unionist M. P., said recently that Home Rule meant a reconquest of Ireland. This seems strong language, the language of an irresponsible politician rather than that of one who aspires to be considered a statesman.

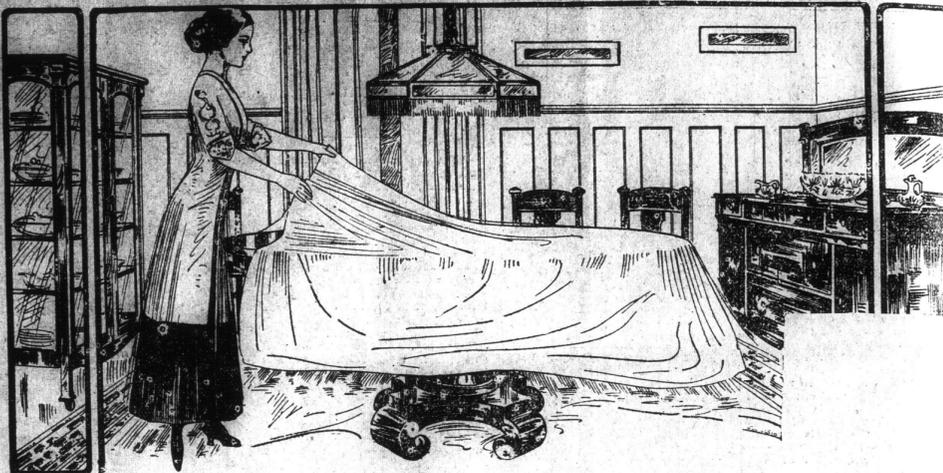
The proceedings in the McNamara case at Los Angeles are a travesty on the administration of justice. Institutions, under which such a continuous performance is possible, are on the verge of collapse. The lawyers and the judges of the United States have perverted the law out of all semblance to its original meaning.

Comment has been made upon the fact that the Colonist is urging public improvements upon the attention of its friends in power even more strenuously than it urged the same improvements upon those to whom it was politically opposed. That's a way the Colonist has, and it may give some people an idea of what it means by a newspaper being "independent within its party."

The strength of British Columbia's conservatism can be gathered from an analysis of the vote at the recent Dominion election which we print today. The solidity of the province can be gathered from the fact that out of a total vote of 44,599 the supporters of the present government polled a majority of 3,418. This is a splendid showing and behind the seven representatives returned to Ottawa is the voice of a people who have declared in very pronounced terms what they consider the ideal of the future should be for this country.

The Vancouver Seamen's mission is to have a \$75,000 home of its own. There will be no amalgamation with the Strathcona Institute.

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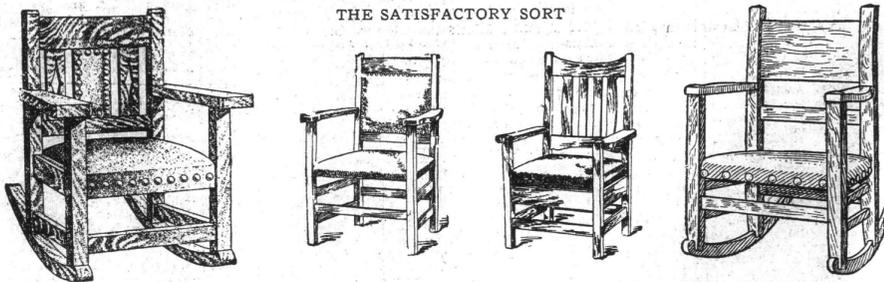


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Such is the record of this store. The certainty of this is best obtained from the hosts of Weiler friends whose confidence has been secured through our square dealings, the thoroughly satisfactory store service, the widely known fairness of Weiler prices and the broad, liberal policy of "making every customer a satisfied customer."

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THE SATISFACTORY SORT



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Three-Piece Library Suite in Early English Oak, upholstered in Spanish leather. The suite consists of Settee, Armchair and Rocker. Price \$73
Rocker or Library Chair in Fumed or Early English Oak with leather seat and leather cushion at back. Price \$35
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Library Chair in Fumed or Early English Oak, upholstered in Spanish leather. Price \$25

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THE ROM

Claudius was such a career of this emp... pressibility of talent... peasant, and he took... that his father leas... relict, a rich senator... as a common soldier... from rank to rank un... in-chief of the caval... and married the dau... whose veins flowed... Trojan. His streng... highest. In one batt... killed no less than... own hand. He was... dextrous. As a di... yet always kind to... ply with the orders... to make the... Rome what it ought

On the death of... solved upon renewing... territory. The Van... combined host mad... bian frontier. Au... them, and in a bat... from early morning... conspicuous victory... peace, and it was g... tion being that they... a force of 2,000 cav... the new friendship... number of Gothic y... be sent to Rome as... formed into a p... maidens were eluc... married to sons of... families. On his... abandon the remot... was doubtless influ... considerations. Or... culy of defending t... the other a recogn... Goths and Vandals... expansion. He was... frontier, even if son... ter than a disputed... the wisdom of his... mans, who had set... under their new Go... the barbarians agr... ences of civilized... a friendly feeling to... years to come beca... fences of the Empi...

While these thi... northeast, on the n... Italy with a powe... Aurelian marched... crecy. He did not... vance, but awaited... easier to reach their... front. The Alerna... paign in a series of... one of these fo... by a Roman army... Be able to close in... There was no near... for peace. Aurelian... tion prepared so as... greatness and maje... that could be devis... play was resorted t... it all was Aurelian... majestic figure set... ments. So impress... that they prostrat... to their feet at his... covered their confid... of the terms upon... form an alliance w... stern and imperio... surrender would sa... further could be... away to Pannonia... conducted by his li... threatened to b... Italy. Recalled to... disaster, Aurelian... and after varying... received so severe... his first collision w... were expressed in... Empire had come... favorable to the E... completely vanqui... doubtful if the hist... remarkable campai... reliant in northern I... Never was victory... defeat in such a no... and courage of a... fied.

One lesson wh... Aurelian was that... immune from dang... to erect walls arou... was 21 miles. It... Rome say this wor... feelings of dread, f... plied diminution of... as compared with... nearly a thousand y... to keep the foes of... felt necessary, ever... sonal valor and ski... to fortify the city... who saw far ahead... was approaching.

Aurelian next t... which for years ha... dependence. A w... possesses. I of many... the real leader of... caused Tetricus to... ally, and if he had... might have won h...

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Claudius was succeeded by Aurelian. The career of this emperor illustrates the irrepressibility of talent. He was the son of a peasant, and he took his name from the fact that his father leased a small farm from Aurelius, a rich senator. He enlisted in the army as a common soldier, and by sheer merit rose from rank to rank until he became commander-in-chief of the cavalry. He was made consul, and married the daughter of a rich senator, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Emperor Trajan. His strength and valor were of the highest. In one battle with the Sarmatians he killed no less than forty-eight men with his own hand. He was wise, honorable and industrious. As a disciplinarian he was rigid, yet always kind to those who strove to comply with the orders which he deemed necessary to make the military organization of Rome what it ought to be.

On the death of Claudius, the Goths resolved upon renewing their invasion of Roman territory. The Vandals joined them, and the combined host made a descent upon the Danubian frontier. Aurelian hastened to meet them, and in a battle, which was prolonged from early morning until nightfall, he gained a conspicuous victory. The Goths sued for peace, and it was granted, the principal condition being that they should furnish Rome with a force of 2,000 cavalry. Aurelian, to cement the new friendship, required also that a large number of Gothic young men and girls should be sent to Rome as hostages. The youths he formed into a personal body-guard; the maidens were educated and in due time were married to sons of some of the best Roman families. On his part Aurelian agreed to abandon the remote province of Dacia. He was doubtless influenced to this course by two considerations. One of them was the difficulty of defending so remote a territory, and the other a recognition of the fact that the Goths and Vandals absolutely needed room for expansion. He was convinced that a peaceful frontier, even if somewhat restricted, was better than a disputed territory. Time showed the wisdom of his course. Many of the Romans, who had settled in Dacia, remained there under their new Gothic masters. They taught the barbarians agriculture and the conveniences of civilized life, and thus created such a friendly feeling towards Rome that Dacia in years to come became one of the strongest defenses of the Empire.

While these things were transpiring in the northeast, on the north the Alamanni invaded Italy with a powerful force. Against them Aurelian marched with great speed and secrecy. He did not seek to oppose their advance, but awaited their return, for it was easier to reach their rear from Dacia than their front. The Alamanni conducted their campaign in a series of raids, and in returning from one of these they found themselves confronted by a Roman army, which was so placed as to be able to close in upon them from all sides. There was no means of escape, and they sued for peace. Aurelian met their chiefs at a function prepared so as to impress them with the greatness and majesty of Rome. Everything that could be devised to make a splendid display was resorted to, and the central figure of all was Aurelian, magnificently clad, his majestic figure setting off his splendid ornaments. So impressed were the barbarian chiefs, that they prostrated themselves, and only rose to their feet at his command. They soon renewed their confidence and informed Aurelian of the terms upon which they were willing to form an alliance with Rome. His reply was stern and imperious. Nothing but absolute surrender would satisfy him. Before anything further could be done, Aurelian was called away to Pannonia, and the war was so badly conducted by his lieutenants that the Alamanni threatened to become masters of northern Italy. Recalled to the scene by a long story of disaster, Aurelian exhibited his usual activity, and after varying results was successful. He received so severe a defeat on the occasion of the first collision with the Alamanni that fears were expressed in Rome that the end of the Empire had come. Another battle was more favorable to the Emperor, and in a third he completely vanquished the invaders. It is doubtful if the history of war discloses a more remarkable campaign than that waged by Aurelian in northern Italy in this winter of 270-71. Power was wrested from the jaws of death in such a notable way. Never was skill and courage of a commander better exemplified.

One lesson which this campaign taught Aurelian was that Rome itself was no longer immune from danger. He therefore proceeded to erect walls around the city. Their length was 21 miles. It is said that the people of Rome say this work began and carried on with feelings of dread, for they realized that it implied diminution of their own relative strength as compared with that of the barbarians. For nearly a thousand years the army had been able to keep the foes of Rome at bay; now it was necessary, even by an emperor whose personal valor and skill were beyond all question, to fortify the city itself. It was evident to men who saw far ahead that the end of the Empire was approaching.

Aurelian next turned his attention to Gaul, which for years had been in a state of semi-independence. A woman known as Victoria, possessed of many remarkable abilities, was the real leader of the Gallic insurrection. She caused Trepius to assume the ensigns of royalty, and if he had not basely deserted her, she might have won him success. She died, it is

said, because her heart was broken by the ingratitude of the man she had placed in power. For four or five years he ruled Gaul, Spain and Britain; but when Aurelian marched against him, he displayed a base pusillanimity. He was mean enough to lay his plans for the defeat of his own army, by whom he was both despised and hated. In the battle which ensued the Gauls, the Franks and the Batavians fought with splendid courage, but to no avail. Aurelian was wholly successful, but in his triumph he was generous, permitting those of the barbarians, who so desired, to cross the Rhine into territory which Rome did not claim. This single battle restored peace to all the land from the Firth of Forth to the Straits of Gibraltar.

THE HUMAN WILL

There is a Scotch song which says, "Whatever men dare they may do," and perhaps there is quite as much truth as poetry in the line. The human will is a dynamic force, the measure of which no one has ever determined. Napoleon furnished the most striking modern illustration of the potency of the will. He seemed able by the sheer force of his personality to shape people and even events to meet his desires. As sketched in contemporary memoirs, he was everything else than an imposing figure. He was small in stature, sombre in countenance, moody, disagreeable, nervous, superstitious. He had an actual fear of certain people. Few men met with more terrible defeats than he, even before the final catastrophe of Waterloo, yet he was able to retain the confidence of France in hours of disaster and to inspire alarm throughout Europe when his fortunes seemed at their lowest ebb. Archbishop Whately, in his charming Essay entitled "Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Buonaparte," sets forth the marvelous inconsistencies in the career of this remarkable man, and though written for no such purpose, it leaves upon the mind the impression that there was in him a force of some kind that was sufficient to enable him to bend everything to suit his wishes as long as he was able to exercise it. Bismarck furnishes another example of the tremendous force of the human will when directed continuously to a particular object. Other historic illustrations of the same thing may occur to readers, and probably no one will dispute that in the case of the leaders of humanity the will of an individual has played a very important part, that it has at times been the determining force in national life. But have we not also evidence that in minor affairs the effect of the will is almost illimitable? Is it not true that most men accomplish what they have the courage to attempt and the firmness to persist in?

Among all our qualities there is nothing more wonderful than the power of resolution. It is creative, for a fixed resolve is as much a thing as any material object. There are men living in every community who have made up their minds to do certain things, and that determination is an actual factor in the life of the community. The measure of the progress of a city is the determination of its citizens. A whole community united in a common object is very likely to accomplish it, if not exactly as it was planned, then in some other and possibly more beneficial way. "You cannot check Manitoba," said Sir John Macdonald on one occasion. He recognized the dynamic force of popular resolve, and yielded to it. In a recent magazine article dealing with the experiences of a well-known pugilist, mention was made of the fact that he seemed to possess an almost superhuman ability to "take punishment." He himself said that he went into a fight with only one thought, namely, to win. Every feeling in his body was dominated by his will, and that he was victorious frequently for no other reason than that he was resolved not to be defeated. Overmatched in strength and pugilistic ability by an opponent, his indomitable will often carried him through successfully. Every athlete knows how much the will has to do with the performance of exceptional feats. In fact there is hardly a phase of physical activity in which the power of the will is not of tremendous importance.

How shall we attempt to define this extraordinary power? The books do not help us much here. No two writers seem able to agree upon a definition, and some of them go so far as to suggest that it is indefinable. It may be that it is a faculty that will always evade definition. "The power of performing voluntary acts" is one definition that has been suggested; but this is not fundamental, for if an act is voluntary there must of necessity be will behind it. The will has nothing to do with certain of our actions. A newly-born babe breathes, not because it wills the act, but because the act is wholly independent of the will. We can only, on reaching majority and in possession of our full powers, refrain from breathing for a brief space. Probably no one could by the effort of the will cease wholly from breathing. We hear without an effort of the will; we also see without any such effort. It is doubtful if by the exercise of the will we can increase or diminish our powers of hearing or sight. The independence of these primary faculties of our nature from the influence of the will has led some philosophers to assert that the will is the result of experience, something that comes to us with the years, but with all deference to those who hold this view, it is very much open to question. The will can hardly be otherwise than innate, although in very early infancy it may be dormant, as other powers of our nature are. Perhaps if we should say that the will is the expression of the human personality, as distinct from its

physical expression, we might not be very far astray. It is the Ego; it is that which we do not and cannot share with others, which is ourselves, the very essence of our conscious existence. It is the spark of divinity that is within us.

That all men do not possess this power in the same degree is known to every one. In some mysterious way it is associated with our physical existence. In an equally mysterious way it can be controlled by that influence we call hypnotism. Wills that are weak can be swayed by wills that are strong. These facts show that the human will is a real entity, and its existence seems to be the most potent argument against materialism. If the will only operated to enable us to do things which seem desirable, there might be some justification for the contention that it is merely an expression of physical power, subtle indeed in its operations, but yet merely physical. But the will enables us to refrain from doing things which seem to be the natural expression of our physical desires and powers. It enables us to overcome the weakness of our physical powers. It is the one real thing about us, and must of necessity be distinct from our physical powers.

TALES OF OLD CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt—III.

Contemporaneous with the Egyptian civilization was that of ancient Chaldea. Let us, for the sake of comparison, glance for a little while at the semi-legendary history of this almost-forgotten country, whose stories have come down to us, as in the case of Egypt, in the sculpturings and hieroglyphics carved by long-dead hands.

The rich alluvial plain formed by the deposits of the great rivers Euphrates and Tigris, with the mountains of Elam to the eastern boundary, the sea-marshes on the south, and westward the civilization of Babylon, was named Chaldea. History first speaks of Chaldeans as coming from the Persian Gulf about the ninth century B. C., and slowly moving northwards, gradually acquiring possession of the country, until, under Merodach-Baladan, they made themselves masters of Babylon, and henceforth formed so important an element in the population of the country as, in later days, to give their name to the whole of it. It was in Nebuchadnezzar's time that the whole East was overrun by the Chaldean armies, and Egypt was invaded, and that wonderful old city on the banks of the Euphrates was without a rival in the world.

But we are going to look far into the past, the dim legendary past of Chaldea, and not concern ourselves with her comparatively modern history. We are going to read some of her earliest stories.

Now Egypt has no narrative parallel to that in our own Bible which relates the story of the flood, but the old Chaldean monuments, on the contrary, tell a story very similar to our own, and it is that story of the deluge that we purpose to set down here.

It was in the days when Chaldea was ruled over by semi-divine personages, and kings reigned for hundreds, even thousands of years, and waxed very rich and powerful. Because of this, they and their people became very vain-glorious and boastful, and neglected to sacrifice or look to the gods for help. So Ea, the sovereign of the waters and the personification of wisdom, determined upon a dreadful punishment.

There was living in Shurippak at this time a good king by the name of Shamashnapsitum, and him the gods determined should be spared. So Ea warned him to "construct a wooden house, build a ship, abandon thy goods, seek life; throw away thy possessions, save thy life, and place in the vessel all the seed of life." He was told of what proportions to build the vessel, and he was given permission to warn the people of his kingdom that danger was about to befall them. But they took no heed of him. We will give the story as it appears in the old inscriptions.

"As soon as the morning became clear, a black cloud arose from the foundations of heaven. Ramman growled in its bosom; Nebo and Marduk ran before it—ran like two throne-bearers over hill and dale. Nera the Great tore up the stake by which the ark was moored. Ninib came up quickly; he began the attack; the Annunaki raised their torches and made the earth to tremble at their brilliancy; the tempest of Ramana scaled the heaven, changed all the light to darkness, flooded the earth like a lake. For a whole day the hurricane raged, and blew violently over the mountains and over the country; the tempest rushed upon men like the shock of an army; brother no longer beheld brother, men recognized each other no more. In heaven the gods were afraid of the deluge; they betook themselves to flight, they clambered to the firmament of Anu; the gods, howling like dogs, covered upon the parapet. Ishtar wailed like a woman in travail; she cried out, the lady of life, the goddess with the beautiful voice: 'The past returns to clay, because I have prophesied evil before the gods—and these to whom I have given birth, what are they? Like the spawn of the fish they encumber the sea.' The gods wept with her over the affair of the Annunaki. . . . Six days and nights the wind continued, the deluge and the tempest raged. The seventh day at daybreak the storm abated; the deluge which had carried on warfare like an army, ceased, the sea became calm and the hurricane disappeared, the deluge ceased. I surveyed the sea with my eyes, raising my voice; but all mankind had returned to clay,

neither fields nor woods could be distinguished. I opened the hatchway and the light fell upon my face; I sank down, I covered, I wept, and my tears ran down my cheeks, when I beheld the world all terror and all sea. At the end of twelve days a point of land stood up from the waters, the ship touched the land of Nisir; the mountain of Nisir stopped the ship and permitted it to float no longer. One day, two days the mountain of Nisir permitted the ship the float no longer. Five days, six days the mountain of Nisir stopped the ship and permitted it to float no longer. The seventh day at dawn I took out a dove and let it go; the dove went, turned about, and as there was no place to alight upon, came back. I took out a swallow and let it go; the swallow went, turned about, and as there was no place for it to alight upon, came back. I took out a raven and let it go; the raven went and saw that the water had abated, and came near the ship, croaking and flapping its wings, and returned no more."

And when at last the waters had abated so that there was no longer any need to remain in the ark, Shamashnapsitum "sent forth the inhabitants of the ark towards the four winds," and made a propitiatory offering to the gods. The gods in return invested him with divine powers, and honored his wife in a similar manner. As for the ark, for many hundred years after the deluge it remains where they lay on one of the summits of the Gordyean mountains were regarded as sacred and miraculous relics, and thousands of people made pilgrimages to see them, to scrape off a bit of the bitumen that covered the hull and make of it "amulets of sovereign virtue against evil spells."

RUBBER

If you are of middle age, the chances are that your great-grandfather never saw a piece of rubber. Of course there are many other things in common use today that he never saw or even heard of, but rubber is a natural product, and it is amazing to think that people of his day found so little use for it that, except when small pieces were kept as curios in the homes of sailors who had been to South America, it was only to be found a hundred years ago in civilized lands in some artists' studios, who had fragments of it wherewith to rub out pencil marks. Europeans had never heard of rubber before Columbus brought home some of it on one of his voyages; but even when it had become known, the ingenuity of our ancestors was three centuries in discovering any practical use for it, and then they only hit upon the use above mentioned. About seventy years ago it began to appear likely that this "gum elastic," as it was once called, could be put to some general use. At that time ship captains began to bring to Massachusetts crude shoes made in Brazil by Indians out of rubber. About that time also Goodyear began experimenting in "vulcanizing" rubber, that is in melting it with sulphur, which was the real beginning of the introduction of rubber into the arts. It is interesting to know that this discovery was made almost simultaneously in England and America, the English discoverer being named Hancock. About this time also a Scotsman, named Mackintosh, invented the waterproof material, to which he gave his own name, but our modern mackintoshes are very different from those made by him. He only covered cloth with rubber dissolved in turpentine. The name has survived the process.

As soon as it was known that by the process of vulcanizing rubber could be made of any degree of desired hardness, the uses for it began to multiply; but it is interesting to note that some of them, which now appear the most self-evident, were not at once thought of. For example, several years elapsed before it occurred to any one that rubber could be used in the form of tubing to convey liquids. People who used to "run with the machine" in the old days of volunteer fire departments, will remember the hose made of leather and riveted with copper which was then in use. One of the first uses to which rubber was extensively put was the manufacture of combs. In this solid form the commercial name of rubber is vulcanite. Its use for this purpose has been greatly cut into by celluloid. For a time it was thought that gutta percha, which, though similar to rubber in some respects, is in others quite different from it, was the more important gum of the two; but with the laying of the first Atlantic cable it began to be seen that rubber had before it almost an illimitable future. It was used as a covering for the copper strands, which carried the electric current, being protected from wear and tear by a covering of wire. Rubber footwear came in common use about 1850, and for a time it had a great vogue. It then lost popularity, and although the number of "rubbers" now made is very much larger than ever, this kind of protection for the feet has not retained the hold upon public favor that it once had.

A great revolution in the use of rubber occurred when an Irishman named Dunlop, living in Dublin, invented the rubber tire. It took him a long time, but at length he succeeded in making a tire, which he put only a disc of wood, and rolled round his yard as a boy trundles a hoop. Then he made a set of tires for his velocipede, as we used to call bicycles when they first came out, and was thus the first man to ride upon cushions of air. The invention was acquired by a man named Du Clos, who placed it on the market. This invention made the motor car a possibility, for as every one knows, such a car would be well-nigh useless without pneumatic tires.

When we reflect upon what has been done and can be done with bicycles, motorcycles and motor cars, it seems as if we must give Dunlop the credit for one of the greatest inventions of all time. The uses to which rubber are now put are almost innumerable. It enters into almost every department of human industry.

The scientific name of rubber is caoutchouc. The rubber tree will grow in many parts of the Torrid Zone but its quality greatly varies with different localities. The best comes from South America, and the American supply is also the largest. Africa comes next, and it is interesting to note that whereas American rubber comes from a lofty tree, that from Africa is produced chiefly by a climbing shrub. More than a hundred species of plants yield rubber, and among them are lettuce and poppies. Very considerable rubber is produced in Assam and the adjacent Australia. No general rule can be laid down as to when rubber yielding trees and shrubs will be productive, the time varying from two to twenty-five years.

Although rubber is produced in so many countries, and the cultivation of rubber trees and shrubs is a very easy matter, fear is expressed that the demand will soon outstrip the supply. Moreover, common as it is, rubber is a expensive, as every owner of a motor car knows. Hence there has been much experimenting in the production of an artificial rubber. For a long time this seemed to be impossible, but a recent announcement has been made to the effect that it has been produced by treating turpentine. And yet it is only a laboratory product, but the statement is made that it has reached the stage which the manufacture of artificial indigo had when it was first announced. This was not very long ago, and at the time the cultivation of the indigo plant was rapidly increasing. A chemist discovered how to make this dye from coal-tar and the manufactured article has almost driven the natural article out of consumption, it now being used only for very special dyeing. So it may be in the course of a few years with rubber. A manufactured article may supply all that is needed for the coarser uses to which this material is put.

ECONOMICS FOR THE GENERAL READER

"I have tried," Professor F. W. Taussig says in the introduction to his "Principles of Economics," "to state the principles of economics in such form that they shall be comprehensible to an educated and intelligent person who has not before made any systematic study of the subject." The need of a work along just this line is very apparent. It is a more or less common assumption that economics is something to be studied by specialists, to be taken up in a particular line of investigation. Why this belief should have been so widely accepted is almost inconceivable, for the subject of economics touches every man intimately and a clear understanding of it will do much toward bringing about better industrial and social conditions. The majority of the books on the science, however, have been written for the specialist, for investigators, and it is in this that Professor Taussig's work is a new departure. He has had in mind those who are interested in economics whether they be business men, college students, professors or scientists.

Professor Taussig does not avoid difficulties or severe reasoning, but centres his attention on the larger problems and the important trains of reasoning, and treats these deliberately and fully. The refinements which play a large part in the discussion which economic writers carry on with each other are neglected. The book deals with the present day. There is in it very little of economic history, very little about the phenomena of semi-civilized or barbarian communities. The experiences and problems of the countries of advanced civilization are primarily kept in view; American problems naturally receive considerable attention, though Professor Taussig is chiefly concerned with principles which are of general application in all the leading countries of modern times.

The text of the volume is divided into eight books considering The Organization of Production, Value and Exchange, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, International Trade, The Distribution of Wealth, Problems of Labor, Problems of Economic Organization and Taxation. These books are in turn divided into chapters where the subjects are taken up in detail.

"Yes, sir, in a year from now this Amalgamated Balloon stock will be worth ten thousand dollars, and I'll sell it to you for fifty cents."

"If it'll be worth ten thousand dollars in a year from now, why don't you keep it yourself?"

A private who had fought bravely during the Boer war had occasion to seek employment of a well known general. This private had the misfortune to lose his nose while in action.

The general was so tickled with the appearance of the man that he burst into a loud laughter, to the discomfiture of the soldier. When his laughter had subsided, the general said:

"My good fellow, where did you lose your nose?"

"I lost my nose, sir," said the nettled private, "in the same battle that you lost your head."

SIDNEY SANDAKER BIG SUCCESS

Prominent Conservative Speakers Address Enthusiastic Audience Representative of Districts

The long pent-up enthusiasm of the Conservative of North Saanich and the Islands electoral district found vent last evening in an entertainment held at the pavilion, Sidney, which proved an unprecedented success.

Mr. J. Critchley, president of the Conservative association of the district, presided and with him on the platform besides those who delivered addresses were Mr. Spencer Percival and Mr. G. W. Grimmer, of Pender Island, Mr. H. E. Pooley and Mr. O'Keefe.

The programme opened with musical numbers rendered most successfully by Mrs. Critchley, Mrs. Emery, Miss Byers, Miss White and Miss Brethour and then Mr. McPhillips was introduced as the first speaker.

Mr. Shepherd had travelled his large constituency from end to end and was therefore thoroughly conversant with its needs and requirements.

He, the speaker, had just returned from an extensive tour of the Mainland districts and he came back with a better appreciation of the potential wealth of the Island and its great future.

After some further musical selections furnished by Miss Price, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Wilkinson and Miss Orie, Mr. Shepherd was introduced.

Mr. Thompson sings next heard in Scotch songs in costume, and he was followed by Miss Emery and Miss Critchley in a pianoforte duet.

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ITS TERMINUS AT HARDY BAY

First Official Announcement that E. & N. Railway Will be Built to North End of the Island

That the north and of Vancouver Island is the ultimate goal of the railway system on the island has long been the conviction of those who have made any study of the strategic advantages attaching to extension of the existing lines, and that there has been keen rivalry among the three transcontinental roads which operate in this province for possession of the most suitable port as a terminal point has been generally known.

It is known that some four years ago the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was induced through its local agents to take an option on the townsite at Hardy Bay, but this option was allowed to lapse.

Readers of the Colonist will recall that on innumerable occasions this paper has urged the construction of a railway to the north end of the island.

The arguments used on that occasion in favor of the project were that not only would the building of such a line result in the opening up of the island to settlement and give the prospector and miner a chance to get at the rich mineral resources, but that it would mean that most of the north and southbound passenger traffic (not to speak of freight) would flow by railway through the island.

Just what bodies would be exhumed Coroner Hoffman declined to say. It was intimated, however, that one of them would be that of Conductor Richard Smith, who, boasting of having lived as the husband of the widow, though not married to her, was suddenly taken ill and died under strange circumstances.

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USE OF ARSENIC IS NOW CHARGED

Mrs. Vermilya Under Accusation of Causing Death of Policeman Bissonette by Administering Poison

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Louise Vermilya was formally charged today with the murder of Policeman Arthur Bissonette by poisoning him with arsenic, following the report of toxicologists who had examined the viscera of the dead roomer at the widow's home.

Members of the Musicians' Union were present in a body, the deceased having been a popular member of the Fifth Regiment band. A wealth of floral offerings was presented, and beside those upon the casket, which was borne to the grave on a gun carriage, a special floral carriage was pressed into service to convey them to the grave.

Striking an obstruction in the roadway Mr. Fisher, postmaster at Strawberry Vale, while riding home on his bicycle, last evening about 6.30 o'clock on his bicycle, was thrown on Burnside road near Francis street with such force that he was rendered unconscious, sustaining a deep cut over the left eye.

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FINDING OF MARINE COURT

Capt. Robertson Has Certificate Suspended for Three Months and Mate Hines for Six Months

Capt. George Douglas Robertson has his certificate as master mariner suspended for three months and the officer's certificate of John Hines suspended for six months by the marine court which sat to investigate the causes which led to the stranding of the steamer Princess Beatrice on the island of October 14th.

The decision given yesterday that Chief officer John Hines was negligent, was the officer in charge of the ship in a narrow channel, and in violation of the rules of the C.P.R. steamship company and the instructions given by the master to "not on any account leave the wheelhouse without the master's attention to the helm."

When the vessel was in a narrow channel, the vessel was on a starboard tack, and the wheel was on a starboard tack, and the wheel was on a starboard tack, and the wheel was on a starboard tack.

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MR. WILMORE'S FUNERAL

Victim of Hunting Accident Laid Away with Military Honors Yesterday Afternoon

Attended by a great number of his host of friends, the late Mr. Joseph Wilmore was laid to rest with military honors in the Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The funeral cortege, headed by the officers, band and men of the Fifth Regiment, left the family residence at 2.30 o'clock, and proceeded to the St. John's church, where a very impressive service dealing with the unfortunate death of the young man was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Stanley A.D.

The band played "The Lost Chord" in the church, and "Nearer My God to Thee" at the grave. "The Last Post" was sounded by Bugler Conyers, and a firing party attended.

Members of the Musicians' Union were present in a body, the deceased having been a popular member of the Fifth Regiment band. A wealth of floral offerings was presented, and beside those upon the casket, which was borne to the grave on a gun carriage, a special floral carriage was pressed into service to convey them to the grave.

The pallbearers were Sergeants G. F. Carr, M. Doyle, A. Brayshaw, W. J. Wilby, C. W. Birch and G. H. Swadwick.

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FIGHT FOR B

County Authorities and Indianapolis in

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. out-of-court wrangle over possession of evidence in the case of the late Mrs. Frank J. Baker, who died in the federal department of justice.

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MORAN COM TO RE-OR

Seattle Shipbuilding to be Reinforced Million Dollars Capitalists

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—The Moran company, with an addition of eastern money to the \$1,000,000 of the shipbuilding plant, is to be reorganized, and the plant is to be reinforced with a million dollars of capital.

The reorganization work, and as soon as the plan of reorganization is completed, the plant is to be reinforced with a million dollars of capital.

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MORAN COMPANY TO RE-ORGANIZE

Seattle Shipbuilding Concern to be Reinforced to Extent of Million Dollars by Eastern Capitalists

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—The reorganization of the Moran company, shipbuilder, with an addition of \$1,000,000 of eastern money to the capital and the consent of the shipyards here, is being pushed in a friendly spirit by the board of directors. The plan of reorganization is a friendly one, and the company is expected to be reorganized in a few weeks. The plan of reorganization contemplates that the company will not only be able to carry all its fixed charges, but will pay something to its stockholders.

Mr. Bogle, who represents Bertram, Grisco and Jenks in the matter, said today that the suit is of a friendly nature and that it will result in the reorganization, refinancing and enlargement of the Moran company. The additional capital to be put into the shipbuilding company is available in the hands of Bertram, Grisco and Jenks, in addition to being the largest shareholders of the Moran company, are the heaviest stockholders.

The new capital will be used in building a new drydock, capable of taking any ship that comes to Puget Sound; \$200,000 will be used to install new machinery and the remainder will be used for working capital. The details of a reorganization have been worked out and as soon as the legal steps have been settled work on the additions to the plant will be begun. It is expected that the new drydock and machinery shops will be completed this winter.

Mr. Bogle said that the refinancing and reorganization of the plant would in no manner affect the existing contracts held by the Moran company. The company since 1907 has paid no dividends even on the preferred stock. The plan of reorganization contemplates that the company will not only be able to carry all its fixed charges, but will pay something to its stockholders.

FIGHT FOR EVIDENCE

County Authorities and Detectives at Indianapolis in Mix-Up Over McNamara Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—The out-of-court wrangle continued today over possession of evidence in the McNamara disarming case. Detectives seized the building of a trust company in which the evidence was deposited and when Frank McNamara, the assassin, emerged with a suit case which he said contained papers that belonged to him personally, the detectives surrounded him.

If anyone interferes with me he will be landing behind the bars," said Mr. Baker. He added that he believed the detectives were in the employ of the federal department of justice.

The evidence consists of books and papers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, seized in a raid on the offices of the association. By a ruling of Judge Joseph Markey of the county criminal court, the evidence has been turned over to the federal grand jury.

Four Children Drowned

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—While walking on the shore of the Red River, four children were drowned. Their bodies were recovered from the river. They were children of a family living near the river.

Shopsman May Strike

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—That the Wabash shopsman may be involved in a strike of shopsmen was made known today when the shopsman of the Federation of Craftsmen of the Wabash system said that negotiations with the railroad had reached a critical stage. The men demand a 25 per cent wage increase of four cents an hour.

MANY SENTENCES

Convicts Convicted at Vancouver Assizes Are Awarded Various Penalties

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 2.—Ishibashi was convicted of manslaughter, four years; Mah Hui, three years; three years; "Dr." Lew, three years; Naganaki, attempted rape, five years; John Taylor Channel, manslaughter, two years; Robert Allen, attempted murder and suicide, one year; Donald McDonald, common assault and pointing a gun, nine months.

PRIZES DETECTIVES

Police Verily Say She Suffers from Pains Like Those of Her Supposed Victims

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Within a few days of the promised delivery to the police of a report that will bring to a climax or anti-climax the suspicion aroused in the minds of the police by the death of her roomer, Policeman Arthur Bismont, and by the previous deaths of eight other relatives or acquaintances, Mrs. Louis Verily, a

PART OF LOOT IS DISCOVERED

Over \$29,000 Recently Taken from Bank of Montreal in New Westminster Found Under Sidewalk

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 2.—In tearing up the sidewalk at the corner of Fourth and Victoria streets, a few blocks distant from the Bank of Montreal, the scene of the robbery on September 18, several workmen were surprised to find four bundles of five and ten dollar bills and a bag of gold coin amounting in all to \$24,380. The money was afterwards identified as part of the loot which had been taken from the bank.

Great excitement prevailed among the workmen. The police were immediately notified and soon scores of detectives and police officers arrived. Chief of police Bradshaw took charge of the money.

The bills were found only one block from T. J. Trapp's garage, where the robbers unsuccessfully attempted to steal a motor car on the night of the robbery. A board had evidently been removed from the sidewalk, the money placed underneath and the sidewalk replaced as before.

Two men are under arrest in Vancouver on a charge of conspiracy. It is understood that the police authorities will endeavor to connect them with the robbery.

WILL IMPROVE COLWOOD ROAD

Hon. Thos. Taylor Announces That \$30,000 Will Be Spent to Put Highway in Shape for Traffic

Announcement was made yesterday by Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of public works, of the intention of the provincial authorities to immediately proceed with the important and much needed work of macadamizing and putting in first class order the Colwood road—probably the most traveled rural highway in British Columbia—from the city boundary on what is known as the George road, through to the turn-off to Goldstream and connection with the already famous Malahat Drive.

The initiation of this important work has been somewhat delayed by the operations of employees of the Equimatt Waterworks company engaged in laying the new main—whose operations have been to a considerable extent responsible for the deterioration of this constantly used trunk road—and will be energetically pushed forward to completion, work being continued throughout the winter by Road Superintendent Peatt with an augmented force of men.

The expectation is that no less than \$30,000 will be expended upon the restoration of the Colwood road to first class order, together with the improvement of Admirals and Equimatt roads.

WHEAT CORNER IS SUSPECTED

Federal Government Agents Supposed to be Looking into Operations on Chicago Board of Trade

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Any man or set of men who buy so much grain that the price is held out of line or out of reach of buyers may be considered as acting in restraint of trade. This is the basis upon which the opinion of President J. C. F. Merrill, of the Chicago Board of Trade, Washington agents are working in the investigation of an alleged corner in wheat operated at Chicago and extending from Duluth and Minneapolis to the eastern seaboard.

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"I do know that federal agents who were here Tuesday went to the north-west corner of the board had given master's office to the government. According to reports 60 per cent of the country's wheat supply is controlled by an illegal combination of speculators, who own 17,000,000 bushels of the total holdings of the clique are in Chicago elevators.

Threats that warehouse receipts for millions of bushels of wheat in store here might be seized as evidence in a conspiracy trial led to a paralyzing effect on the exchange today. In the last few minutes of trading the market broke nearly 2 cents from top figures, and closed in a whirl of excited selling, within 3/4 cent of the lowest point of the day, 95 1/2 for December.

An interesting feature in connection with the grain situation is the perfecting of a deal by which millions of bushels of grain have been transferred to a group of milling interests. By the terms said to have been agreed upon, the millers can remove the grain from the Armour warehouse at any time.

It is understood that the deal was negotiated on a basis that secures the milling interests against loss should the market drop before the grain is delivered. One theory is that the government proceedings were originally started with a view to heading off such a mammoth transfer of the bread supply of the United States.

About the calmest looking person in the Chicago grain trade this afternoon was President George I. Mackay of the Armour Grain company. He said: "The government is welcome to any information concerning our business which we have. All any agent of the government needs to do is to tell us what he wants and we will give it to him if we can."

Storm on Lake

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 2.—South Haven tonight is in the grip of the worst early season blizzard in years. No serious damage has been reported.

The Cumberland "Islander" is pleased to say that the town lock-up is now comparatively comfortable. James King, the well known Vancouver pioneer who was some few weeks ago reported dead in Eastern Canada, has returned to the Terminal city in the flesh, disputing the accuracy of the report. It is estimated that this year's orange crop of Florida will bring \$10,000,000.

Valuable Horse Dead

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.—The valuable pacing stallion Enoch, 2:10, a son of Expedition, owned by Henry B. Reah, of Pittsburg, dropped dead here today.

London Taxi Drivers

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The London taxi companies decided today to close their garages and lock out striking drivers until satisfactory arrangements are reached.

Philadelphia is to have a city planning bureau with chief is to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year.

B. C. BIG GAME BRINGS HUNTERS

Season Closing Brought Many Nimrods to Canadian West, But Rush Predicted by Warden in 1912

VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—Notwithstanding the fact that the present season has witnessed one of the heaviest invasions of British Columbia by big game hunters from all parts of the world, next year will see a far greater rush to the splendid game preserve of British Columbia, according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden. Practically all of the big game hunters who came here at the opening of this season have signified their intention of returning next year.

The present season has been a remarkably good one for the hunters, and consequently they have returned home well satisfied with the results of their sojourn in British Columbia," said Mr. Williams.

"Practically every kind of game has been very plentiful this season, and it has proved an easy task to obtain a liberal trophy. According to Mr. J. A. Tait, a well-known guide of the Cascade district, who is in the city at present after having spent the season in the far north, some of the largest bags ever obtained in the Cascades were brought down from that portion of the province within the past four weeks. Mr. Tait brought down several skulls of grizzly and black bears for the provincial game warden's department. These skulls are being collected by Mr. Bryan Williams for the department of agriculture at Washington, which is seeking specimens of the different species of bear to be found in British Columbia. A request was also made by Mr. Williams by the Washington authorities for a descriptive treatise on the different kinds of bears which inhabit this province, and he has prepared and forwarded a comprehensive article on the subject.

The specimens which have been collected by the provincial game warden's office have been examined by some of the best grizzly and black bear obtained in this province. It is the intention to try and obtain one or two specimens of the rare white bear sometimes found on Grizzly Island and the Cascade mountains. The skulls obtained so far consist of eleven grizzly and five black bear.

"The material we have forwarded will appear in the official bulletins issued by the department of agriculture, and will advertise in one of the most efficient ways the opportunities awaiting hunters of this particular kind of big game in British Columbia."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

Effect on Southern Dominion's Politics is Subject of Controversy—Manner of Its Adoption

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 4.—The effect upon New Zealand politics of granting the franchise to women is a question which has been far more keenly debated outside of New Zealand than within it. Prior to their enfranchisement the question was never made a party one, and there has hardly been a question at all since. It has sometimes been said that the women of New Zealand obtained the franchise without having had to work for it. This is not correct. For several years a considerable agitation had been carried on in favor of the reform by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and during the last year by some other organizations. Public meetings and petitions were the principal instruments of this agitation. Petitions containing the signatures of 10,000, 21,000 and 30,000 women were presented to parliament on three different occasions. The last and largest of these petitions represented about 21 per cent of the estimated female population of the country at the time.

These petitions had supporters among the leading men on both sides of politics, but were mainly the work of the women themselves. It was an enthusiastic and well-managed movement, but perfectly peaceable and orderly. It lacked the pugnacious and spectacular elements of the temperance movement which had just then began to assume its aggressive political phase.

The agitation for women's suffrage accordingly failed to impress the public mind as deeply as the kindred crusade, but it was none the worse off for that. A movement which has a considerable number of enthusiastic partisans, and excites no opposition commensurate in scale, organization, or intensity, seems to be just the one best calculated to make headway with the politicians of a democracy, even though the actual number of supporters may be but a small proportion of the whole people.

Nevertheless, it was only by a lucky accident that the women's cause triumphed so speedily. The pushing of the question when an electoral bill was before the house of representatives in 1893 had placed the politicians in a very embarrassing position, and it is beyond a doubt that Premier Seddon expected to gain the advantage of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds by letting it through, the popular chamber and getting it killed in "another place. But that master of parliamentary strategy was disappointed for once. By the majority of 26 votes the 18th legislative council accepted the clause which admitted women to the franchise, and thus a reform was brought into operation for which some of them had worked, but for which it cannot be said that the public mind was fully prepared. Even in its initial stages the experiment excited more curiosity than opposition. Curiously disappeared the enrolled men out of the 108,441 who voted at the polls of 1893. A cheerful acquiescence has been the general attitude ever since.

The safest general statement that can be made concerning the operation of the reform is that it is as disappointing in approximately equal proportions the hopes and the fears of the eager partisans of both sides. Woman has assuredly not been unsexed by her political enfranchisement. The "red ruin and the breaking up of families" which was so freely prophesied as inevitable has not been realized. But if domestic life has not been poisoned or embittered by the change, it cannot be said that public life has received the moral stimulus which was expected. Nobody supposed that women

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SEALSHIP OYSTERS, Try them, per pint	50¢
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 20-lb. sack	35¢
8-lb. sack	35¢
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, nothing nicer, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, per lb.	15¢

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BRAD'S ASSORTED SOUPS, per tin	35c
C. & B. CHICKEN SOUP, GROUSE, OX TAIL, KIDNEY, GAME, GIBLET, MULLIGATAWNEY, GREEN PEAS, OX CHEEK, and other soups, per tin	35c
ARMOUR'S LUNCH TONGUE, per tin	90c
ARMOUR'S OX TONGUE, \$1.50, \$1.00, or	65c
DAVIE'S POTTED TONGUE, per tin	10c
DAVIE'S DEVILLED HAM, per tin	15c
UNDERWOOD'S DEVILLED HAM, per tin, 20c and	35c
CHICKEN TAMALE, per tin	25c
VEAL OR HAM LOAF, per tin	15c
FRENCH TRIPE, per tin	40c
ARMOUR'S TRIPE, large tin	35c
LIBBY'S SAUSAGE MEAT, per tin	35c
DAVIE'S ROAST BEEF, per tin, 35c and	20c
CHIPPED BEEF, per tin	25c
JELLIED VEAL, per tin, 40c or	20c
BOYLE'S FIGS' FEET, per tin	35c
DAVIE'S CORNED BEEF, per tin, 40c or	25c
ATLANTIC BONED CHICKEN, per tin	35c
AUSTRALIAN ROAST CHICKEN, per tin	35c
CORNED BEEF, per tin 40c or	25c

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LEADER HONORABLE IN HOME CITY

Hon. R. L. Borden and Members of His Cabinet Enthusiastically Welcomed by Halifax People

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 2.—This great winter port of the Dominion gave a welcome today and tonight without precedent or parallel to the unwelcome king of Canada.

Mr. Borden put in a busy day inspecting the navy yard, attending the Canadian Club luncheon, and taking a call around the harbor.

Great demonstrations of welcome also greeted Hon. George E. Foster, Hon. Frank Cochrane and other members of the cabinet, who responded to the host of "The Cabinet," eloquently proposed by Mr. A. D. Crosby.

Mr. Borden's response to the toast in his honor was in part as follows: "The policy of the Liberal-Conservative party as presented to the people is not new to me.

Mr. Borden said in his address, Mr. White explained how it came about that he found himself minister of the crown without having a seat in the House of Commons.

SHOOTING FROM MAIL

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—Nathaniel C. Lewis, janitor of the United States post office was arrested today, charged with robbing the mails.

YUMA, Arizona, Nov. 2.—Aviator Carl P. Rodgers had his first bitter experience with the Arizona wastes today.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Kine Alhani, who has just taken farewell of the music-loving public at the Albert Hall, once went over to Berlin to sing in Wagner's "Lohengrin."

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 2.—William A. Wortman, a union machinist, was shot and killed today by Burt Hicks, proprietor of a small machine shop.

MR. RICHDALE'S NEW POSITION

Chief Clerk in Government Printing Office Succeeding Recently-Appointed King's Printer Veterans in Service

HAD ASSURANCE FROM GERMANY

Former Grand Vizier Said to Have Excuse for His Failure to Provide for Defence of Tripoli

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says a sensation has been caused by the revelation that Hakkis Bey, the ex-grand vizier, is impeached for failure in the defence of Tripoli.

ROME, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Giornale Italia from Tripoli describes the observance of All Souls' Day at the Italian military headquarters at Benina.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 2.—William A. Wortman, a union machinist, was shot and killed today by Burt Hicks, proprietor of a small machine shop.

BRUISES AFTER DEATH

Evidence Given by Undertaker in Murder Trial Runs Counter to Common Belief

FIFTY LIVES LOST WHEN STEAMER SANK

Japanese Steamer Shinan Maru, Formerly Baron Cawdor, West Down of Hainan Island in Typhoon

PEKIN, Nov. 2.—The massacre of fifty lives at Hankow by Imperial troops intelligence of which has reached both the war office and the German legation, may prove a serious hindrance to the peace negotiations.

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NELSON SCHOOL QUESTION

Small Scope of Provincial Government Making Elementary Grant Says Hon. Dr. Young

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Attorneys interested in the Oregon cases, involving the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum, waited throughout today in the supreme court of the United States hoping that their cases would be reached.

MAY NEGOTIATIONS

Massacre of Hankow Inhabitants by Imperialist Troops Expected to Complicate Situation in China

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WATER NOTICE

LIQUOR ACT, 1910

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TARIFF REFORM

Report for Last Year Says Movement Has Been Accelerated by Occurrences in Canada

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 2.—A report issued today declares that within the past year the tariff reform movement has advanced more rapidly than during any previous period since the league was formed.

NANAIMO STATISTICS

DEPARTURES FROM SHIPS

WATER NOTICE

LIQUOR ACT, 1910

LAND ACT

ALBERTA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST RANGE 2

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

In Season—Cock Pheasants, Quail, Grouse, Deer, Ducks, Geese, Snipe.

Trout Fishing Closes November 15th.

IN SEARCH OF WOODCOCK IN CHINA

Looking west from the town of Dainy, should the dust of September not shut out the view, you will descry, some four miles away, a bare hill standing apart from many other bare hills that flank the port. The Chinese call it Ta-shan (the great hill); but to the exiled Japanese, who see in its outline a resemblance to the great and sacred mountain of their own land, it is known as the Dairen Fuji. No one climbs it, for a reason presently to be explained. Below it, in the valley, is a long and wide river-bed, stones only at the upper end, but near the sea mud. A miserable watercourse meanders down its length, having for its tributaries one or two muddy rivulets fringed with bent grass, and in one corner of the valley is a tiny marsh. Here, in their season, you may find a new snipe, and perhaps, an occasional duck or teal. This inviting spot I arranged to visit with a companion, L., taking with us our guns and cartridges. In the street I had stood a "drosky," one of the many that had in palmer days belonged to Russians but which have since, by ways devious and obscure, come into the hands of the original owners of the soil. To describe these conveyances is difficult, but their qualities may be summed up in the one adjective, "negative." Once they had springs, but springs are painfully lacking now. Once they were clean; that was "lang syne," for hordes of Shantung coolies have driven and roosted in them since. Once they were drawn by well-fed, kaolung-groomed horses; now sorry jades fed on "kaolung" stalks and bed straw, drag them wearily along.

There, then, the carriage stood, and, preferring the evils we knew not to those we knew, in other words a doubtful drive to a certain dusty tramp into it we jumped without delay and by its aid eventually we reached our destination. The drive was long and one-breaking. The road, if, indeed, it was a road, ran up hill and down like a switchback halfway a switchback punctuated at irregular intervals by country carts had worn the thin stratum of soil down to the bed rock. The shock of the drops was broken somewhat owing to the fact that invariably there lay below a deep pocket of dust. Into this we fell, and immediately, as though a shell had burst, a dense cloud rose, engulfing carriage, horses and all. Along the level stretches of the road things were little better, for the dust lay in deep, deep everywhere, and our sorry nags, too tired and ill-led to lift their feet, simply ploughed through it. Through the veil we caught occasional glimpses of the landscape—Chinese mud hovels, matly goats, unwashed half-naked children, and gaunt black pigs wallowing in mud, or scampering with the speed of deer across the brown stubbles. It was, indeed, a long ride to Ta-shan, and joy and relief were ours when at last we emerged on the river bed itself, stony, but at least free of dust.

With a shout our driver reined up. We alighted and picked up our guns, then bidding our driver await our return, walked in the direction of the little marsh, which lay invitingly a few hundred yards further on. Very pleasant it looked in the still afternoon, with the sun shining on the pools and the lush green grass. With feelings of pleasurable anticipation, we sought of the toil levied from it on previous seasons; we reckoned on finding among its rocks from eight to a dozen snipe, with perhaps even more. Alas for the vanity of human hopes! Only four birds were there, and in ten minutes all four were hanging from the game carrier. Not merely was it a poor morning, it was likewise an evil omen for our prospects elsewhere, since experience had taught us that this was the only snipe ground in the district, and that from the tiny streams flowing through the mud and the bent grass we could hope, even with good luck, to glean more than three or four birds. With disappointment, therefore, we turned our backs on what had been our chief hope, and ploughed slowly through the mud. Our fears were not vain. An hour's toil brought forward two snipe. There were no more. We turned to two guns for an afternoon's shooting. It was disgusting. And the pity of it was that no other place offered in which we might retrieve our fortunes. Lao-hotan, another favorite resort, was at least five miles up the upper part of the Ta-shan river bed and was a mass of stones. It was hopeless; there was nothing for it but to go home. Thus, we returned as we cast our eyes around. Suddenly and simultaneously they fell on the hill of Ta-shan opposite. Its top was bare as a ball; nothing was to be gained by looking up there. But about the base were several deep gullies thickly covered with trees of the only semblance of a wood for miles around. If they were pigeons in the neighborhood we should certainly find them there. We might also find a stray woodcock, though this was a remote possibility, because Dainy, with its myriad of houses, were too close at hand. In any case, the wood was worth exploring, and forthwith we started to explore it. Entering the gully, we passed immediately out of the sunlight into the dark cool shadow of a grove of small firs, and simultaneously there was a wild flutter of wings, and away from the gloom scurried a bird. Bang! went the gun, and down came a small brown object. We both rushed forward to pick it up. It was a little brown owl. We looked sheepishly at one another, then burst out laughing. There was really some excuse in the half-light for

m mistaking an owl for a woodcock. On we went again, owl after owl fluttering ahead of us, but never a woodcock. The gully was rapidly becoming steeper; it was hot work toiling through the undergrowth. At last, perspiring and breathless, we reached the top and open ground. A hundred and fifty yards higher up the hillside stood five or six tall firs; above them the bare rock soared into the sky. We sat on the grass to bemoan our evil fortune, and three pigeons at the same moment floated into sight and settled among those trees. My companion looked at them and sighed. "A stern chase is a long chase, particularly after a pigeon," quoth he, as I snatched up my gun and hurried off. He was right. The pigeon is a bird gifted with disagreeably acute powers of vision; it is likewise of an eminently suspicious disposition. These were no exception to the rule. They rose before I had gone 30 yards, and drifted higher up the hill, alighting finally on a bare rock, where they could easily be seen by their enemy, and, unfortunately, could equally easily see him. Nevertheless, a mean bag being an excellent incentive to effort, I painted after them, hoping against the hopeless that they might be foolish enough to allow me to come within range. With eyes glued on the birds, I pressed forward, when b-r-r-r-t, right under my feet, rose a brown bird. "Another owl!" thought I, and would not be drawn. But in the neck of time I discovered my mistake. This was no owl, but a woodcock very much alive. He was lifting to drop over a dip in the hill when I discovered my mistake. Hurriedly raising the gun to my shoulder, I fired, and as the faint puff of smoke drifted away, an instantaneous impression was photographed on my brain of a bird disappearing at an extraordinary acute angle. I could not say he was hit, yet the final angle of his drop was so different from the initial that I felt certain I had not missed. In the meanwhile L. came hurrying up; he too, had noticed the strange way in which the bird had dropped out of sight, and agreed with me that it must certainly be hit. Away we ran to the spot where it had vanished. Nothing was to be seen, though we searched high and low among the grass and bushes. A quarter of an hour passed in a fruitless hunt. Then, a few yards ahead of us, a cock rose without warning sound, and with a dip of a wing was out of sight behind a tree. "That!" exclaimed L. "must be your bird!" "Hardly," he said, when we stooped down and picked out of a tuft of grass my woodcock. Our drooping spirits thus raised, we pressed on after the second bird, hoping to put him up again; but that afternoon we were not fated to succeed, for, short and beat the bushes as we would, he refused to be dislodged. Reluctantly we at last abandoned the quest, and, returning to the river bed, worked the banks of a little pool we had left untouched earlier in the afternoon. Here fortune again smiled, and a snipe and a teal were added to the bag. It was not one to boast of, but at all events we had worked hard for it, and it was better than nothing at all. The sun was now setting; it was time to think of home, so, returning to our "drosky," we jogged back in the twilight to Dainy, promising each other that ere long we would without fail look again for that second woodcock.

On the following Saturday afternoon we once again found ourselves in the Ta-shan bed. The little marsh and the streams were this time an utter failure. Only one snipe was found, but as we approached the first gully of the hill a fat woodcock flapped out into the sunlight, drifted in-leisurely manner round a bend, and vanished in the covert. This was a promising augury, and in the best of spirits we set to work the same time, the area covered by the five gullies was not great, though their slopes were long and steep enough to make the quest for the birds an arduous undertaking. Among the short firs the little owls of the previous week were still present in numbers; but, taught by experience, we left them alone. Just outside their sanctuary a woodcock rose hurriedly from some long grass and in spite of four barrels, sailed away unhurt. We marked his line, and followed hard after him. The way led over the ridge of a gully and into a little shallow cup-like inclosure on the further side. Thick grass grew everywhere, dotted at intervals with dwarf firs or oaks, and bright sunlight filled the quiet place, making it an ideal refuge for the long-billed birds. As we looked down into it from the ridge we felt certain something would be found there. Nor were we mistaken. A big woodcock, roused from his musings by the sound of our footsteps as we brushed through the undergrowth, rose lazily in front of us, and fell an easy victim to a single barrel. Lower down were some thin, straggling bushes fringing a tiny rivulet, and there another bird was put up, and in due course shot; but a fourth, flushed among some big fir trees in the next gully, and was badly missed. So we went on, toiling up and down those gullies, backwards and forwards across them. We were breathless and bathed in perspiration, but the birds were there, and all the ills of the flesh were in consequence forgotten. Of the cartridges expended we carefully kept no count, but I know that one bird, which we chased from end to end of the covert, and eventually shot far away on the open hillside, must have been saluted with a dozen barrels at least. By four in the afternoon we had five birds to our credit, and were high up in the steepest gully chasing the sixth, when I heard a faint shout far below. Tall trees were around us,

and we could see nothing; moreover, we were too busy with our own affairs to heed extraneous matters. The shouting went on; it seemed to move from place to place; it gradually increased in volume; finally it concentrated in the very gully in which we ourselves were. At this moment we emerged from the trees, and simultaneously far down I caught the flash of steel. That could only mean one of three things—soldiers, gendarmes, or police—all three equally unwelcome. In some trepidation I wondered what it might portend. The explanation was soon forthcoming. A figure appeared in the open; it was a policeman. He was shouting frantically and waving his arms at us. What he said could not be understood, but his purport was unmistakable. He wished us to come down at once, and, being not without experience, we thought it advisable to comply with his request. So down we scrambled. Like ourselves, he was hot and panting, but courteous and bland, under the circumstances, I after-ceremoniously formal he proceeded to explain that he was the police officer in charge of a large Chinese village hard by; he had come to see what it all meant. The following colloquy then took place:

"Shooting?" replied he.

"Shooting what?" he asked.

"Woodcock." And we held up, somewhat rashly, our victims.

"Do you know that this is a strategic zone and that not only is shooting forbidden here, but you are even prohibited from putting foot on this hill?"

"No, certainly not!" I replied.

"But," said he, "there is a notice yonder that effect. And he pointed to a small white stone mark some distance away.

"There is nothing on that stone but paint," I answered.

"That is true," he retorted, "but on the other side is a small wooden post, and it is on that the notice is written."

"We have not seen it," I protested.

The policeman smiled sceptically. "Are you quite sure?" he asked. Of course we were and indeed, it was not till afterwards that we found the post in question, a small block of square-hewn wood scarcely 18in. high covered with Chinese characters.

"Where do you come from?" he went on.

The answer was obvious. We gave him our names, nationality, and addresses. He pricked up his ears when he heard them, reflected for a few moments, and then said:

"I am glad you are not," and he mentioned a nationality not ever without very amicably disposed towards his own, "for then I should have been under the painful necessity of referring your case to a higher authority. But since you are not, and, therefore, good friends, I will take upon myself the responsibility of letting you go without further question. But, please, don't come here again."

"Strategic zones" are not things to be lightly tampered with, and glad, therefore, were we to get off thus easily. With mutual expressions of esteem we parted, and then I understood why no one ever climbs the Dairen Fuji, and also why it holds woodcock when a town bristling with sporting guns is so near at hand.—Karigane in Field.

"PUTTING MONEY IN" A CHEAP SHOT-GUN.

A certain man had need of a duck gun on short notice, so he sent to the nearest dealer for a cheap hammerless 12-gauge, weighing 7½ pounds, both barrels full choked. The cost of the arm was \$25, with \$1 express, a total of \$26. Later he had occasion to turn the weapon on quail, therefore returned it to the factory and had one barrel modified to sixty per cent. The cost of boring was \$1.50 and express \$1.25 each way, which brought the cost of the gun up to \$30. Now the owner concluded to have a single trigger put on the gun in place of the two triggers. The cost of this, including express two ways, was \$27.50, thus bringing the entire cost of the gun, up to that time, to \$57.50.

The following season while shooting in Mississippi the gunner had the misfortune to burst one barrel, probably from some obstruction in it and no blame was attached to the makers. But he had to return the weapon to the factory, and did not see it again that winter.

In the spring, the owner having meantime gone to South Dakota, the gun was returned to Mississippi, thus necessitating three express charges for this trip—total \$15 for the barrels and \$3.50 express, or \$18.50. The gun had now cost \$76.

Again the hunter went south for quail, and while shooting in Alabama concluded to have the new tubes rebored to an improved cylinder—both had been choked sixty per cent. This time the gun was sent to a gunsmith in Birmingham, Ala. The cost, including express, was \$3.50—total amount in the arm at this time, 79.50.

Now the single trigger went wrong, whereupon, not wishing to lose the use of the gun for a great length of time, the owner sent it to a gunsmith in Memphis, Tenn. The repairs and express charges amounted to \$5. Gun expense \$84.50. The trigger worked all right for about two weeks, and then had to be sent east to the factory, where it remained about three months. Nothing to pay except express—\$2.50. Total expense, \$87.

While chicken shooting in Nebraska the following fall, a firing-pin broke in two, and one of the pieces dropping back into the lock, broke

the hammer. Taking the weapon to a local gunsmith he found out what was the matter at a cost of fifty cents, and sent back to the factory for a new striker and firing pin. The firing pin was all right when it came, but unfortunately the wrong hammer was sent. To save further time the gun was boxed and returned to the factory. The entire expense of this breakage was \$4 and the weapon was out of use for two months. The arm now had cost the owner \$91.

A short while after, in the midst of the spring duck shooting, the unfortunate proprietor of this gun decided to have a pair of wild-choked barrels for the special purpose of wildfowl work. They came presently, costing \$17.50 with express. Now the sportsman had spent \$108.50 on the weapon, and it should be a good-round arm, adapted either to the trap, duck shooting, or the uplands.

However in the course of events the shooter had bought a quail gun that he liked better, and a duck gun that was more to his taste, so the piece that is the subject of this sketch has been laid upon the shelf, perhaps for good.—Recreation.

BIG GAME HUNTING IN THE CASSIAR DISTRICT

Seven years ago I came to the town of Telegraph creek, at the head of navigation on the Stikine river, 150 miles from Wrangell. It is annually the starting point for many prospectors, trappers and big game hunters and I don't think America, or the world, for that matter can show a better big game country than Cassiar. It is quite possible to kill on the one trip moose, caribou, sheep—three species; stee, dall and fannini—goat, grizzly and black bear. Parties who go out from Telegraph creek seldom fail to get legal number of heads. Hunters usually arrive by the Hudson's Bay Company's last steamer about the last week in August and arrange with the company or other outfitters for guides, cooks, horses and equipment. As a rule the wages of the men are \$3.00 a day, and they are all Tahltan Indians. Horses hire at \$2.50 a day each, and everything in the way of an outfit can be obtained in Telegraph creek. Four good trails lead out to the game districts: the Government telegraph trail north and south of Telegraph creek, the H. B. C. trail to Dease lake, and the old Ashcroft trail. Returning, the hunters each "town" about the middle of October, before much snow falls in the mountains, and when several parties are there at the same time, there is feasting and rejoicing among the Indians, and occasionally among the whites as well. Once, when all was ready for the "kiyou time," it was discovered there was no fiddler; he was already in the "skookum house" for partaking too freely of H. B. C. rum—or Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A deputization visited the constable and asked the musician's liberation for the occasion, promising his safe return to the jail at midnight. After this he was led back to captivity.

The return trip to Wrangell is made by small craft. Some parties have canoes come from Wrangell to meet them; others build rough scows, costing about \$200 each. As one of the best grizzly countries on the coast is along the lower river, they usually do a little hunting on the way down.

A Ride in a Snow Slide

In December, 1908, I was out after sheep, and in a couple of days got two fair rams (Ovos stoneli). The best horns measured 15 inches around the base and 39 inches long; the others 14 and 30. The big ram had been shot before, as one eye was out, and there were several bits of lead sticking in the bone back of the empty socket. Hunting sheep in the winter when there is four or five feet of snow is hard and dangerous work, and I very nearly lost my life when I returned next day after the dead sheep. I snowshoed to the foot of a steep slope where the wind had packed the snow very hard, and here I left the shoes. It was a difficult climb, carrying my rifle and axe, though not over a half-mile to the crest. When two-thirds of the way up I heard a loud roar—and apparently the whole top of the mountain was coming down on me. I was upset, buried, rolled, squeezed and whirled down the hill at a fearful rate. It luckily chanced that a little knoll near the foot of the hill formed an eddy in the snow, and I was literally "boiled" up to the surface while the drift was still moving. Rifle, axe, cap, mitts and overshoes were missing, but I was glad to find all my bones whole. My partner would not believe the story I told him until the next day he saw where I came out of the slide. The rifle was recovered the first week of the following July, not a bit the worse for lying six months in the snow.

In the fall of 1909 I was in the mountains again—just myself and my dogs. After about three days' hunting I found a bunch of ten sheep, which saw me and ran. A big ram and two ewes separated from the main bunch and started around the mountain, and to head them off I ran three good miles in time that would make Longboat jealous—only to find they had not gone that way. As there was only one other possible course for them to pursue, I started again, straight over a mountain and reached its summit so badly blown that I couldn't have hit a flock of barns. After resting I went cautiously downward and soon saw the sheep. They were watching for me to follow them around the hill and never thought to look upward. I had approached in plain sight to within 200 yards when the ram saw me,

and before he could run I shot him through the shoulders. His horns measured 17 1/4 inches at the base and 38 around the curve, but they have shrunk from hanging all summer in the hot cabin. I know sheep horns will shrink, because I once made a knife handle of a piece of green horn, and it shrunk so much I had to file the steel down to the handle and tighten all the rivets. This is considered the best head for the district, and I am told it has the record for Ovos fanini.

A Great Country for Game

This is a great country for moose and bears. One day I saw seven moose in a bunch and got the biggest bull of the lot, but his horns were poor—only 49-inch spread. On my way home a grizzly was sighted coming toward the trail and I dropped my pack and ran to meet him. We met in a little meadow and as he sat up to look at me, I shot at his brisket and he went down with a howl, but was up again in a second. I knocked him over again, and again he was up and prancing around among the willows like a cat with a fit, until I had given him five out of an available six shots—all at distances under 100 feet. Though a big fellow, he made no attempt to show fight.

The country is full of wolves and they more than "raise hell" with the game, killing moose whenever they feel so inclined. On the hunt just referred to I saw several places where they had killed moose the last winter. Some people seem to think a wolf cannot kill a moose, but he can. I personally know of an ordinary Siwash sleigh dog that killed a big bull moose all by himself. This happened near my camp, two winters ago. There was about five of snow on the ground, which naturally put the moose at a disadvantage; but if a dog can kill a moose under any circumstances, how about a couple of big wolves, weighing perhaps 200 pounds each? I was told last February by some Indians who had been hunting sheep, that their three sleigh dogs killed a three-year-old ram. They said: "Sorry for poor sheep—we don't want kill 'em—got lots of meat that time—too bad!" Speaking of wolves, there is only a \$15.00 bounty on them; not enough to induce anyone to make a business of wolf hunting. They destroy a lot of game, and something should be done. Down on the Liard river they run in bands of forty or fifty, but are so well fed that I never heard of their attacking a man. The Indians say that a billy goat is the only thing the wolves can't kill, and that a goat can kill a grizzly. I have seen goats in bands of from 20 to 50 on the mountains along the Iskoot river, 75 miles by government trail south of Telegraph creek. The billys come down below timber line in the fall and are very easy to hunt, though sometimes hard to kill. My partner once shot seven .30-30 bullets into an old billy before he got him down to stay.—F. Bullock Webster, in Recreation.

GOLD RIFLE SIGHTS AGAIN

In the days of the muzzle loading rifle gold and silver front sights were in common use. They were believed to be the most quickly caught, and the most easily defined against a black background or game. Later military and sharpshooters decided that such sights reflected too much light, they glittered, and were not adapted to fine work at the target. For game shooting ivory quirk replaced gold and silver, and was said to be superior to either for really fine shooting.

Now the gold sight is coming back again, a gold bead in a setting of iron being a most popular sight with hunters. It seems that fashion merely swings round in a circle, bringing all things back to us again sooner or later. Perhaps we will again sometime see the old bar sights, fixed flat on the barrel after the style of Cooper's Leather Stocking rifles.—Outing.

Answered

General Phil Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most.

"Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement the Irishman remarked: 'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to git on I'll git off.'"

7, 1911

100-220 acres.

McNeill, Black, Agent.

Notice

Notice of Rupert

H. Bolt, of

Minister, in

on to purchase

Commence

West corner

30 chains

at, thence 80

chains west, to

containing 40

of Applicant.

Lawson, Thom.

Calton, Agent.

Notice

Notice of Rupert

David, of Mon.

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purchase the

commencing at a

corner of section

chains north

30 chains

at, to point

or less.

Charles, Bar.

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Lawson, Thom.

Calton, Agent.

District of Coast

Old Anderson,

on student's

invasion to

purchase lands

planted 180

of the north

end 80 chains,

thence west 80

chains to point

ERSON,

inson, Agent.

District of Coast

Arthur, of

an actuary, in

invasion to

purchase lands

planted 80

of the north

end 80 chains,

thence west 80

chains to point

HUR,

inson, Agent.

District of Coast

Harold, of

an actuary, in

invasion to

purchase lands

planted 80

of the north

end 80 chains,

thence north 80

chains to point

OLD,

inson, Agent.

District of Coast

Hamilton,

on student's

invasion to

purchase lands

planted 80

of the north

end 80 chains,

thence west 80

chains to point

HAMILTON,

inson, Agent.

District of Coast

Mary Amelia

Ont. occupation

to apply for

the following

commencing at a

post planted at

of the centre

of island, thence

east 80 chains,

thence west 10

chains to point

of Applicant.

ALEXANDER,

inson, Agent.

District of Coast

Mary Amelia

Ont. occupation

to apply for

the following

commencing at a

post planted at

of the centre

of island, thence

east 80 chains,

thence west 10

chains to point

of Applicant.

ALEXANDER,

inson, Agent.

District of Coast

John Halley, of

land, occupation

by for permission

described

post planted at

of a small island

situated at the

of Salt Spring

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The foregoing

Chain Is-

HN HALLEY.

District of Coast

John Halley, of

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post planted at

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situated at the

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of Salt Spring

the sinuities

point of com-

ocks adjacent and

The foregoing

Chain Is-

HN HALLEY.

Important Sales in the Mantle Department---Monday

Irish Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs at Popular Prices

Amriswyl Embroidery—Handkerchiefs are an exceptionally good line for the money. They are hemstitched and are neatly embroidered in floral designs and may be had at the following prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, 20c and **10c**

John Brown Linen Handkerchiefs, with plain or embroidered corners, suitable for hand-embroidery work. Will make excellent gifts. Prices ranging from \$1 each down to **25c**

Initial Handkerchiefs, in a variety of styles, and good values at, each, 25c, 20c, 15c **10c**

Plain Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at, each, 25c, 20c, 15c, and **10c**

Embroidered Handkerchiefs, made of pure linen, in a wide variety to choose from, at prices ranging from 15c each up to **\$1.50**

Handkerchiefs, with lace edges, very dainty, and representing excellent values at, each, 10c, 25c and **50c**

Colored Border Handkerchiefs, in wide range of colors and styles, ranging in price as follows: 50c, 20c, 12½c, 10c and **5c**

Cross Bar Handkerchiefs, at, each, 20c and **12½c**

Women's Waists---An Interesting Assortment at Moderate Prices

FLANNEL AND FLANNELETTE WAISTS

Flannelette Waists of good quality in a variety of colored hair lines on a plain cream ground, have high detachable collars of self. These are strictly plain tailored and may be had in all sizes. Prices, each \$2.25 and **\$2**

Flannel Waists in fancy stripes and various colors, also a variety of colored hair lines on a cream ground. These are plain tailored garments, have high turn-over collar and turn-back cuffs. Prices \$4.75 and **\$3.75**

Fancy Crepe de Chine waists in stenciled designs, colors brown, blue and green. These garments are very attractive, have yoke and neck made of lined net, peasant sleeves and under-sleeves to match the yoke. Price **\$14.50**

Messaline Waists in black and brown, are plain tailored, have high collars and are splendid values at **\$5.75**

Ninon Waists in smart beaded effects. These are black waists with white beaded effects and white waists with blue or black beaded effects to choose from, have peasant sleeves and Dutch necks. Your choice at **\$3.75**

Flannelette Underwear at Prices that Mean a Saving

Underskirts, made of heavy gray flannelette in all sizes. They are plain garments finished with deep frill and represent **85c**

Flannelette Skirts for Women, made of soft white flannelette and finished with a tucked flounce. Price **65c**

Women's Gowns, made of soft white, pink and blue flannelette, generously cut. Special **65c**

Women's Gowns, made of heavy flannelette, in colors pink, blue and white. The yoke is neatly tucked and set with insertions. All sizes. Price **\$1.00**

Women's Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette, in O. S. Special **\$1.25**

Women's Gowns, made of heavy white flannelette, with handsomely embroidered yoke. Price **\$1.75**

Underskirts, made of good quality flannelette, with a soft finish. Colors pink, blue and white. All made with deep flounce. In sizes 30, 32 and 34. Price, per garment **50c**

Night Gowns, made of extra good quality flannelette. Large sizes. Price **\$1.75**

Women's Drawers, in white and pink flannelette of fine quality, and finished with frill of same. Price **50c**

Women's Drawers, of soft white flannelette and finished with frill of embroidery. Price **65c**

Women's Drawers, made of heavy flannelette, extra O. S. **75c**

Toy Department Opens Monday

This department is situated on the second floor and is reached most easily by the elevator in the main building.

We have made some exceptionally heavy purchases this season and you will find one of the best and most complete assortments ready for you to choose from at prices that easily uphold the record of the Spencer store for good values.

SECOND FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.

\$15 Coats in Many Styles, \$7.75

\$15 Coats in Diagonal Serges and Broadcloths for \$7.75 Monday

This is an inducement that should attract many thrifty shoppers to this store, and is a fair example of the advantages that our three-store buying powers mean to you. There are 50 coats in this lot, made of good diagonal serges and broadcloths, in colors navy, greens, browns, greys, reds, black, and black and white checks, and no two are exactly alike. Some have close-fitting military collars, roll collars with notched revers, in plain material, and others are inlaid with velvets or trimmed with military braid.

The sleeves are in a variety of styles. Some are perfectly plain tailored, others have deep turnback cuffs or cuffs trimmed with braids or wide bands.

All sizes and all one price on Monday—**\$7.75.**

See Window Display on View Street.

Japanese Dressing Gowns at \$5.75

See the View Street windows for a display of these garments. They come in a variety of colors, including blues, browns, greens and blacks. Are made of good Japanese silk, well quilted, embroidered in floral designs and finished with a cord at the waist. They are neatly lined with silk in contrasting colors, and are excellent value at, each, **\$5.75.**

Fashionable Footwear for Women

Gun metal calf and tan Russia calf are, beyond all doubt, the most fashionable leathers this season, and we consider that they will deserve their popularity. Not only are they neat in appearance and comfortable, but their water-resisting qualities make them particularly well adapted for winter street wear.

Here you will find a good selection to choose from, including all the latest shapes, and the prices are the usual Spencer values.

Tan Russia Calf Boots, in button and lace styles, many new shapes to choose from, and all sizes now in stock, at, per pair, \$6, \$5.50, \$4.50 and **\$3.50**

Button and Lace Boots, made of gun metal calf, in all the newest American models. They are comfortable, durable and stylish, and every pair has our personal guarantee behind them. Per pair, \$6, \$5, \$4.50, \$4 and **\$3.50**

Button and Lace Boots, with cloth tops, gun metal or patent leather. Very smart models. Per pair **\$4.00**

Patent Leather Button Boots, have cloth tops, are very attractive and represent specially good value at, per pair, \$6, \$5, \$4 and **\$3.50**

Suede Button Boots, very neat and comfortable. Per pair, \$6 and **\$5.00**

Patent Leather Button and Lace Boots, with high tops, finished with a patent leather collar. Per pair **\$6.00**

Silk Sale Monday--\$1.50 Values for 50 Cents

750 Yards Silks, including fancy foulards, shot check tafetas, black and white checks, satin Paisley, fancy palette, ottomans and fancy plaids. The regular values of these goods range up to \$1.50 a yard, and will be sold on Monday at, per yard **50c**

450 Yards Silks, with fancy stripes on light grounds, and tafetas in colors fawn, grey, stone grey, mauve, moss green, bronze and dark wine. On sale Monday at, per yard **25c**

The Staple Department--Special Attractions for Monday

White Wool Blankets, a superior quality, at, per pair **\$3.50**

White Wool Blankets, full double bed size, at, per pair **\$4.25**

Grey Wool Blankets. There are 80 pairs of these blankets, representing specially good value at, per pair **\$2.50**

50 Pairs Grey Blankets, at, per pair, \$4.50, \$4 and **\$3.50**

Flannelette Sheets, in white and grey, 12-4 size \$1.75, 11-4 \$1.50, and 10-4 size **\$1.25**

White Cotton Sheets, 100 pairs only. Size 2 x 2½. Specially priced for Monday at, per pair **\$1.25**

White Grecian Quilts of an excellent quality at, each, \$1.75, \$1.65 and **\$1.50**

White Marcella Quilts at, each, from \$6.50, \$4, \$3, down to **\$2.00**

Eiderdown Comforters, in a variety of colors and designs, at prices ranging from \$12.75, \$9.75, \$7.50 to **\$4.90**

Wool Filled Comforters at, each, \$2.50, \$2 and **\$1.50**

Wool Filled Comforters, with a heavy quality sateen cover. Good value at, each **\$4.00**

Pillow Slips, made of heavy cotton, plain or hemstitched, and in all sizes. Regular \$4 a dozen. On special sale Monday at, per dozen **\$3.00**

White Turkish Towels, at, each, 50c, 37½c and **20c**

Colored Turkish Towels at, each **25c**

White Huckaback Towels at, each **25c**

Tea Toweling, in red or blue checks, at, per yard, 20c, 15c and **12½c**

Brown Turkish Toweling at, per yard, 35c, 25c and **12½c**

White Cotton, full 36in. wide. Monday Special per yard **10c**

Shawl Coats at \$15--An Inducement for Monday's Shoppers

These come in a variety of colored plaids, with deep fringe finish to the bottom of the wide collars and at the bottom of the coat. Although a little unusual in style, they are very attractive, and come in so many colors and patterns that you are sure of finding a garment that will please you.

Special on Monday, **\$15.00.**

The Linen Department Specials for Monday

Table Damask, 72in. wide, at, per yard, 75c, 66in. 50c, 54in.--- **35c**

John Brown Table Linen, in floral and set designs. Per yard, \$2.25, \$2, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Unbleached Table Linens, 54in. wide, per yard 35c, 66in. 50c, 72in. **75c**

Damask Table Cloths, in an assortment of designs and patterns. Sizes 2 x 2. Special, each **\$1.00**

Damask Table Cloths, size 2 x 2½. Price, each **\$1.25**

Damask Table Cloths, size 2 x 2½, extra quality, each **\$1.75**

Table Napkins, size 22 x 22in. Per dozen, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Linen Huckaback Toweling, suitable for guest towels, in rose, shamrock and thistle designs, 25in. wide. Per yard. **75c**

Plain Linen Huckaback Toweling 18 and 25in. wide. Per yard, \$1, 75c and **50c**

Guest Towels, made of good fancy linen, hemstitched. Price, each, 50c, 45c and **40c**

Hemstitched Towels, made of fancy linen, embroidered ends. Price, each, \$1.75 and **\$1.25**

Linen Doyleys, hand-embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. Price \$3.50, \$3, \$1, 75c and **50c**

Muslin Pillow Shams. Size 32 x 32in. Per pair, \$4.75 and **\$3.75**

Bolster Covers, made of pure line hand-embroidered. Size 36 x 60in. Price each, \$3 and **\$2.75**

Pillow Slips, embroidered and hemstitched. Per pair **\$2.25**

Linen Sheets, size 2½ x 3 yards. Per pair, \$15, \$12.50 and **\$8.75**

Five O'Clock Tea Cloths, hemstitched, drawn and embroidered. Sizes 36 x 36, 45 x 45 and 54 x 54. Price each, \$4.50, \$3.75, \$3, \$2 and **\$1.75**

Seasonable Underclothing for Men

A STYLE TO PLEASE ALL

Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of a heavy wool mixture, durable and warm. All sizes. Per garment **50c**

Merino Shirts and Drawers, light weight, very comfortable. All sizes. Per garment **50c**

Shirts and Drawers, made of a good wool mixture, in all sizes, plain or stripe, medium weight. Per garment. **75c**

Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, made by the famous Penman company. Medium weight, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Special today, per garment **75c**

Lamb's Wool Natural Color, Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, Penman brand. All sizes. Special, per garment, today **\$1.00**

Sovereign Brand Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, made in all sizes. Per garment **\$1.00**

Turnbull's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, most durable and comfortable garments **\$1.25**

Robin Hood Brand Men's Underwear, made of imported natural wool. All sizes. Per garment, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Undershirts and Drawers—Men's imported natural wool shirts and Drawers in medium weight for Fall wear. The shirts are double-breasted and button at the shoulder and come in all sizes. Special value, per garment **\$1.50**

Boys' Shirts in Imported Union Flannel and Oxford Shirting

Union Flannel Shirts for Boys, are made in fancy striped material, with soft turndown collars that button down at the points and at the back, also with an ordinary collar band of sateen for wearing starched collars. Either of these shirts may be had in sizes from 11½ to 14, at, each **75c**

Imported Oxford Shirting, in light fancy striped English shirting. Has a starched collar band and a soft band cuff. This shirt is a medium weight that will be most useful for fall and winter wear, and may be had in sizes from 11 to 14, at each **85c**

High Grade Princess Slips in Many Elaborate Styles

A new shipment of handsome Princess Slips has just been opened, and is now on sale in the Whitewear Department at prices that are moderate for these high-grade garments. Some of the most attractive and elaborate garments that we have had since our fire—one year ago—are included in this lot, and we consider that they compare in value very favorably with anything that we have seen so far this season.

Princess Slip, made of heavy Japanese silk. Has a very deep yoke of embroidered lace headed with beading and has straps over the shoulders. The skirt is finished with a 12-in. pleated flounce with a wide band of embroidered lace insertion. Price **\$17.50**

Princess Slips, in ivory satin, top trimmed with German Valenciennes lace, silk embroidery insertion and beading threaded with ribbon. The bottom of the skirt is finished with a 2-in. accordion pleated frill and a 5-in. band of lace beautifully embroidered with gold. This is an exceptionally handsome garment, and is good value at **\$25.00**

Princess Slips, made of high-grade French lawn. Has hand-embroidered panel down the front and finished fine lace and beading at the neck. The skirt is finished with a 10-in. pleated flounce and has two rows of embroidered insertion and headed with an embroidery insertion with hemstitched edges. Price. **\$18.75**

French Nainsook Slip, with a deep yoke of embroidery set with fine lace insertion, beaded and threaded with ribbon. This garment has bands of ribbon over the shoulder, and the skirt is finished with a 12-in. flounce of tucked embroidery with scalloped edges, headed with neat embroidery insertion. Price. **\$18.75**

MANY OTHER DAINTY STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM. ASK TO SEE THEM.

Women's and Children's Hosiery Department

Women's Cashmere hose in all sizes, 2x1 rib, black only, fast color. Three pairs for **\$1**

Plain Cashmere hose for women, black only. Per pair **35c**

Ribbed Cashmere hose for women, remarkable value at Two Pairs for **75c**

All Wool cashmere hose for women, black only, good value at, per pair **50c**

Boys' Worsted Hose with double heel and sole, black only, all sizes. Per pair **50c**

Children's Hose. These are the famous "Little Darling" brand and may be had in the following fast colors, sky, pink, red, cream, tan and black, and come in sizes from 4 to 7, at, per pair **25c**

Men's Sweater Coats

Heavy Wool Coat Sweaters, made to button up at the neck. Have collars attached and come in colors green and khaki, green and fawn, also grey and maroon. All sizes at, per garment **\$3.00**

Hand-Knit Coat Sweaters, made of good worsted, in colors grey and green, grey and navy, also navy and grey. You will find this line a specially good investment. They are very warm, will not shrink, and will outwear several cheaper garments. Price **\$4.75**

Heavy Coat Sweaters, in grey only, made of good worsted. They are hand knit, have collars attached and three pockets **\$5.75**

Men's Sweaters, made in the pull-over-the-head style, with high roll collars. Are heavy weight, and may be had in all sizes, in colors grey, blue, red and brown. Special value at, each **\$2.75**

Men's Sweaters, made in the pull-over-the-head style, all sizes. Per garment **\$1.00**

Hair Preparations

We carry a full line of all the well known and tried hair tonics, shampoos and dandruff cures at the lowest possible prices. Should your hair be either oily or dry and brittle ask us and we will tell you the most suitable hair dressing. The following is a list of some of the best preparations, giving you an idea of what you save by dealing with us:

Newbro's Herpicide, 85c and **45c**

Edwards' Hairline, \$1.90, \$1.00, **45c**

Parisian Sage **45c**

Ayer's Hair Vigor **90c**

Ivyola Hair Tonic **75c**

Hays' Hair Health **45c**

Tatcho, oily and non-oily. Special size. **\$1.50** and **45c**

Howard's Hair Restorer **50c**

(Restores the hair to its natural color.)

Koko for the hair, \$1.85, \$1.00 and **45c**

Danderine, 90c, 45c and **25c**

Lavona de Composee Mixture **\$1.00**

Allen's Hair Restorer **\$1.25**

Lambert's Hair Growth, 85c and **45c**

(This is the most reliable preparation on the market.)

7 Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower, 90c and **45c**

Coke's Dandruff Cure, 90c and **45c**

A large assortment of dressing combs at specially low prices.

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L., 508

RETIREES FROM LEAD

Mr. Balfour Annou Constituents Th No Longer be Unionists

GIVES ILL-HEAL AS M

Attacks from Tari and Younger Party are Real Resignation

LONDON, Nov. 8. party is to swap thro ing the home rule stre Arthur J. Balfour a meeting of the City Conservative Association announced his retirement from the leadership of the opposition, increasing responsibility that the into younger hands w he gave in a speech feeling. But no one doubts ing attacks against bitious younger Con sularly the tariff refo principal factors. While a number Unionists and wouid- ably Austen Chamber Smith have been de- tirement from the lea lieved that Mr. Balf the helm at such an of the party's fortune down, opposition lea of lords, denied repo would withdraw.

Mr. Balfour will house of commons, g he is believed to be desired. While he, as recognized as the lea party, the leadership vided, his successor p Right, Hon. Walter F



ARTHUR J.

represents the Str Lansdowne. Advanced tariff of Austen Chamberlain ward Henry Carson sity, and F. E. Smit ion of Liverpool, are satisfaction with Mr or long has been gr tariff reformers, wh apparent lack of co issue. This feeling, petus when he advi sords to swallow the

QUIET AT

No Demonstration Fe likely to be Cause of F FERNIE, B. C., N passed off quietly to ported for work at those who are author to work. A smaller- congregated at the d rival of the mine t Creek this afternoon dispersed without the display of force. Th sion is that the troo amicably settled. I owing to the shortag unusually cold weath r to be much suffic