

LIKELY TO END IN DISSOLUTION

Struggle Over Reciprocity Bill in Commons Will Go On This Week — Not Affected by Senate's Action

OPPOSITION WILL PREVENT VOTE

Appearances Point to General Election in October — Ministers Hold Conference to Decide Course

OTTAWA, July 22.—The favorable action today by the United States Senate on the reciprocity agreement puts the government in a somewhat stronger position, but it is conceded that it will not prove a factor in breaking the present deadlock on the question in the Canadian Commons.

ALASKA FOREST FIRE

Much Damage Done in Neighborhood of Haines, Which Place Was at One Time Threatened

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 22.—Fire broke out Wednesday morning in the heavy spruce and hemlock forest near Haines, 35 miles northwest of Juneau, and was not subdued until today. Twenty acres of forest were destroyed.

WORLD'S CROPS

International Institute of Agriculture Issues Monthly Report on Various Countries

ROME, July 22.—The monthly report of the International Institute of Agriculture issued today gives the following estimate: Probable yield of wheat in Spain, 42,630,000 quintals; Hungary, 47,323,000; Italy, 53,500,000; Roumania, 32,234,000; British India, 100,598,000.

TEXAS VOTE ON PROHIBITION

DALLAS, Texas, July 22.—Returns received by the Dallas News up to 2 o'clock this (Sunday) morning show a total of 208,092 votes for anti-prohibition, and 207,461 for prohibition, a majority of 631 for the anti-prohibition in the election in the state yesterday.

FAILS TO RECOVER

MONTREAL, July 22.—Alexander Oxava, a Pole, who was picked up by the refuse men in an unconscious condition and refused admittance to the Notre Dame hospital because the doctors diagnosed the case as drunkenness, died not sober in the cells this morning and died shortly after being removed to the General hospital for treatment.

COLORADO OUTLAWRY

Cattle Raisers Make Attack on Ranch Which Enclosed Water Hole They Were Used to Use

DENVER, Colo., July 22.—Charging oppression, intimidation, violence and wanton destruction of property, warrants were today placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal E. G. Jeffers, for the arrest of nine citizens of Colorado, some rated as worth half a million dollars and others ranch hands. The warrants were sworn to by M. D. McEnery, chief of the field division of the federal land office, in a case at H. Scott's late home, rancher of Homestead, Colo., whose ranch was raided.

INJURED IN ROW

Foreman Plumber's Refusal to Cease Employing Non-Union Men Leads to Small Riot

VANCOUVER, July 22.—William Hynes, foreman plumber, and two companions were approached by James Quinn, ex-business agent of the Seattle plumbers' union and some other men with a request to cease employing non-union men on his jobs. He refused to comply with the request and a row started in a downtown hotel, resulting in the serious injury of Hynes and another man named Share. The police have made no arrests so far.

CLOSE CONTEST FOR BIG PRIZE

Lieut.-Governor's Trophy Won by Vancouver Rifleman — Fifth Regiment Team Takes President's Cup

VANCOUVER, July 22.—In the greatest event of the entire meeting Sergt. L. W. Parren of the Sixth Regiment, Vancouver, won the much-coveted trophy presented by the lieutenant-governor at the Richmond rifle range this afternoon. The winner just managed to nose out Sergt. G. S. Carr of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, by two points and Sergt. A. W. Seaman of the 102nd Regiment, Nelson, by three points the latter two marksmen being second and third respectively.

STILL ANOTHER CHOLERA CASE

Spanish Sailor Patient in Bellevue Hospital Discovered to Have Dread Disease — New York Much Afraid

NEW YORK, July 22.—Medical experts from the board of health swept aside today the doubts and waning hopes of Bellevue's doctors by diagnosing as Asiatic cholera the case of Manuel Bermeas, a Spanish sailor whom the hospital has sheltered for two days. The verdict was hardly given before an ambulance bearing Bermeas rumbled away to a nearby pier and placed the victim aboard a waiting vessel which steamed down the harbor for quarantine.

CHOLERA-CARRIER MAY BE AT LARGE

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IMPERIAL TRADE PLAN BLOCKED

This Mr. James J. Hill Regards as Most Important Point Gained by Passage of Reciprocity Bill in Senate

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22.—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, following the passage of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, declared tonight in effect that this country had profited more by what it had "prevented than by what it had gained."

WHAT REFUSAL WOULD HAVE MEANT

"Revival of a Move for Imperial Federation" — Veteran Railway Builder Thinks Both Countries Will Profit

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POTLATCH ENDS

Seattle's Celebration Ends with Performances by Elks — To Be Made Tidy Event

SEATTLE, July 22.—The Golden Potlatch, which began last Monday, ended tonight with a grotesque parade of Elks, in which a large number of members of the order from various northwest 300,000 visitors to the city during the week, a number exceeded only by that of the week of the visit of the great battleship fleet.

AVIATORS FALL AT BROOKLANDS

Two English Contestants in Daily Mail Race Come to Ground Without Injury — Arrivals at Hendon

BROOKLANDS, Eng., July 22.—In tricky weather for aviators, the start was made this afternoon for the 350,000 offered by the Daily Mail for the 101 mile flight around England. Nineteen aviators, of thirty entered, essayed the first section of twenty miles to Hendon. Three, however, failed to get outside the circuit.

INSANE SYRIAN SHOTS AT CROWD

Turns Loose Automatic Pistol When Given Order by Motor-man of Street Car in North Adams, Mass.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 22.—Injuried at the command of the motor-man to get back from the running board and remain in his seat until the car stopped, Fred Mallak, a Syrian, 21 years old, drew an automatic pistol and fired ten shots into a crowded electric car on the Cheshire street railway, instantly killing the motorman, George E. Hoyt, of Pittsburg, and Miss Martha E. Esler, 21 years old, of Adams, wounding two women probably fatally and severely injuring three other women.

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HAYTIAN REVOLUTION

Rebels Successful in Nearly All Districts, and Capital Expected to Fall Into Their Hands

PORT AU PRINCE, July 22.—With President Simon on a sick bed, the government troops disrupted, all towns in the north of Hayti in the hands of the revolutionists, Thomas, commandant of the insurgents pressing upon the capital, conditions in fact of a new administration in control of the republic at an early date.

VETO SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED

Unionist Speakers and Papers Denounce Premier Asquith for Recent Actions in Regard to Dispute

LONDON, July 22.—The last twenty-four hours have brought small changes in the political situation. The Unionists and that party's newspapers have joined in denunciation of Premier Asquith for what they term his violation of parliamentary decorum.

GENERAL ADVICE IS TO SURRENDER

Conservatives to Hold Banquet in Honor of Lord Halsbury, Chief of the "Standpatters" Faction

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NO HINDRANCE TO ARBITRATION

Absence of Ambassadors from Washington Will Not Delay Signing of Treaty — Arrangements for Signatures

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The signing of the general arbitration treaties which the United States is concluding with Great Britain and France and which President Taft yesterday said would be signed within ten days will not be delayed by the absence from Washington of the British and French ambassadors.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSES SENATE

Final Vote on Measure is 53 in Its Favor to 27 Against — Minority is Nearly All Republican

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, embodied in the reciprocity bill that proved a storm centre in two sessions of congress, passed the senate without amendment by a vote of 53 to 27. A majority of the Republicans voted against it.

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MURDER BY THIEVES

New York Jewelry Store Raided and Quick Shot Dead — Gang Escapes in Taxicab

NEW YORK, July 22.—Three armed thieves invaded the heart of the tenderloin at its gayest hour tonight, smashed a Sixth avenue jewelry store window, shot the clerk dead, seized \$5,000 worth of diamond rings and escaped in a taxicab, pursued by scores of persons who had witnessed the murder and robbery.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 22.—Charles Dixon, of Kansas City, his son, aged 15 and a daughter, aged 14, were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe in Lake Michigan at Macatawa park late today. One son, aged 11, was rescued in time to reanimate him.

BERLIN, JULY 22

Berlin, July 22.—The German minister at Mexico City has not requested that a vessel be sent to the Mexican coast. In fact, his reports on the condition at Orizaba have not been received.

CHICAGO, JULY 22

Chicago, July 22.—A course for rowing, swimming in size and beauty the famous Kenzie course on the Thames river in England, is being planned by Chicago rowing men and veterans of college crews. Grand Park, which faces on Lake Michigan, is the location favored by the men promoting the idea.

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DR. O'CONNOR'S

by of Van-ist of B. C. a Students

list of Vanou-riticians, ob-possible 300 at month for an-ity of arts, 320 was nec-itate. Students ceedingly well high general av-ly the list of herewith pub-

high school, 678; Anne's academy, school, 584; col, 583; Charles 581; George W. Wm. J. Coch-ohn MacK. El-ay Jackson, St. ell H. Sargent, J. Calder, 511; high school, 396; high school, 481; school, 479; hool, 478; Grace S. John K. Gor-418; Margaret 378.

enters mberland high Duncan, Cum-ith Creston, 588; Isabel th high school, Ladysmith high er Gill, Lady-essie E. M. high school,

ancouver Island had previously completed the in the remain-

Allen, Victoria Clark, Victoria Foy, Victoria Hanna, Victoria K. Jones, Vic- A. Norris, pri-herwood, Vic-

ence nes Bay academy, t Mounce, Cum- to Arts high school, ricia E. Earsman, geometry; Mar-ia high school, James Bay acad-Alberta, Irvine, English literature; ria high school, burne McIntyre, French; Elsie a high school, ansay, Victoria's ale May Taylor, French; Helen h school, French, pplied Science University school.

RS ESQUIMALT Unmanned Vessels Station on West.

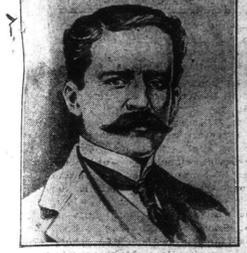
United States tor-constituting of the hippie, Truxton, Stewart, Perry, man, will visit 13th. The float-astly, will make out ports and mant from the on the morning Paul Jones, Perry, comprising the 2000-ton steamer, which sion tests of en-and standardiz-annelled vessels of horse power and carrying two ounders and two the other aft, and ment of 64 men, Hopkins and Whip-ment in type, but and crew. The own are vessels at additions to the

Subsides July 22.—The gl-osed by the east Alaska four days bided. Little dam-ere overturned the weakened but the repaired. Exam-ages over Mineral are safe.

into Motel 22.—Fire which n range, damaged House on King \$8,000 at midnigh was full of guests, firemen. Nine ser- the hotel had nar-fection. One, Ed- to drop his way the window, where hen dropped to the hospital, and may

"Fruit-a-tives" Will Cure Rheumatism

McMillan's Corner, Ont., Sept. 30, 1910. "Our remedy, 'Fruit-a-tives' is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years, I suffered distressing pain from Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year, and not being able to work at anything, except to do errands. Doctors who told me there was no use doing anything, it would pass away. Fortunately, about two years ago, I got 'Fruit-a-tives' and they cured me. Since then, I take them occasionally and keep free from pain. I am satisfied that 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Rheumatism and they will cure anyone who takes them." JOHN B. McDONALD.



"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago the world. "Fruit-a-tives" cures, because like fruit juice it purifies the blood—regulates kidneys, bowels and skin—and keeps the whole system free of acid. Take one box and you will find instant relief and a prompt cure. One box—\$ for \$2.50—trial size, 50¢. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NEW PIONEERS' HOME

Kamloops to Have Residence For Veterans of British Columbia

Mr. Owens, a local member of the profession among western architects, is now completing detail plans and specifications upon which tenders will very shortly be invited for the east wing and chapel, the first structures to be erected in the group of building to form the new Pioneers' home at Kamloops. This institution, in which a considerable number of the veterans who have spent their lives and strength in laying a sure foundation for British Columbia's now dawning greatness are now enjoying their declining days in comfort and sympathy in this far west province, will be an appreciative province—will when the present reconstruction scheme is fully consummated, present in many features a model as well as modern building in a sense never before realized in many such institutions the wide world over.

Particularly is it intended by Hon. Dr. Young, the home at Kamloops being among the public institutions committed particularly to his care, that it shall never furnish reason for such dread as fills the minds and makes doubly heavy the hearts of the less fortunate in older lands when mention of the poor hospital conjures an instant picture of sundered domestic ties grown stronger with the passage of many years. The pathos of such separations as of a husband and wife, when assigned to different wards in the institution forming their retreat and shelter from the world's rough winds in the winter of their lives, has not failed to claim recognition and sympathy in this far west province, to devote the new east wing to aged and indigent couples, who will be provided for therein somewhat on the principle, man and wife not being separated, but living their lives as nearly as possible as if in a home entirely of their own—each occupying the time in such congenial domestic avocations as strength and opportunity make possible and welcome.

GOOD CROP PROSPECT

Agric. Reports Show Conditions Very Favorable—No Damage Done by Late Cold Wave.

WINNIPEG, July 20.—Crop prospects in western Canada today could hardly be more favorable. Some apprehension is felt about the six harvest contingencies in the three provinces were wired asking if the cold wave was having any effect on the crop. The replies are of a most reassuring character. They show that while a light frost has been experienced in a few localities, the damage it has done to the crops is negligible, even vegetables escaping unharmed. The replies received, 81 per cent report no frost and no apprehension of any of 19 per cent reporting frost not one reported any injury to wheat from this frost. Injury from hail has also been inconsiderable. There are districts that complain of excess of moisture, others of insufficient moisture, but the great majority of the districts report from well a store of splendid crop prospects and bumper yields. The whole correspondence reports that the farmers are inclined to view the season as beneficial. The grain harvest is proceeding well, the weather is mature so rapidly and the cooler weather has had the effect of filling the fields and holding back a superabundant growth of straw. The largest consideration now before the farmers and the transportation authorities is the labor problem. With the removal of the restrictions on United States immigrants who come in for the harvest the inducements which are being offered to residents of the east coast is expected that an unprecedented number of workers will come in. Some prospective employers and agents are looking for them a short time ago regarded the labor situation as acute the prospects now are as promising as ever.

Citizens of Fort George have assumed control of the town's water supply and have fixed extra-reasonable rates to cover the costs of maintenance. Thursday was a civic holiday in Cranbrook, the town enjoying an excursion to and picnic at St. Mary's Prairie.

NEWS BUDDGE FROM THE ORIENT

Monteagle Brings Word of Naval Incident at Port Arthur—Chinese Want Naval Station at Wei-Hai-Wei

The French naval forces in the far east are much incensed over an incident at Port Arthur, according to advices from the Monteagle. The flagship of the French far eastern squadron with the admiral on board arrived at Port Arthur on July 2nd for the purpose of paying a visit, when a signal was set forbidding her to enter. When the signal was seen on Golden Hill the French admiral at once ordered the anchor weighed and proceeded to Dalny. Rear-Admiral Kono, port admiral at Port Arthur, when informed at once sent an officer to apologize, but the French officer declined to return and proceeded to Chemulpo. The Monteagle brought news that Yuan Shih Kai has refused to return to office. Tuan Fang was sent to Hunan to interview the former grand councillor bearing a message from the Prince Regent inviting Yuan to office, but Yuan declined, making the excuse that he was too old.

China See's Station.

Advices from Peking state that China has approached Great Britain to consent to the joint use of Wei-Hai-Wei as a naval station. At present Chinese vessels have the right of free ingress or egress, but they are entitled to use the waters only and not the littoral regions. In other words, they may anchor their ships within the harbor, but they may build forts, arsenals or docks. It has always been recognized that Wei-Hai-Wei is the best naval port in China's northern seas, and more than one treaty has been made by China to induce England to restore the place. Great Britain, however, while careful not to use the port for any purposes other than temporary, is reluctant to lose the use of it even within these limits, and it is evident that joint occupation, which China is alleged to have proposed, would be exceedingly difficult to arrange satisfactorily. Either England will have to do much more than she has hitherto done or China will have to content with much less than would convert the place into a serviceable naval station from her point of view.

British Columbia's energetic and enthusiastic minister of education, Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, was an urbane and most thoughtful host yesterday evening at a congenial and altogether happy little dinner at the Empress, his guests including the well chosen and efficient inspectors of the department, and those other educationists of the province who have been co-operating with them during the past few weeks in the conduct of the midsummer examinations. These have proven—British Columbia having grown amazingly even in the just past twelvemonth—arduous indeed, but the examination staff, composed this year chiefly of the department's own inspectors instead of the various high school principals as in years gone by, has labored incessantly and unintermittently, virtually day and night, to secure the utmost expedition, the result being completion of the work and in eminently workmanlike fashion, fully ten days in advance of the usual time. Naturally the minister of education is proud of his efficient and loyal staff, and in entertaining them last evening, he took occasion to express himself generally and heartily and gracefully. The fine esprit de corps prevailing in the Department, and perfected in large measure through the closeness of touch between the minister, the superintending and the inspectors, undoubtedly has very much to do with the high standard of educational results already attained, and which places British Columbia's public schools on the highest plane of efficiency in the Canadian Dominion.

IN ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 20.—Cape Haytien is in the hands of the revolutionists, and the sole protection of Americans and other foreigners at this port is an American yacht which arrived here yesterday morning. The United States boat Petrel sailed from here several hours prior to the arrival of the yacht, leaving American interests unprotected, and when the yacht came into the harbor, her owner, Mr. Dykes, found the town in a state of semi-anarchy. The insurgents were rapidly approaching, and President Simon and his troops had left Port Liberte for Port au Prince. There were rumors also that the cruiser Antonio Simon was on her way to bombard some of the ports. As is customary under such circumstances, most of the residents took sides with the revolutionists, and the authorities were unable to check the disorder. Mr. Dick notified the official that he would not permit any bombardment by Haytien warships and would protect the foreigners. Early last night fighting broke out in the streets. The searchlight of the yacht was kept playing on the houses in which the Americans, who were brought in from working on the railroads, had collected, with their wives. The civic authorities aided in this work. At daybreak, however, the government was overthrown, the revolutionists had occupied the town and the streets were filled with excited men shooting at random. All the American women were taken aboard the yacht, while the foreign consulates were filled with refugees. These included generals who had opposed the revolution and the local authorities, in protesting whom the French consul was slightly wounded. A request was cable to the United States authorities by the yacht owner for release from the bond given before leaving New York not to use arms, and an answer was returned that there was no authority for such release. This practically denied the right to protect the lives of the Americans, but notwithstanding preparations were made to afford such protection in whatever way was deemed advisable. The whole American colony claimed immediate protection, and it is pointed out that serious results may follow if permission is denied the American yacht to stay in the waters with which the vessel is supplied.

AMERICAN CRUISERS SENT

WASHINGTON, July 20.—With only one little gunboat in the waters of the United States, the American fleet is threatened by a formidable revolution that seems spreading hourly, the navy department is making a strenuous endeavor to rush adequate protection to the scene.

THE FAST SCOUT CRUISER CHESTER TODAY WAS DETACHED FROM THE MIMIC WAY IN LONG ISLAND SOUND AND ORDERED TO HAYTIEN. SHE WILL LEAVE TONIGHT FOR SAILING FOR CAPE HAYTIEN PROBABLY TOMORROW AT A 20-KNOT SPEED. THE TRIP WILL BE MADE IN ABOUT FOUR DAYS.

THE DES MOINES LEFT BOSTON TODAY FOR PORT AU PRINCE. HER VOYAGE WILL CONSUME A WEEK. THE PEORIA IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE SAN JUAN P.R. TOMORROW AS SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS IN THE LAST CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT BETWEEN 1902 AND 1908. MR. COCHRANE IS NOW VISITING VICTORIA PARTLY IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS NOBEL EXPLOSIVES CO. AND DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES CO., AND PARTLY ON A PLEASURE VISIT OF INSPECTION OF THE PROGRESS AND GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DOMINION. HE IS AN ARDENT IMPERIALIST AND ONE OF CANADA'S MOST ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRERS AND CHAMPIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. SEEN AT THE EMPRESS, MR. COCHRANE DISCOURSED INTERESTINGLY ON THE PART PLAYED BY CANADA IN IMPERIAL POLICY.

WHEN IN ENGLAND CANNOT SEE WHY CANADA SHOULD GO IN FOR AMERICAN RECIPROcity. WE ARE NOT—TO OUR ADMIRERS HAVE SAID—JEALOUS OF HER TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES; BUT JEALOUS FOR HER. IF THE MOTHERLAND THOUGH CANADA WOULD BENEFIT FROM RECIPROcity WITH THE STATES, WHY SHOULD WE NOT? THE ANSWER WOULD BE THE CAMPAIGN HIS EARNEST SUPPORT. BUT NONE OF US IN ENGLAND CAN SEE HOW OR WHERE CANADA CAN HOPE TO BENEFIT. IF SHE HOLDS HER HAND, THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE ANYHOW TO TAKE OFF THE DUTY OF HER LUMBER AND NATURAL RESOURCES. CANADA WILL THEN BE LEFT FREE WITH HER MODERATE TARIFF FOR REVENUE PURPOSES UNHINDERED, AND WILL THEN BE IN AN UNSALVABLE POSITION IN WHICH SHE WILL GET ANY ADVANTAGES THAT MAY ACCRUE FROM BEING ABLE TO EXPORT HER NATURAL PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES. WITH REGARD TO THE POLITICAL INTENTIONS THAT ARE SAID TO BE BEHIND THE AMERICAN AGITATION IN FAVOR OF RECIPROcity, THE MOST ROSATE HOPES FOR THIS ISLAND ARE BASED ON A SOUND FOUNDATION. I WAS MUCH STRUCK WITH WHAT I SAW IN THE EAST, BUT BRITISH COLUMBIA, WITH ITS 'INCOMPARABLE CLIMATE' AND ITS VAST MINERAL, FARMING, FISHERIES AND TIMBER RESOURCES—PROMISES TO BE THE HOME OF MANY MILLIONS OF THE BRITISH RACE."

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MICHAEL SMITH OF LADNER ALONE WILL SEND IN HIS NATIVE CITY, IN THE C. C. EXHIBIT TO THE GREAT VANDERBILT SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y.

BAD SITUATION FOR FOREIGNERS

IN ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS AND OTHERS IN HAYTI PLACED IN DANGER BY SPREAD OF REVOLUTION

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Campbell's

SMALL ADVANCE SHOWING OF EARLY FALL COSTUMES AND COATS

We take very great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a limited number of Early Fall Suits and Coats received DIRECT FROM NEW YORK. "Campbell's" usual air of genuine exclusiveness surrounds each model.

The season between Summer and Winter is such that Summer clothing is hardly heavy enough while Winter Clothing is too heavy. The garments just to hand, a few of which may be seen in our windows, are just the correct weight for early Fall wear. Our regular Fall showing will of course come later.

The change in Style is considerable, though not radical. Print and Pictures cannot possibly convey the really stunning new models, your personal inspection alone will best acquaint you with what the early Fall fashions really are.

1008 and 1010 Government Street

RECIPROcity NO BENEFIT TO CANADA

Hon. T. W. Cochrane Says British Unionists Can See No Advantage Dominion Can Gain Through Pact

"I have not decided yet," said the Hon. T. W. Cochrane in reply to a question, "whether I shall run again at this coming election. My plans are quite undecided at present. After 18 years in the house, I felt last time that I should begin to think of my health and some relaxation. Yes, I was defeated by a narrow margin in the Radcliffe ward that swept over Scotland in January, 1910, but did not contest my old constituency, North Ayrshire, at the last election." I had one or two complimentary offers of "safe seats" next time, but I am still considering whether I will not return to my old love, and, as I hope, be accepted again by her."

A Comprehensive Tour.

Mr. Cochrane, in addition to his parliamentary and financial prominence, was asst. provost-marshall on the staff of Lord Roberts during the South African War. On his present tour, he seems to have made a comprehensive survey of all parts of the continent. Since landing in New York on May 27th, he has visited Montreal three times, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls and been down the St. Lawrence, Wilmington, Boston, and by the lakes to Banff, and thence to Vancouver and Victoria. Leaving Victoria, he is returning via Vancouver, Nelson, Calgary, Montreal and Quebec arriving here, Mr. Cochrane has visited the Union bay and Nanaimo, and taken a trip to Sooke. Like every visitor with his eyes open, Mr. Cochrane has been profoundly impressed with the development of the province, particularly by the growth of Victoria and in the unique potentialities of Vancouver Island.

Asked his opinion on the augmented rate of influx of British capital, Mr. Cochrane replied that "if industries are promoted on a sound financial footing, giving a fair prospect of reasonable returns to the investor, and regular employment for British labor, there will be no lack of British capital out here, nor any lack of the best type of British workmen—a need which seems to me to be the most important of all."

"No one can put a limit to the future of British Columbia," added Mr. Cochrane, with genuine enthusiasm. "The most rosate hopes for this island are based on a sound foundation. I was much struck with what I saw in the East, but British Columbia, with its 'incomparable climate' and its vast mineral, farming, fisheries and timber resources—promises to be the home of many millions of the British race."

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FOREST FIRES ARE WELL UNDER CONTROL

Commissioner W. C. Gladwin Again Draws Attention to Necessity of Ceaseless Watchfulness in Dry Season

According to reports received by Commissioner W. C. Gladwin, of the provincial forest protection service, no fewer than five forest fires are at present burning in various parts of the province. All, however, have been got under control after considerable effort on the part of the fire wardens.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT A SERIOUS BLAZE WAS DISCOVERED AT CAPLANO CANYON AND ALL AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE WAS RUSHED THERE IMMEDIATELY. THE FIRE WAS BURNING ALL SUNDAY BUT THE FIRE WARDENS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SURROUNDING IT AND NOW HAVE IT UNDER CONTROL. ITS ORIGIN IS UNKNOWN.

Another blaze, which for a while it was feared would do considerable damage, broke out on Sunday at Read Island, about 90 miles up coast from Vancouver. This has also been surrounded and is now reported to be well under control.

Two other small fires in the vicinity of Lund and the one at Malaspina Inlet, which are reported to be well in hand, make the five with which the fire wardens are at present striving.

"We fully expected to be kept busy when this hot spell came along," said Mr. Gladwin. "So far we have not been able to obtain any information as to how any of these fires started, but there are so many ways in which they could start it is always hard to ascertain exactly how they originated till a thorough investigation has been made. Our men are at present too busy fighting the flames to devote any attention to obtaining the information we need in this direction. The greatest care is needed to prevent outbreaks at this time of the year. A carelessly dropped lighted match, cigar or cigarette stub has started many a fire that has resulted in serious damage. We have notices posted up in every part of the province, warning campers and other against any such careless habits and of course the penalty for starting a fire is heavy, but it is appalling the amount of carelessness shown sometimes by those who frequent the forests."

PORTUGUESE SENSATION

LISBON, July 20.—A sensation has been caused by the announcement of the discovery of a small coffer containing secret correspondence between the deposed royal family of Portugal and German agents in Lisbon. The correspondence will be read before the national assembly.

COMOX AND COURTESY CONSERVATIVES HAVE NAMED MR. THOMAS E. BATE AS THEIR CHOICE FOR THE CANDIDATURE FOR THE FEDERAL HOUSE IN COMOX-ATLIN. THE JOINT ASSOCIATION OF ALBERNI AND PORT ALBERNI HAS NOT YET EXPRESSED ITS CHOICE.

Leon Benoit of Melville, Sask., has organized a syndicate in Montreal to purchase and develop coal areas in the Telkwa valley east of Hazelton. Considerable money will be spent at once in exploring the property.

DR. GORDON C. HEWITT, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the insidious death rate from intestinal disease and diarrhea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called household pest is causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

are the only thing that will rid your house of these dangerous pests.

I. Edward Thomson, accountant, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and marked E. T. S. W. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

EDWARD THOMSON, Agent. 14th July, 1911.

I. J. D. Sullivan, timber cruiser, New Westminster, B. C., intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and marked J. S. E. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

J. D. SULLIVAN, Agent. 14th July, 1911.

I. Douglas Clayton, clerk, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and marked D. C. N. E. corner, located 1 1/2 miles south and 1/2 miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

DOUGLAS CLAYTON, Agent. 14th July, 1911.

I. Alford Bisset, steamboat captain, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted on the S. E. corner of lot 1, 2209, and marked N. E. corner, thence south 40 chains to N. boundary of lot 1, thence west along said boundary 21.4 chains to bank of Neclietaconary river, thence north along bank of river to point of beginning, containing 30 acres more or less.

J. W. MACFARLANE, Agent. June 23, 1911.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range, No. 3

Take notice that I, W. Macfarlane, of Bella Coola, civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

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The Colonist.

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1211-1212 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

THE COAL STRIKE

The prospects of a coal famine on the Prairies during the coming winter is so serious a thing that it seems unfortunate that the discussion of the Crow's Nest Pass coal miners' strike should be discussed in a spirit of political partisanship. The political aspect of the case can rest until the supply of fuel for the people of the Prairies has been secured.

The Colonist took occasion on the time of a previous strike to suggest it to be the duty of the government to provide a sufficient store of coal to meet any emergency that might arise from strike or otherwise. The wheat-growing area ought never to be in danger of a fuel famine. Such an occurrence would do more harm to the country than can be estimated, and it would result in terrible suffering to tens of thousands of people. We are not specially enamored of the idea of government operation of coal mines; but we do recognize the fact that an abundance of fuel is as necessary to the people of the Prairie Provinces as is the government of the country itself, and even more so, for the people can get through a winter without government, but they cannot get through it without coal.

Under these circumstances and in view of the prevailing uncertainty as to the sufficiency of a coal supply from mines privately operated, we once more urge upon the consideration of the Dominion government the advisability of providing a stock of coal sufficient to meet all demands for a whole winter. The lives of people ought not to be left at the mercy of unreasonable miners or stubborn mine-owners. The case seems to be one for the exercise of that residuum of power which is vested in the government of the country to be employed when the public welfare demands. As long ago as the time of the Pharaohs it was deemed good policy to store up grain against lean years. Some of the wisest Roman emperors did the same thing. It seems to us to be the duty of the government to store up coal against the possibilities of a shortage from strikes or other causes.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

It is no exaggeration to say that the coming of the Duke of Connaught to Canada as Governor-General is regarded in this part of the Dominion with a very great deal of satisfaction. This feeling is by no means confined to what is sometimes called the "English" element of the population, by which is meant those who have recently come from the Mother Country. Indeed, we think the strongest feeling is among those persons whose families have been Canadians for generations.

We doubt if many people in the United Kingdom quite appreciate how the last named class of Canadians feel towards the Mother Country. Those whose families have kept the Union Jack flying in North America for more than a century feel a sense of identity with the British nation that cannot easily be expressed in words. It is a fact that at the time of the Alaskan boundary award the strongest protests made in this part of the country were by people who had not long left the shores of the United Kingdom. Canadians as a rule accepted the decision, doubtless with disappointment but without complaint. It was one more sacrifice to the Empire and as it had to be made it was made with dignity.

To such people the coming of a member of the Royal House to the Governor-Generalship is a recognition of their status within the British nation that is very welcome. There have been representatives of the Crown sent out who were regarded in a sense as being chosen to govern the people of Canada. They were to correct the drift of public sentiment, to remove political difficulties, to supply the country with advice and perhaps something more. But no native-born Canadian looks upon the coming of the Duke in that light. His advent is regarded as an admission that the Dominion has grown to the full stature of self-government. To send a Royal Duke to Rideau Hall and keep him within the leading strings of Downing street would have been out of the question. The Duke comes because within Canada he will be as the King, the outward and visible sign of the monarchy in a way that no one of lower rank than royalty could be. He comes only as the representative of the King's office. It is true, but nothing can prevent him from being looked upon in a special way as the representative of the King personally. Hence his coming will be stronger the feeling of sympathy be-

tween Canadians and the United Kingdom. The British people pride themselves upon being ultra-practical and Canadians flatter themselves that they are likewise. As a matter of fact they are both awayed by sentiment to a degree unequalled by the people of any other nationality. It is a sentiment that keeps the British sovereign on his throne; it is sentiment that keeps the British Empire together. The coming of the Duke will stimulate this sentiment in ways that cannot be defined in advance, and therefore he will be very welcome to Canada.

THE LORDS AND THE VETO

The despatches from London yesterday said that most of the Unionist papers were urging the Lords to accept the Parliament Bill. It is with some little satisfaction that the Colonist recalls its attitude towards this measure. Almost alone among the Conservative papers in Canada it has refused to join in the Unionist outcry against it. We have endeavored without either supporting or opposing the measure, to enable our readers to arrive at an understanding of what it really meant and what would be the probable result of its introduction. We have been quite well aware that this attitude was not acceptable to certain extremists, who seem to be under the impression that it is the duty of a Conservative newspaper in Canada to shut its eyes to what is actually transpiring in the United Kingdom and serve up, call it or less, frequently denunciations of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. We have thought it to be our duty simply to keep our readers informed of what has been going on and as to the probable trend of events in the future.

The conclusion reached by the London Unionist Journals day before yesterday were the same as were reached by this paper months ago, namely that the Lords would have to choose between acceding to the Parliament Bill and placing the King in a position which no British sovereign ought to be forced to occupy. It has been the claim of the Lords that they have always bowed to public opinion when it has been constitutionally expressed. It is idle for them to say that Mr. Asquith did not receive from the people a free commission to deal with the powers of the Hereditary Chamber, when the recent election was forced upon him by the inability of the Constitutional Conference to reach a working solution of the question. For the Lords to insist that he had received no such commission would be to cast upon the King the duty of deciding whether he had received it or not. If His Majesty should decide that Mr. Asquith had received a sufficient popular mandate to proceed with the Bill, he would have no alternative than to create as many peers as might be necessary to overcome the hostile majority in the Lords. If he should decide that Mr. Asquith had received no such commission, then we would have the unprecedented situation of a Sovereign interpreting a popular vote otherwise than as the representatives elected have interpreted it. Thus the King would be brought into collision with the majority of a House of Commons fresh from the people, and hence His Majesty's personal action would become an issue, which no plausible interpretation of the maxim that the king can do no wrong would keep out of the resulting election. We have steadily refused to believe that the Lords would force such a crisis as would at once arise under such circumstances. We do not say that if His Majesty should choose to put his own interpretation upon the result of the late election, and by so doing force the Asquith ministry from power, the prestige of his name and the popularity of the reigning House might not combine to carry the Unionists to victory. We only say that not in centuries has any such issue come before the people of the United Kingdom, and they would be rash men who would force one now.

THE CONFERENCE

It seems to be understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be asked to make a statement in Parliament concerning the recent Imperial Conference. We assume that in such a case he will give a detailed and well-considered report of what was done together with his construction of the decisions reached by the assembled Prime Ministers. If such a statement is made, it is to be hoped that it will include not only those matters upon which the Conference decided to act, but those upon which action was not taken although they were discussed. In other words, we would like to have from the Prime Minister a full explanation of what was not as well as of what was done at the Conference. We suppose there is one aspect of the case upon which it is unreasonable to expect any deliverance, namely, the communications made to the Colonial Premiers on the subject of defence. These, we assume, will be regarded as confidential, and to this no exception can be

taken. But all the other topics discussed are properly matters upon which Parliament might well express its views, and it is to be hoped that an opportunity will be given the members of doing so.

If the work of Imperial unification is to proceed, the people must be got to take a live interest in it. At present we do not observe many signs of such an interest. Most people take it for granted that the Empire will be kept together somehow or other; but there are many electors whose concern in political matters does not reach much further than the possible chance for an appropriation that will be of some value to them or of an office for themselves or their friends. It is a long time since the people of Canada have been really aroused over any political question, and in respect to imperial matters they are very inert. Their interest can be awakened by such a statement as the Prime Minister might reasonably be asked to make and by the discussion that would ensue thereon. We are not suggesting that such a statement would disclose anything upon which party lines could be drawn. We certainly hope it would not, for we can see no good likely to arise from the introduction of party politics into imperial matters. We would like to see a fair and dignified statement from Sir Wilfrid as to what was done, whether by the adoption or rejection of resolutions, with the reasons in each case that influenced him, such a statement to be followed by a dignified discussion of the questions involved. Nothing would have a more potent effect in elevating the tone of Canadian public life than such a discussion.

And so the gay and festive mosquito is able to interfere with railway construction in Kootenay. Some people may smile at this, but they would not do so if they could once experience the mosquito when he sets to work in earnest.

The sympathy which the local evening paper feels for Mr. Borden is enough to draw tears from a grindstone. We can assure it that its sorrow need not be without hope, for Mr. Borden doubtless knows what he is about quite as well as does our contemporary.

We owe an apology to Mr. F. B. Pemberton. In yesterday's issue it was stated that he was fined for automobile speeding and that this was his third offence. Mr. Pemberton has never been summoned for exceeding the speed limit, the automobile which figured in the police court case being his firm's office car, which was not driven by him on any of the occasions in question.

There has been so much said about the knighting of Sir W. M. Aitken that some particulars regarding it may be of interest. The London correspondent of the Montreal Herald says that surprise has been expressed in well-informed circles in England at the fact that this appointment has excited criticism in Canada, and he says that neither the Laurier nor the Asquith ministry had anything to do with it, but it was made at the suggestion of Mr. Balfour, to whom Mr. Asquith extended an invitation to name several persons for recognition in coronation honors. Sir Max, as he has generally been called, rendered the Unionist party great service in Lancashire. It was at one time thought that he would come to Canada and act under Mr. Borden; but he has definitely decided to remain in British politics.

The Herald correspondent says: "It is obvious, therefore, that Mr. Aitken's Knighthood comes to him through his Unionist friends, and is an acknowledgment of work done in Lancashire prior to the last general election and probably also of the personal sacrifices he will be forced to make by virtually forsaking business for politics. The Unionists have certainly secured a strong ally, for Sir W. M. Aitken's meteoric career is proof that he possesses in a large measure those qualities that are as necessary in the conduct of the affairs of a party as in those of a large business institution. That he is prepared to devote these qualities to public work, and to largely abandon the business occupations in which he has achieved very remarkable success is taken by the Canadian colony here as evidence of an interest in public affairs for which his critics in Canada have not given him credit. On this side of the Atlantic there are many to prophesy that Sir W. M. Aitken, in public life, will be as forceful and successful as Mr. W. M. Aitken has been in business."

Fire in Seattle Cafe

SEATTLE, July 21.—Two hundred Potlatch merry-makers made a hurried exit from the Breakers Cafe early this morning when fire was discovered in the place. When a cloud of smoke first rushed through the room, which occupies the basement of a three-story brick building at First avenue and Cherry street, there was danger of panic, but the waiters took charge of the situation and got all the guests out safely. The loss, which was almost entirely confined to the cafe, is estimated at \$10,000, with no insurance. Several firemen were overcome by smoke in the basement, but were rescued by comrades wearing smoke helmets and were soon resuscitated.



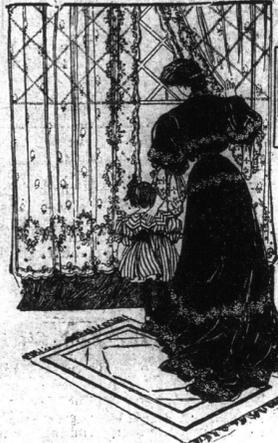
When Planning Your New Home Remember You Can

Benefit Yourself By Taking Advantage of "Weiler's Pre-Inventory Sale"

CORONATION CHINA

We have just received a large shipment of beautiful Coronation China. These goods are the finest English Bone China, and are the production of one of the leading factories of Great Britain. The design on these goods is a marvel of artistic workmanship and shows portraits of the King and Queen surrounded with British Flags and the Royal Arms.

In addition to the Coronation China we have just received a magnificent assortment of other articles. Remember that all these goods are composed of the real ENGLISH BONE CHINA. Call and inspect these goods while selections are complete.



SPECIAL SALE OF SAMPLE LACE CURTAINS

We are clearing out all patterns of Curtains of which we have only one or two pairs, at very advantageous prices, in order to clear our shelves for stock-taking purposes. These comprise our most popular and up-to-date Lace Hangings, and this sale of goods affords you a singular opportunity to secure your curtains for Fall housecleaning. You will find curtains here suitable for cottage or mansion, in Swiss, Irish Point, Brussels, Scotch Lace, Cable Net and Nottingham.

Prices run as follows:

\$1.50 values for	\$1.25	\$3.50 values for	\$2.80
\$2.00 values for	\$1.60	\$4.00 values for	\$3.00
\$2.75 values for	\$2.25	\$8.00 values for	\$6.50

And many of the more expensive Lace Curtains—all reduced.

"KITCHEN HELPS"

We stock a large and varied assortment of "KITCHEN HELPS," little articles that make work in the kitchen a pleasure. It will be to the advantage of every lady in Victoria to call and inspect what we have in this line. Call often in order to be "up-to-date" in your kitchen.

Below we list a few offerings:

Dish Mops	5c	Apple Corers	10c
Mincers, 25c and	15c	Salad Servers, per pair 50c and	35c
Jug Mops	25c	Wooden Spoons	10c
Nutmeg Graters, 15c to	5c	Pot Cleaners	25c
Egg Beaters, 50c and	25c	Stove Lifters	10c
Bamboo Sink Brushes	5c	Tea Strainers	5c
Can Opener	15c	Rolling Pins	25c
		Mouse Traps	5c

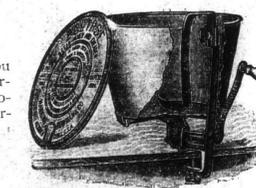


LADIES--Remember Our Rest Room is on Our Second Floor and Was Built For Your Comfort--Take Elevator

DROP IN AND SEE OUR KITCHEN CABINETS

Are you acquainted with the merits of our famous "HOOSIER" Kitchen Cabinets? If not, you should lose no time in doing so. Once you are the owner of one of these labor-saving devices you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without it. This piece of kitchen furniture is the result of much time and study spent to perfect an article that should prove a real "LABOR-SAVER," and we again urge on you the importance of coming here and discovering all their merits for yourself.

PRICED AT \$40.00



DO YOU OWN A BREAD MAKER

We sell the best Bread-Maker on the market, and would be pleased to have you call in and let us demonstrate its merits to you. This Bread-Maker is easy to operate, strong in construction and, in short, the production of one of the most "up-to-date" factories. No one who has not used one of these useful machines can understand the satisfaction they give.

INVESTIGATE TODAY

PRICED AT \$3.00

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

KNOWLEDGE

Have you not observed such things as the brilliant become the brilliant? We will pose of this, and at the to some persons, capped by a poor little into the cause and common-placed term, in later life. pupil at school in his eminence to the tally and has a requires knowledge of duty of telling what and his teachers' education, whereas acquiring a store may not be of use.

A store of knowledge. It broadens, fords a variety of has a tendency to man, whose whole- ness affairs and ha- nation, is apt to be has no relief from compensation for t must have known minds are a perfect and yet are never ordinate positions, not unknown in cited. He was ve friends saw in him country's great me- about geology as so- pursued original tent and was able with certain other reputation among est stage he was e of a book-keeper. one. His mind w knowledge; but le resources he would go to work to ear case of another ma had all the philoso he was a delighful sunniest dispositio do in a practical w and sell small art and the probably a hundred dollars. Like the other p liked by every one ble factor in a c- lectual power might advantage.

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Let us return boys, for this art schoolboys. The- ory goes out into no teachers ready abilities. It is a g in school to instr- are quickly visib- sense of somethi- tive life there is experience. Even to find time to man." Business- ployment. He is fill a subordinate instruction. His ed at school that worth while by i- out into life, but special demand. his place: Not low that others- them, he has to

An Hour with the Editor

KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION

Have you not frequently noticed, that if you have lived long enough to be able to observe such things, how frequently it happens that the brilliant boy at school does not become the brilliant man of business or of affairs? We will possibly reach an explanation of this, and at the same time be of assistance to some persons, who feel themselves handicapped by a poor memory, if we examine a little into the cause of this brilliance in youth and common-placeness, if we may coin a term, in later life. The boy who is the show pupil at school in nine cases out of ten owes his eminence to the fact that he is quick mentally and has a retentive memory. He acquires knowledge readily and has a happy faculty of telling what he knows. His parents and his teachers think he is receiving a good education, whereas in point of fact he is only acquiring a store of knowledge that may or may not be of use to him in the battle of life.

A store of knowledge is a precious possession. It broadens one's point of view; it affords a variety of avenues to happiness; it has a tendency to produce contentment. The man, whose whole mind is bound up in business affairs and has no general fund of information, is apt to become too self-centred. He has no relief from business strain; he has no compensation for the lack of success. We all must have known very likeable people, whose minds are a perfect storehouse of knowledge and yet are never able to rise above very subordinate positions in life. A case of a man not unknown in the scientific world may be cited. He was very brilliant at school; his friends saw in him the elements of one of his country's great men; as a lad he knew more about geology than most men; he seemed to learn a thing as soon as it was told him. He pursued original investigations to some extent and was able to identify certain rocks with certain other rocks, and thus gain some reputation among geologists. But the highest stage he was ever able to reach was that of a book-keeper. His life was a very happy one. His mind was a perfect magazine of knowledge; but left absolutely to his own resources he would not have known how to go to work to earn a hundred dollars. The case of another man may be mentioned. He had all the philosophers at his fingers' ends; he was a delightful companion and of the sunniest disposition. But the best he could do in a practical way was to get a little shop and sell small articles in the drygoods line, and he probably never at any one time had a hundred dollars that he could call his own. Like the other person mentioned, he was asked by every one, but was a completely negligible factor in a community where his intellectual power might have been turned to good advantage.

Men of the type spoken of, and we have taken extreme cases for illustration, had much knowledge but little education, and what was perhaps even of greater importance, they were able, owing to the retentiveness of their memory, to acquire that knowledge with a minimum of mental effort. They took things in so readily that there was no incentive to bring themselves out. And education is the process of bringing out, not that of storing in. The word comes from two Latin words, "e" meaning out, and "ducere" meaning to lead. Education is the bringing out of the mental powers. We often hear it said of a boy that it takes him a long time to learn a thing, but when he has once learned it, it is his forever. Such a boy becomes educated. Physiologists tell us that lack of use reduces parts of our physical anatomy to a rudimentary condition. By long disuse even our perfectly developed members become weakened; on the other hand they are strengthened by reasonable use. This is very common-place, of course, but it is well to be reminded occasionally of common-place things. Often one hears persons lament their lack of memory. Memory can be cultivated; but that is not what we have in mind. This lack of memory is given as a reason for failure to acquire knowledge. It may be an obstacle to the acquisition of mere information, but it is not to the acquisition of education. If you feel that your memory is weak and that you are handicapped, thereby, set about to master something. Devote your intellectual powers to the conquest of some subject, and you will find your mental faculties stimulated by the effort just as your digestion is stimulated by judicious exercise.

Let us return to the case of our schoolboys, for this article is meant especially for schoolboys. The quick boy of retentive memory goes out into life to find that there are no teachers ready to play up to his special abilities. It is a genuine pleasure to a teacher in school to instruct such a boy. The results are quickly visible and bring with them a sense of something accomplished. But in active life there is only one teacher and that is experience. Every one is too busy to be able to find time to help the "bright young man." Business men will give him employment. He is quick to learn and he can fill a subordinate position with a minimum of instruction. His duller companion has learned at school that he can only achieve anything worth while by intense application. He goes out into life, but does not find his services in special demand. Therefore, he has to make his place. Not being the sort of young fellow that others prefer to have to work for them, he has to work for himself, and the re-

sult is that while his brilliant friend occupies a subordinate position all his life, he goes to the front. Sometimes we hear this not common state of things described as the triumph of dullness and cited as a proof that there is no place in active life for the man of brilliant parts. The real explanation is that education is infinitely more valuable than mere knowledge. Our teachers are only our assistants. They help us by giving our minds the right direction, or in showing us where we can get knowledge. Sometimes they can educate us, that is, they can draw us out; they bring us to see that it is not what we take into our minds that is an education, but what we bring out of our minds. Millions upon millions of apples had fallen to the ground before one of them falling suggested to Newton the study of the law of gravitation. The trained mind sees things in relation to each other, and it is the ability to appreciate the relation of things that ensures success. If we are content with our own happiness only, knowledge may be sufficient; if we wish to promote as much as we can the happiness of others we must strive for education.

THE ARYAN RACE

It was once very generally held that mankind could be divided into five races, which were called the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Ethiopian, the Indian, and the Malay. This classification was suggested by Blumenbach, who wrote during the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century and the first quarter of the Nineteenth. He divided mankind according to color, and for want of a better classification, his was accepted and came so generally into use that many persons regarded it as authoritative and final. In some statutes passed by the Legislature of British Columbia the Caucasians and Mongolians have been spoken of as if there were really such races of people. A more recent classification is also into five groups, corresponding to those of Blumenbach, and they are called European, Asiatic, African, American and Oceanic. These groups are each subdivided, the first and third into two sub-groups, and the others into three. A further subdivision is made into thirty-five so-called stocks, and these stocks are again subdivided into numerous families, which are again subdivided into nationalities. Ethnologists have endeavored to systematize these classifications, but as yet with only a moderate measure of success. One of the "stocks," that is one of the third subdivision, is known as the Aryac, and the people are called the Aryans, which means lords of the earth. These Aryans constitute what are called the Indo-Germanic peoples. They embrace the inhabitants of Europe, exclusive of the Turks, the Finns, the Basques and the Magyars; and in Asia, the Armenians, Persians, Afghans, and the people of Northern India. The Sikhs are of this stock as well as we ourselves. The reason for holding that all these nationalities are from a common origin is the similarity in their languages. There is no record of a time when the Sikhs, the Germans and the English constituted one people! That they did so is purely a matter of inference, which may or may not be tenable in the light of future investigation.

As far as present knowledge goes, we seem justified in assuming that a very long time ago a race of men dwelt somewhere in the Eastern Hemisphere and sent out colonies, some of which found their way into southern Asia and the others traversing Central Europe. In the most ancient Sanskrit books the branch of this race that went into southern Asia is called Aryas, and this name was adopted for the whole stock, when the similarity between the languages was established. The date of this migration is uncertain, but there seems to be evidence that the Aryas invaded India three thousand years before the founding of Rome, and possibly two thousand years before the date usually assigned to the life of Abraham. This period corresponds in a general way with the date of a supposed catastrophe which overwhelmed an ancient civilization around the shores of the Mediterranean, and also in an approximate way to the date assigned to the Deluge in Hebrew and Greek legends. Some investigators give the title "Japhetic" to the Aryans, for the purpose of keeping in line with the Biblical story of the peopling of the earth after the flood. Out of a very great mass of fact, theory and imagination there seems to arise a vague sort of a picture of some overwhelming catastrophe having overthrown the civilization of the world, as known to the writers of Greece and Rome, some six or seven thousand years ago, after which there came a migration of a race from the North, which occupied southern Europe and parts of southern Asia. This was the beginning of the migration of the Aryans, which has continued until this day. The thousands of people who cross the Atlantic every year to seek homes in Canada form only a long-delayed contingent of the movement of the "lords of the earth," of which the ancient Sanskrit writers tell.

Whence came this Aryac race? Investigators have found themselves seriously hampered by modern tradition in pursuing their investigations. They started out with the assumption that all mankind originated somewhere on the tablelands of Central Asia. There really is no special ground for believing this to be the case. When every one thought that the time since mankind first lived on the earth was to be measured by a few thousand years, it was felt to be necessary to suppose the race to have originated near the locality where his-

tory first began to be written. Central Asia seemed to be the most convenient place of origin, and so that was generally accepted as their home originally. But as research has proceeded it has shown that difficulties are in the way of the acceptance of such a theory, and that the great Asian tableland was the home of the Turanians from which the Turks and Tartars came, rather than of the people who have been in the forefront of human progress. The latest writer on the subject thinks he has found reason to hold that the conditions necessary to support the identity of the Indo-Germanic peoples are to be found along the shores of the Baltic more fully than elsewhere. The suggestion is not that the Aryac race originated there, but rather that they came to that locality. Whence they came to the Baltic shores he does not profess to say.

A plausible, and possibly a sound theory is that the Aryans sprang from a race that originally had its home in circum-polar regions. There is nothing at all improbable in this. There is abundant evidence that at one period in the earth's history climatic conditions far within the Polar Circle were ideal for the support of life. Our daily observations show us that where conditions favor the existence of life, there life will be found; and seeing that we know that at one time the whole area at the North, now covered by ice, was thickly clad with luxuriant vegetation, we are not only justified in assuming, but we are almost bound to assume, that mankind lived there. If sixty centuries ago we find that people came from the North into India, we do no violence to reason if we suppose that at some more remote period the ancestors of these people may have lived in the extreme North, when we know that conditions there were such as fitted that region to be their home. If we are justified in this conclusion, we are also justified in the further conclusion that the races of mankind, which lived south of the circum-polar region, where climatic conditions would have been less favorable than at the North because of greater heat, were not of as high a type as their Northern neighbors, just as we know that the natives of equatorial lands today are not the equals of the native races of the Temperate Zone. The Aryac race may therefore have been the descendants of a people who feached a high civilization in the days when the Polar regions presented the most favorable conditions of any part of the earth for human habitation. In a future article we shall endeavor by the aid of imagination to tell the story of the Aryan migration from its original home.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

As with Marcus Aurelius Paganism reached its acme of excellence, so also with him as emperor Rome may be said to have attained its maximum greatness. In addition to Italy the Empire embraced the territory now known as Spain and Portugal, the whole of France together with Switzerland, that part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, Belgium, England, the lowlands of Scotland, all of Europe south of the Danube, and an extensive area to the north of it now included in Austria and Hungary. In Asia the Empire embraced the whole region lying west of the Euphrates, but not including Arabia, which seemed able to defy every invader. All the northern coast of Africa, extending along the Mediterranean some fifteen hundred miles, was divided into Roman provinces. How far the authority of the Emperors extended southward is uncertain, and it doubtless varied from time to time. All the Mediterranean islands were under the sway of Rome. From the northern limits of the Empire to the southernmost region over which the legions had carried the eagles of Rome the distance was about two thousand miles, and from the ocean off the coast of what is now Portugal to the Euphrates is about three thousand miles. The estimated land area of the Empire was upwards of one million six hundred thousand square miles.

Such was the realm which Marcus Aurelius left to his son Commodus. Historians have found it exceedingly difficult to reconcile two things with the high character of the younger Antonine, his persecution of the Christians, already referred to, and his choice of Commodus as his successor. In justice to him it may be said that he surrounded Commodus with men of the highest type, who labored to check his tendency to luxury and dissipation, which he showed even when quite a child. But the nature of his mother was stronger in the lad than that of his father. Reference has already been made to this woman, Faustina by name, whose licentious conduct was known apparently to all the world except her husband. He honored her to the last, even though she was instrumental in fomenting a rebellion against him. By a strange exhibition of parental weakness Marcus Aurelius admitted his son to a full share of imperial power, when the youth was only fourteen years old, and as he himself lived only four years after taking this step, years spent almost wholly away from Rome, the boy was able to give full vent to his profligacy. The senate and people, who had learned to be content under the rule of the two Antonines, seemed to have had no fear of the future. Indeed for three years there seemed to be no reason for fear. Commodus kept around him the wise counsellors, who had learned the art of government from his father, while he himself participated as little as possible in the management of affairs, giving himself up wholly to luxury and vice. Unfortunately for Rome, one evening as the Emperor was crossing the amphitheatre a man

sprang out upon him with a drawn sword, and attacked him, exclaiming, "The Senate sends you this." Commodus escaped, but from that moment his whole attitude towards the people changed. As a matter of fact, his assassination was not planned by the Senate, but by his own sister, a woman who was, if possible, more abandoned than her mother, and who aimed at acquiring the supreme power for herself.

Fear now took possession of Commodus, and he at once began a course of action by which he determined to drive out of Rome every man whose life might make his own appear dark by contrast. No estimate can be formed of the number of the most noble men of Rome who fell victims to his cowardly rage. It was not thought necessary to charge with offences and put them on trial. Any excuse, no matter how trivial, was looked upon as sufficient to send them to exile or to death. He entrusted the entire government of the Empire to Perennis, while he satiated his fiendish appetite for blood. Perennis was a man of much ability but of no conscientious scruples. He was ambitious and aimed at the throne for himself. By extortion and feined legal proceedings he acquired enormous wealth, and seemed on a fair way to the accomplishment of his ambition, when he was executed by the order of Commodus. Meanwhile civil war, famine and pestilence combined with the rapacious cruelty of the Emperor to fill the cup of Rome's misery to the brim.

Commodus, although he abandoned himself almost wholly to sensual vices, was a man of extraordinary physical powers. He was one of the greatest athletes of his day, and he even fought in the amphitheatre with gladiators, an act which degraded him more in the eyes of the Romans than all the horrible crimes of which he had been guilty. It is said that he participated in no less than seven hundred and thirty-five such contests. He was a marvelous archer. At one time a hundred lions were released into the amphitheatre, and Commodus slew them all as they came out. He could kill an elephant or a rhinoceros by a single shot from his bow. To what degree of cruelty his conduct might not have attained, no one can tell. His bloodthirstiness inspired the fear of the members of his own household, and one night as he lay drunk in his palace, having been drugged for the purpose by his favorite concubine, a wrestler entered and strangled him. Thus perished Commodus in the thirty-second year of his age and the twelfth of his reign.

Stories of the Classics

THE NIBELUNGENLIED

IV. Synopsis

Siegfried, King of the Nibelungers, comes to the Burgundian court to woo the beautiful Princess Kriemhild. He aids her brother, King Gunther, to win Brunhild, and the latter, in gratitude, gives Siegfried the hand of Kriemhild. There is a double wedding, and joy is everywhere. Some months afterwards the two queens quarrel over a question of precedence, and Kriemhild in an angry moment tells Brunhild that before the latter had married Gunther, she had submitted to Siegfried, who had come to her disguised in his cloud-cloak. In proof of which story Kriemhild shows her the symbolic ring and girdle. The wrath of Brunhild is dreadful to behold, and Siegfried is doomed to death. Hagan, the tool of King Gunther kills him, when the royal party are out hunting.

It was at the funeral of Siegfried that once sweet and joyous prince that Hagan was named to Kriemhild his sorrowing wife, as the murderer, for the grievous wounds of the dead hero reopening cried aloud and told the frightened mourners that King Gunther was the base plotter of the dastardly crime, and Sir Hagan the hand that dealt the death-blow.

From that time forth the whole character of Kriemhild became changed. She was no more the tender, confiding maiden, she became at once the passionate avengeful woman, whose one idea henceforward was to punish the two responsible for the death of him whom she had so dearly loved. She made time itself a tool to her hand for she waited more than 20 years to bring the murderers to account, knowing that during the long waiting their own memories would grow dim, and their suspicions dulled, though with her, time served only to increase her desire for vengeance.

That golden hoard of treasures which had caused so much sorrow was brought to Worms and buried in the Rhine, only Hagan and Gunther knew its hiding place, and for thirteen years Kriemhild mourned Siegfried. At the end of that time Rudiger came from the Hungarian court to woo Kriemhild for his King Attila. The Burgundian princess returned as the bride of the monarch of Hungary, and for 13 years more she lived in honor at his side.

But in all that time the memory of her first love, happy-hearted, brave and kindly Siegfried remained with her. And at last the time arrived when her long laid plans began to work out.

Attila, at Kriemhild's instigation, gave a great festival to which her brothers on the Rhine were invited. Hagan, whose suspicion of the beautiful queen had never grown less, warned Gunther and the rest of the Burgundians, who in the last part of the Nibelungenlied take the name of Nibelungers, that evil was about to befall them, but they did not heed him. On the journey to Hungary other ominous signs and warnings came to them, but the royal party and their gay retinue continued on their way. The mermaids came up out of the sea, and entreated Hagan to return to Burgundy, but the old servitor, whose one idea in life was to remain faithful to Gunther, refused to desert his King.

The entire Nibelungian army was ferried across the Rhine, and there was merry music, happy laughter and song. King Attila, Queen Kriemhild, met them with many protestations of welcome, but not one of all that gay throng was destined to return in safety across the river. All perished there in Hungary.

Hagan knows his fate and defies it, sitting in Kriemhild's presence with Siegfried's sword across his knees. Death follows death, and in the general slaughter the bodies are thrown out of the windows, the hall is set on fire, and the Nibelungers are destroyed to the last man. Kriemhild herself cuts off Hagan's head with Siegfried's sword Balmung, and with him is lost forever, the secret of the fatal hoard. Incensed at this cruel act, the famous Hildebrand, Dietrich's man, slays Kriemhild, and so perish utterly the Burgundians of the Rhine.

How Kriemhild slew Hagan and was herself slain—

To the call of Hagan, eagerly she went;
Thus the knight bespake she, ah! with what
Iell intent!
"Wilt thou but return me what thou from me
hast ta'en,
Back thou mayst go living to Burgundy
again."

Then spake grim-visaged Hagan, "You throw
away your prayer,
High-descended lady; I took an oath whelere,
That while my lords were living, or of them
only one,
I'd ne'er point out the treasure, thus 'twill be
given to none."

Well knew the subtle Hagan she ne'er would
let him 'scape.
Ah! when did ever falsehood assume so full
a shape?
He feared that soon as ever the queen his life
had ta'en,
She then would send her brother to Rhine
and back again.

"I'll make an end, and quickly," Kriemhild
fiercely spake,
Her brother's life straight bade she in his
dungeon take.
Off his head was smitten; she bore it by the
hair
To the Lord of Trony; such sight he well
could spare.

Awhile in gloomy sorrow he viewed his mas-
ter's head;
Then to remorseless Kriemhild thus the war-
rior said:
"E'en to thy wish this business thou to an
end hast brought,—
To such an end, moreover, as Hagan ever
thought."

"Now the brave king Gunther of Burgundy is
dead;
Young Giselher and eke Gernot alike with
him are sped.
So now, where lies the treasure, none knows
save God and me,
And told shall it be never, be sure, she-fiend!
to thee."
Said she, "I'll hast thou quitted a debt so
deadly scored,
At least in my possession I'll keep my
Siegfried's sword;
My lord and lover bore it, when last I saw
him go.
For grim woe wrung my bosom, that passed
all other woe."

Forth from the sheath she drew it—that could
not he prevent;
At once to slay the champion was Kriemhild's
stern intent.
High with both hands she heaved it, and off
his head did smite.
That was seen of King Etzel; he shuddered
at the sight.

Then said the aged Hildebrand, "Let not her
boast of gain.
In that by her contrivance this noble chief
was slain,
Thought to sore strait he brought me, let ruin
on me light.
But I will take full vengeance for Trony's
murdered knight."

Hildebrand, the aged, fierce on Kriemhild
sprung;
To the death he smote her as his sword he
swung,
Sudden and remorseless he his wrath did
wreak:
What could then avail her fearful thrilling
shriek?

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MINISTER SAYS NO ELECTIONS

Sir Allen Aylesworth's Statement Causes Merriment in Opposition Ranks—Talks of Another Session First

OTTAWA, July 21.—"No one, I assume, has any expectations that the general elections which will follow upon dissolution of this House are anywhere in sight, or are likely to take place until there has been at least one session, or probably two sessions more."

It is not often that a ministerial statement is received with merriment in the House of Commons, but when Sir Allen Aylesworth uttered the foregoing remarks, they were greeted with an outburst of derisive laughter that indicated a somewhat general belief among the members that the minister of justice was jollying the House.

The observation was made by the minister in the course of his reply to a plea by Mr. Boyce of Alberta for an early and effective preparation of the lists of voters in the faraway districts of northern Ontario. The member for Alberta reminded the government of the rush there was getting out lists in 1908, when the printing bureau had to be kept busy on Sunday and a special train hired to carry the lists to the bush polls.

Sir Allen Aylesworth endeavored to assure Mr. Boyce that there was not likely to be such urgency this year.

W. F. Maclean, renewing his address on state ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines, called up the system of parcel post. Mr. Maclean declared that the only way to bring the express companies to time was the establishment of parcel post in 1908. That, in his opinion, would soon cut the express rates in two.

The postmaster-general replied that Mr. Maclean's plea almost made him believe in telegraph and telephone lines, which had been for several days," said Mr. Lemieux, "working on the plan to establish the parcel post system. It has proved a boon in England, France and Germany. It costs more to send a parcel from one Canadian town to another, or from one province to another, than it does to send the same parcel across the Atlantic."

Mr. Lemieux could not say whether the scheme was opposed by the railways, as charged, but he said, "The moment that it was announced that we would establish the parcel post system in Canada, the railways were flooded with petitions against such a system. These petitions did not come from the cities, but were signed by the farmers and the country storekeepers and the argument was that they used against the establishment of that system, was that the departmental stores would get the benefit of it. One peculiarity which struck me at the time was that all these petitions from every province were couched in the same terms. They were all either printed or they were typewritten, and the language was the same. There is, apparently, an organization against the establishment of a parcel post. In my judgment the parcel post system would benefit the farmers and benefit the outlying districts, and I was surprised and these petitions coming from the farming districts and from the storekeepers."

Mr. Lemieux added that a good preliminary to a parcel post was the establishment of a rural mail delivery, which has proved very successful all over the country. This year, the government was having 100,000 boxes made in Toronto for rural mail delivery.

Application will be made before parliament this session for an act to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance company, with power to carry on the business of life insurance, including the sale or purchase of life annuities and endowments.

NEW EMPRESSES FOR THE PACIFIC

Two Fifteen Thousand Ton Steamships Ordered by C. P. R., to be Ready in Spring of 1913

VANCOUVER, July 21.—A fortnightly service to the Orient will be maintained by the C. P. R. on the arrival of the two new 15,000-ton steamers on this coast, according to advices received from Montreal.

The report states that the vessels, ordered for which have been placed with the Fairfield Shipbuilding company of Glasgow, will not be ready till the spring of 1913. Instead of Christmas, the next year, as stated by Mr. W. T. Paine, manager of the company in China, during his visit to this city last week.

One of the Pacific Empresses now in service will be withdrawn from the present run, on which they have been for twenty years, but she will remain on the Pacific on another route.

The Earl of Halsbury, leader of the Conservatives, departed with fighting fire in his eyes. While his comrade, Mr. Blair, stands for the prestige of the upper chamber, most of them regard him as an anarchist. Some of the lords expounded very pessimistic views of the situation.

"What is going to happen?" was asked by one.

"Government by a cabinet controlled by rank Socialists," was the tart reply. "Consolidation for the king was given by many as the chief reason for dictating the policy adopted."

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Those considered most probable are placing outside the bill's scope any proposals dealing with the succession to the crown, and the concession of a committee to assist the speaker in determining what are money bills. Instead of a joint committee of the two houses, which the lords desire, the government is expected to insist that this committee be composed of members of the Commons alone.

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Monday Devil Fish.—During the high tide and wind of Thursday night, a large devil fish, with a stretch of about ten feet, came ashore at Cudborough bay. The fish was alive yesterday morning and while weak and unable to use its suckers, its evil eyes moving in their sockets created feelings of horror to the many who went to see this unusual visitant. The fish lay on the beach above high water mark near the centre of the bay.

New Westminster's Japanese have invited Admiral Togo to visit the city and plant a cherry tree in Queen's park when passing through British Columbia en route home from the Coronation.

SETTLERS FOR ISLAND

Party on Way to Uclulet and Clayoquot—Preparations to Re-operate With Development League

At the head of a small party of settlers from Washington, Mr. Walter Langmuir, was a visitor at the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League yesterday. The party is on its way to Uclulet, and Clayoquot, with a view to settling in those districts, if they prove satisfactory. Their families will arrive later.

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The league received another visitor yesterday in the person of Mr. James McLaughlin, formerly of Stonehaven, Scotland. Mr. McLaughlin was the means of sending many young men from across the waters who today are prosperous farmers. Mr. McLaughlin was on his way to Cowichan and other places.

A number of Japanese convicted at North Vancouver of cutting shingle bolts from timber to which they had no legal claim, have been fined in each instance \$25 and costs.

CANAL MAIL SERVICE

U. S. Postmaster General Takes Action in Preparation for Opening of the Canal

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock today ordered the establishment of a fast ocean mail service between the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and Panama and Colon.

The order calls for a service which shall begin in the autumn of 1914, so as to be in operation when the canal is opened. The contract calls for sixteen knot steamers, to furnish a weekly service between New York, New Orleans and Colon, and between Seattle and San Francisco and Panama.

The entering into the contract will open a new era to the commerce of the country and in opening to the world the Panama canal, an ocean mail service between ports on both coasts of the United States with points in Central and South America will be established.

For Letter Carriers

OTTAWA, July 21.—Letter carriers at last will be comfortable in the hot summer days. The post office department has issued a statement that a new uniform for postmen, consisting of light shirt waists and new helmets, has been authorized. It will be available for issue during the present summer.

Lake Steamer Aground

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 21.—The steamer Huron, the largest of the Star Cole fleet of steamers which operates between Cleveland and this port, via Georgian Bay, ran on a shoal off Richardson's Landing today, and tore a hole twenty feet long in her hull. Two hundred passengers of the Huron were taken off as the vessel began to settle. The Huron is said to have gone on the shoal in a fog. Capt. M. C. Cameron, of Detroit, commanded the steamer and his coolness prevented any panic among the passengers when the vessel struck, and all were taken off without difficulty. The Huron is a sleek white type of passenger steamer built in 1885, is 201 feet long, 32 feet beam and 538 gross tons.

WIND TROUBLES RIFLE EXPERTS

Shooting at Richmond Not So Good—Sergt. Carr Takes Nanaimo Cup and Others Go to Vancouver

VANCOUVER, July 20.—With the wind interfering somewhat in the accuracy of the shots, the marksmen at the Richmond rifle ranges today did not make such top-notch scores as were registered at the opening day.

The first state trophy for the Lieutenant-Governor's trophy was pulled off with Mr. R. M. Blair, of the Vancouver Rifle Association, snatching first place. Regimental Sergeant R. M. McDougall, of the Sixth Regiment, Victoria, tied Blair, but in the shoot-off he fell into second place in a five-shot match, getting 22 points to the Vancouver man's score of 23 points. There were over 100 marksmen competing, and no more enthusiasm was displayed in any event than was displayed today. The match is fixed at ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards.

In the first two ranges the shooting was superb, but towards the end of the afternoon the wind kicked up some tormenting capers and the shots declined slightly on their accuracy. Out of a possible 105 points, 99 points headed the list. In the 200 and 600 yard ranges the first 64 men did not fall below 95 points, but after that they descended as low as 88, which is not considered the top-rung kind of marksmanship.

In the shoot-off of the three-cornered tie in the match for the Victoria Cup, Sergt. H. Welford, of the Sixth Regiment, Vancouver, came out on top, landing the prize, to the great joy of local men. Out of a possible 25 points, he attained 24, beating McDougall, of Victoria, by just one point. Sergt. C. S. Carr, of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, will take home the Nanaimo Cup. He defeated Sergt. H. Welford, of Vancouver, and M. J. Bolton, by getting 24 points out of a possible 25, to his opponents' 23 and 18 respectively.

Vancouver retains the B.C.E. Railway Cup. The Sixth Regiment team won it with an aggregate of 877, against 879 registered by the Fifth Regiment, of Victoria, and 841 by the Vancouver Rifle Association. As the Sixth Regiment won last year, the cup's permanent home will now be Vancouver.

TELEPHONE MERGER

Three Companies Operating in Utah and Colorado Consolidated as Mountain States Company

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 20.—At a meeting today of the directors of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, a consolidation was effected with the Colorado Telephone Company and the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The new corporation is to be henceforth the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. Its officers those of the Colorado company. The consolidation of the three companies is for the purpose of reducing operating expenses and the effect so far as this city is concerned is to take the general officers of the Utah corporation to Denver. The territory will be divided into divisions with a general manager for each division.

It is understood that the following general managers have been chosen: W. F. Brown, general manager, Eastern Division, with headquarters at Denver; C. G. Seeler, western division, headquarters at Salt Lake; R. F. Morris, northern division, headquarters at Helena, Mont.; and C. E. Stratton, southern division, headquarters at El Paso, Texas.

GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA

NEW YORK, July 21.—One hundred and eighteen first cabin passengers of the steamer Principe di Piemonte, arriving here yesterday, were detained in quarantine, were given clean bills of health this afternoon and landed in Jersey City. Steerage passengers and the crew, however, will be detained.

Hoffman Island, where are detained several hundred immigrants, discharged 46 of the passengers and crew of the steamer Molke. At Swinburne Island hospital no deaths have been reported since yesterday.

QUEBEC, July 21.—Alexander Hargu, the sailor who, with the rest of the crew, was taken from the steamer Bendu at Grande Isle quarantine station because he was supposed to be a carrier of Asiatic cholera, is dead. Another one of the four sick sailors detained from the Vendu has been taken to the quarantine hospital. He has grown worse, and is now in danger of death.

LORDS GIVE WAY BEFORE THREAT

Premier Asquith Has King George's Promise to Consent to Creation of New Peers if He so Advises

LONDON, July 21.—The constitutional revolution today appears to be an accomplished fact. Great Britain in the future will be governed practically by the House of Commons, with the hereditary upper house possessing only a veto with a time limit of two years.

The peers find their one gleam of hope in the prediction that the next Conservative government will overturn Mr. Asquith's revolution and restore old conditions, but the Radicals are confident that in such matters the hands of the clock never turn back.

Yesterday the future career of the veto bill was apparent to all politicians, and its eventual acceptance by the House of Commons was not doubted. Premier Asquith dispelled all clouds today by communicating informally to Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, the substance of an announcement which he will make in the House on Monday. His letter, which Mr. Balfour communicated to the meeting of the Lords this afternoon, follows:

"Dear Mr. Balfour: I think it is courteous and right, before any public resolutions are announced, to let you know how we regard the present situation. When the parliament bill in the form it has now assumed returns to the House of Commons we shall be compelled to ask that House to disregard the Lords' amendments, and the circumstances, should the necessity arise, the government will advise the king to exercise his prerogative to secure the passage into law of the bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and His Majesty has been pleased to suggest that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice."

"Yours sincerely,"

"H. H. ASQUITH."

This was a day of convulsions. Three meetings were held to discuss the situation. The Liberals sat for two hours, and later the Conservatives of both Houses met at Mr. Balfour's residence, the Marlborough Lodge, where, Lord Curzon, the Marquis of London, the Earl of Selbourne, Austen Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, the Earl of Halsbury and the Marquis of Salisbury being the principal figures of the day.

The last and most impressive gathering was at Lansdowne House, where more than 400 peers, among them almost all the greatest names of their generation, were present. The Prime Minister's letter, and practically decided that they must accept the inevitable. Later a statement was given out that the peers reserved decision as to their course, until Premier Asquith's announcement of the king's prerogative on Monday. Apparently this was mere temporizing. The Lords are not anxious to emphasize their surrender, but, speaking privately, they failed to say that they consider themselves a great misfortune to the country, "free agents," and will yield to the government's threat to invoke the prerogative of the crown.

The Earl of Halsbury, leader of the Conservatives, departed with fighting fire in his eyes. While his comrade, Mr. Blair, stands for the prestige of the upper chamber, most of them regard him as an anarchist. Some of the lords expounded very pessimistic views of the situation.

"What is going to happen?" was asked by one.

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WOMAN AVIATOR KILLED

Aeroplane Falls With Miss Denis Moore At Stamps—Aeroplane Near Life Crushed

STAMPS, France, July 21.—Mrs. Denis Moore is the first woman victim of aviation. She was killed at the aerodrome here tonight.

Mrs. Moore had already made several fine ascents, and was about to make a high flight. When about 150 feet in the air her plane was caught by a gust and capsized. It fell straight to the earth, and the woman was crushed beneath it.

Mrs. Moore was a Frenchwoman, although she had an English husband. She was about 25 years old, she had hoped to obtain a pilot's license next week.

Canadian Emigrants

BIRMINGHAM, July 21.—Joseph Murphy, described as a well-dressed Canadian, giving his address as Toronto, was yesterday sentenced to six months for stealing a wallet containing 15 and seven shillings from the managing director of a large company here.

Conditions at Cape Haynes

CAPE HAYNES, Hayt, July 21.—Conditions here today assumed a more normal aspect. General Alberto Salnave is at the head of the regular force, and General Alfredo Auguste has been appointed commander of the revolutionary force at Trou is now advancing toward Cape Haynes. General Turanne Jean Gillies is a refugee in the Italian consulate. His house and the military properties and works have been pilaged.

Canada's Importance

MONTREAL, July 21.—John Hendry, vice-president of the Western Canada Fowling Club, and one of the millionaires of British Columbia, arrived in the city today, returning from an extensive tour to Great Britain and the Continent. He discussed business matters with Sir Edward Clouston the greater part of the morning. Interviewed, he declared that on his voyage abroad he has discovered that Canada occupied a far more important position than ever in the eyes of the world, especially in the eyes of the financial world.

GOOD PRIZES FOR FIFTH REGIMENT

Local Marksmen Do Well at B. C. R. A. Meeting at Richmond Range—Get Four Places on Ottawa Team

VANCOUVER, July 21.—Today was a day of bitter tears for some of the marksmen who had found the bullseye so often in the short distance events at the Richmond rifle ranges. It was the longer range shooting, and the target series, too far away for many of the crack shots of Wednesday and Thursday, and they were snowed under. Others who were comparatively poor in the short ranges crept up to the top of the list in the more difficult shooting. Anyway, Friday is always a hoodoo day.

The skies were threatening to unload a deluge throughout the day, and accurate shots were marred somewhat by the darkness of the times.

Tomorrow the final stage for the Lieutenant-Governor's trophy will be shot off.

Today was the heaviest day yet. In the battle for the Vancouver cup, Sergt. C. J. Fothergill, of the Sixth Regiment, Vancouver, and Mr. J. P. Christie, of the Vancouver Rifle Association, tied for first place with 94 points each. The ranges were 600 and 800 yards. With five bulls, Mr. Christie, of the Vancouver Rifle Association, winning by two points.

Mr. W. J. Sloan, of New Westminster, will take home the Dawson cup, presented by Mr. P. Dawson, of Glasgow, Scotland. After tying with Sergt. Fothergill, of the Sixth Regiment, Vancouver, with a possible score of 35 points at 900 yards, he won the shoot-off by six points.

Victoria Fifth Regiment trimmed all competitors in the Tyro team match with a magnificent score of 1,111 points, as against 1,108 registered by the Vancouver Rifle Association, and 1,090 by two teams of the Sixth Regiment, of Vancouver.

Victoria will also take home the St. Charles challenge shield, to the deep disappointment of the Vancouver cranks. The Fifth Regiment captured it from the Sixth Regiment, of Vancouver, by an aggregate of 1,057 against 1,041.

Winning by just one point—1,822 to 1,821—the Fifth Regiment, of Victoria, won the Laurie's badge, presented by Lieut.-General Laurie, formerly D.O.C. of this district. The match was open to teams of five efficient militiamen or cadets. A team of the Fifth Regiment also snatched third place from the regulars of the Vancouver Rifle Association, capturing the aggregate in the Tyro match. He defeated Corporal A. R. Harness, of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, by just one point—238 to 235.

The following marksmen have secured places on the team which will represent the province at the annual shoot of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa: Sergt. C. J. Fothergill, Sixth Regiment, Vancouver; Paymaster-Sergt. J. Moscrop, Sixth Regiment, Vancouver; Gunner W. Winsby, Fifth Regiment, Victoria; Captain W. H. Forrest, Sixth Regiment, Vancouver; Sergt. G. S. Carr, Fifth Regiment, Victoria; Sergt. L. W. Parren, Sixth Regiment, Vancouver; Sergt. C. W. Birch, Fifth Regiment, Victoria; Sergt. Maccougall, Fifth Regiment, Victoria.

SANTA ROSA WRECK

Steamship Inspectors Say Formal Charges Will Be Made Against Those Held Responsible

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—As the result of the inquiry into the wreck of the Santa Rosa off Point Arguello, July 13, formal charges will be prepared against those held responsible. This report was made by federal steamship inspectors, Bolles and Bulker after the conclusion of the hearing here late today.

No information was given as to whether the blame for the wreck will be laid upon the officers of the vessel or the officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, the owners of the Santa Rosa.

A trial will follow immediately after the preparation of the charges.

French's wild animal circus is now on the coast. The present it is "delighting Lady Smith kidds."

MONSTER DEVIL FISH

Large Fish Caught at Cudborough Bay—Was Alive Yesterday Morning and While Weak and Unable to Use Its Suckers, Its Evil Eyes Moving in Their Sockets Created Feelings of Horror to the Many Who Went to See This Unusual Visitant

During the high tide and wind of Thursday night, a large devil fish, with a stretch of about ten feet, came ashore at Cudborough bay. The fish was alive yesterday morning and while weak and unable to use its suckers, its evil eyes moving in their sockets created feelings of horror to the many who went to see this unusual visitant. The fish lay on the beach above high water mark near the centre of the bay.

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PINNED UNDER AUTO

Prominent Lumberman of Everett Killed When Car Runs Over Bankrupt—Others Hurt

TACOMA, July 21.—E. W. Natheson, prominent lumberman of Everett, was killed tonight when the automobile in which he was riding with a party of friends, plunged over an embankment 200 yards below the entrance to the Rainier National park.

"Sandy" Thompson, of Everett, suffered a broken arm and Dan Curry, also of Everett, was badly bruised. C. E. White, owner of the machine and a negro driver were thrown out of the car when it fell and were not hurt.

Natheson was pinned under the machine, which turned a somersault in going over the embankment.

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

Mr. Duncan Ross to Seek Nomination in Comox-Atlix—Other Aspirants

Prior to leaving Vancouver for Prince Rupert a few evenings ago, to have a look at his contract work on the G. I. P. grade, Mr. Duncan Ross, formerly member of the Dominion parliament for Yale-Cariboo, who lost that seat to Mr. Martin Burrell, M. P., at the last general elections, announced his intention of going before the forthcoming Comox-Atlix Liberal convention for nomination in that constituency, for which Hon. Wm. Templeman now sits. Mr. H. C. Beyerster, M. P. of Alberni, is spoken of as a formidable rival for Mr. Ross in the convention, while it seems generally agreed that Mr. William Sloan will make the running in Nanaimo, Hon. Wm. Templeman here, and Mr. Ralph Smith in Vancouver. Mr. J. W. West is already in the field in New Westminster. No candidates as yet have been publicly suggested in opposition to Messrs. Burrell and Goodeve in Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay respectively.

Dr. Cook Loses Medal

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—The geographical society has cancelled the diploma granted to a gold medalist, Frederick A. Cook for his alleged discovery of the North pole.

CHINESE FRAUDS REPORT TABLED

Findings of Mr. Justice Murphy in Regard to Evasion of Head Tax by Fraudulent Means

OTTAWA, July 21.—The report of Mr. Justice Murphy, of the supreme court of British Columbia, who was appointed a royal commissioner to inquire into allegations of fraud in connection with the Chinese immigration on the Pacific coast was tabled in the House today. It is a most voluminous affair. The report was accompanied by a trunk full of exhibits and evidence.

Some time ago the Trade and Commerce Department, being suspicious of wrongdoing, sent an officer to investigate, and subsequently the royal commission was appointed. The general result of the inquiry is to establish that for some years a system of wholesale entry of Chinese by fraudulent means has been going on in Vancouver.

Through connivance with the immigration officer, who was utilized to advance, has escaped the head tax on the violation that they were merchants or the sons of merchants, and thus entitled to exemption.

The somewhat intricate facts and allegations in the case are related at length.

The following are the findings of Mr. Justice Murphy:

The charges both of personal and official misconduct against the Hon. Mr. Templeman are found to be entirely without foundation.

The charges against certain members of the Liberal executive of Vancouver were shown to be untrue.

The existence of a system of fraudulent entry of Chinese into the port of Vancouver by obtaining control of the position of Chinese interpreter, and possibly other ways. Its object was to serve some personal end.

Mr. Foster, government secret service officer, was utilized to advance this intrigue; to what extent he was a dupe, and to what extent a participant, is uncertain.

Ample opportunity has existed at the port of Vancouver for the illegal entry of Chinese immigrants, and the various ways enumerated in the body of the report.

The administration of the Chinese restriction act at Victoria has been said to be defective in many respects, and would permit.

The port of Union Bay is practically a free port for the entrance of Chinese and for smuggling opium into Canada. The ships of two lines running direct from the port of Vancouver, furnished the means of setting out on each return voyage.

This condition of things obtains almost the same extent at the ports of Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Boat Harbour. No ships direct from the port of Victoria to the coast but trans-vessels carrying Chinese crews are numerous.

A system of direct fraud to secure illegal entry of Chinese into Canada by merchant exempts has flourished since the port of Vancouver, probably since 1907. It is impossible to determine how many Chinese have thus entered Canada, but it is probable that the number admitted there under the Chinese passport system fraudulent entry.

The interpreter Yip On was directly concerned and a participant in the frauds. This is probably true also of his partner, Yip Sue Yoo.

Mr. Burrell has no connection with any wrongdoing, but was negligent in the performance of his duties in that as they appertained to the admission of Chinese into Canada. In relation to him it must be stated that the position of collector of customs and the comptroller of Chinese immigration in recent years at his office, have made demands upon his time.

Whilst more efficient working would prove a preventative, total abolition of the Chinese passport system and the assumption must be discouraged by drastic amendments to the act on the lines suggested by police officers of Vancouver and Victoria above set out.

The following recommendations are made:

That the digest of facts forwarded herewith be submitted to the Department of Justice for advice as to whether they justify a criminal prosecution of Yip On and his partner, Sue Yoo.

The commission recommends the practicable an arrangement be made with the government of China whereby a fixed number of Chinese only be allowed to enter Canada each year, the Chinese government issuing permits, to give preference to merchants. In return the Chinese steps had been taken to secure the admission of subjects of China.

Sir Whittier Laurier, in laying the report on the table, stated that though Mr. Justice Murphy recommended that the report be not made public, in fact, the report has been taken to secure the prosecution of the culprits named therein and who were not reported to be out of the country, the government thought the interests of justice would not suffer by the production of the report now.

Through the Burnaby police, seven Vancouver automobiles appeared in Italian cities, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. They were agreeably surprised at the magnificent roads on the Continent. These Mr. Heisterman found were almost altogether of tar macadam which did not seem to be affected at all by the automobile traffic and appeared to be if anything smoother than asphalt.

EVERYONE TALKS OF B. C.

After Almost Five Months' Absence, During Which They Toured the Continent and were Present in London during the Coronation, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Heisterman Returned to their Home in Victoria on Wednesday Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Gore, Whom They Joined in Italy. They were Wonderfully Impressed with the Beautiful and Big Cities They Saw Abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Heisterman Said

"Everyone," said Mr. Heisterman to the Colonist yesterday, "is talking about British Columbia, over there. Even on the Continent I heard people speak of this province and they always seemed to have been at least fairly well informed on its location and possibilities. They regard it as a sort of western wonderland. It is in England especially, however, that one hears the people seem to be very favorably impressed with the opportunities this province has to offer. There will be a great deal of British capital come into British Columbia during the next year. There will also be, I should judge, a very great influx here of emigrants and many of these will be people of means and ability. In fact, one hears fears expressed that the increasing exodus from the Old Land will become a matter for serious consideration on the part of the people of the Old Country."

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"Everyone," said Mr. Heisterman to the Colonist yesterday, "is talking about British Columbia, over there. Even on the Continent I heard people speak of this province and they always seemed to have been at least fairly well informed on its location and possibilities. They regard it as a sort of western wonderland. It is in England especially, however, that one hears the people seem to be very favorably impressed with the opportunities this province has to offer. There will be a great deal of British capital come into British Columbia during the next year. There will also be, I should judge, a very great influx here of emigrants and many of these will be people of means and ability. In fact, one hears fears expressed that the increasing exodus from the Old Land will become a matter for serious consideration on the part of the people of the Old Country."

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CHINESE INQUIRY IS BROUGHT UP

Mr. Taylor, of New Westminster, Makes Scathing Reference to Scandal that Called for Royal Commission

OTTAWA, July 25.—For several hours today the House listened to a review of the Chinese Commission scandal, which, after some political intervention were eventually investigated by a royal commission in the city of Vancouver.

Mr. Taylor, of New Westminster, who introduced the subject, complained of the dilatoriness of the government in bringing down the report of the commission, which had been submitted two months ago.

He went on to review the case, quoting from reports of the evidence presented in the News-Advertiser. It had been demonstrated, said Mr. Taylor, that first and last the government had been defrauded out of one million dollars through a conspiracy which was not only the government officials in Vancouver and Victoria, but spread to consular agents in China, involving smuggling of opium as well as the fraudulent entry of Chinese; that the Prime Minister and other members of the cabinet, including the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Labor and the Minister from British Columbia, had been warned of these frauds three years before the eventual exposure.

Mr. Taylor said it was a matter of record. His deduction from the evidence was that the consent of the patronage committee of the Liberal party in Vancouver had to be obtained before the government would consent to an investigation. Even then, he said, an endeavor was made by party managers to over-ride the dismissal of the Chinese interpreter by Inspector Foster, of the Dominion police.

"When did the investigation take place?" asked a Liberal member.

"Just after the Drummond-Arthurs election, when the result put the fear of God into the heart of the administration and they decided the inquiry could not be refused," retorted Mr. Taylor.

The member for New Westminster placed upon record several columns of the newspaper reports of the evidence taken before the commission, being frequently interrupted by members of the government, who seemed to regard his efforts as merely designed to kill time. But on every occasion he was ready with his rejoinder.

His own testimony was that it disclosed widespread conspiracy to defraud the government, and that the investigation would never have been held but that the Liberal party in Vancouver quashed over the division of the spoils. Incidentally the member for New Westminster stated that since the investigation the control of Chinese immigration had been transferred from the Department of Commerce to that of the Interior Department.

Next week the forcing process is to be started by the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice that, commencing on Wednesday, there will be a morning sitting, the House meeting at 11 o'clock and sitting until 1 p.m., adjourning for a couple of hours and meeting again at three in the afternoon. That the sittings will be also prolonged until late hours at night, or more likely until the early hours of the morning, goes without saying. Nobody seems now to doubt that the programme of the government is to try out the avowed intention of the opposition to resist the adoption of the reciprocity agreement "to the bitter end," and then throw up the cards and call for a new deal—in other words, to ask for dissolution, bringing on an election with all possible speed.

Since the resumption of the session there have been three sittings of the House, all kept up until midnight, with no progress to record from the government's point of view, although the subjects discussed by the opposition have certainly not lacked in public interest.

Dr. Sprague emphasized the arraignment of the government's position in regard to the Chinese scandal disclosures made by Mr. Taylor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, in the course of his reply, that the report of Mr. Justice Murphy had only reached him today. He had observed that the judge requested that it should not be made public, until action had been taken against some forty persons implicated, as publicity might serve as a warning to them to get beyond the bounds of Canadian judicial jurisdiction. The Prime Minister added that his intention was to take the matter up immediately with the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, with a view to instituting proceedings against those indicated in the report.

Mr. Cowan, of Vancouver, spoke for over two hours in condemnation of the government's attitude of apparent leniency towards malfeasance, and of its hesitancy to give publicity to the report of the royal commission. The whole proceeding seemed to be part and parcel of Sir Wilfrid's policy of turning over the destinies of Canada to aliens. It was quite evident that the reason for the withholding of the report was to allow the malefactors to get out of reach of Canadian jurisdiction. The system of granting fishing licenses to Asiatics and the liberality to party heisters were also generally condemned.

Having exhausted the subject of the Chinese frauds, Mr. Cowan turned his attention to reciprocity, accusing the government of subverting the business of the country to the carrying out of its obligation to put through, if

possible, the reciprocity agreement with President Taft. The plain duty of the government, he declared, was to go to the country and to go at once after a redistribution, and, he added, "accept its Waterloo like a man."

Mr. Taylor then went into committee proceedings, and Mr. Thoburn, North Lennox, rose to resume his speech in opposition to the reciprocity resolutions. He suggested that as the hour was late the committee might rise. Sir Wilfrid replied "Go on." Mr. Thoburn apparently did not hear the prime minister's response, for he remained seated, and Mr. Fielding moved that the resolutions before the committee be adopted. Mr. Thoburn, however, springing to his feet and continuing his address. At 12:45 Mr. Thoburn concluded his speech and Mr. Best, Dufferin, arose to ask the privilege of moving the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Fielding, who happens to be leading the House at that moment, indignantly refused, accusing the opposition of having wasted the time of the House during the entire sitting.

Mr. Borden was instantly on his feet to protest against the insinuation, and urged that the disclosure made by Mr. Taylor proved conspiracy and graft in Vancouver, that merited the attention he gave to it. The leader of the opposition intimated that the delay in bringing down the report justified the suspicion that the government was endeavoring to shield criminals.

A hot exchange followed in which Major Currie accused Mr. Fielding of seeking to play the tyrant role, which he said would not be tolerated in this country. Eventually Mr. Fielding assented in Mr. Best's motion to adjourn the debate, and the House rose at 1:20 a.m.

ORE LAND GRAB BY U. S. STEEL

Chairman Stanley Says Monopoly Was Secured by Purchase of Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The United States Steel Corporation, in obtaining the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company and its southern ore lands, "cinched" its monopoly of the ore of the American continent and tied up available fields for independent concerns, according to Chairman Stanley, of the House "Steel Trust" investigating committee, at today's hearing.

Mr. Stanley said he had discovered from his own investigation that the United States Steel Corporation has no monopoly of coking coal, but, addressing his remarks particularly to Richard Lindabury, counsel for the steel corporation, he said that if he could say the least of the ore and transportation facilities controlled by the "trust," he would frankly do so.

The committee ineffectually sought light from Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, whose bureau has been investigating the steel corporation since 1906, and has made public only a part of its report.

The commissioner, standing on the law that no information could be made public without the President's authorization, refused to give the committee facts collected in a report not yet completed, relating particularly to cost sheets furnished by the steel corporation. He said that when the report was ready he would urge the President to make it public as soon as possible.

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THIRD READING OF VETO BILL

Measure as Amended Gets Final Passage in House of Lords—Insurgent Peers Take No Action

LONDON, July 25.—The House of Lords passed the third reading of the veto bill without division today after only three hours' debate. The revolt of the insurgent peers failed to materialize. One, Baron Stammers, raised his voice to demand a vote, but found no support. Lord Morley, for the government, and Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, repeated some familiar arguments, for and against the measure. Lord Halsbury, leader of the extremists, threatened a fight if the House of Commons reject the amendments.

The future of the measure may be decided with reasonable certainty. Premier Asquith in the Commons on Monday will move the rejection of the lords' amendments en bloc. This done, the prime minister will announce that if the lords insist there will be no course open for him but to offer the king certain advice which will ensure the passage of the bill.

It would not be in accordance with the spirit of the bill to insist on the nature of the advice, but everyone will understand that this means the creation of Liberal peers. The House of Lords will meet on Wednesday on Thursday, and Lord Lansdowne will move the acceptance of the bill, predicting its repeal as soon as the Unionists return to office.

Three considerations have impelled the peers to swallow this bitter medicine—a desire to save their own caste from cheapening, to shield a king from an embarrassing position, and to prevent the immediate enactment of extreme radical measures, such as Home Rule and the disestablishment of the Welsh church.

What the ultimate effect of the humiliation will be on the Unionist parties lies in the future. That far-seeing leadership might have prevented it none denies. Who will be the final scapegoat is the question. The question of the House of Lords is more forenoon than belligerent. Many peers and diplomats sat in the galleries, but there was nothing of the festive spirit which welcomes a great debate. The House of Lords was furnished by Lord Halsbury, whose voice, despite his eighty-six years, rang with passion and indignation as he deplored the passing of the old regime.

Secretary of the Interior Fisher will leave about August 1, for Alaska to spend a month inquiring into the controversy, particularly with respect to Controller Bay transactions. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is busy compiling a report on the transactions of his department in that section, for reply to a senate resolution calling for the data. Meantime a joint congressional committee that was created at the last session of congress, headed by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, and by the aid of New York, to go to Alaska and investigate conditions there, has concluded not to make the trip this summer on account of the protracted session of this congress.

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

WHY NOT PROTECT OUR GAME FISH

(Richard L. Pocock)

If the authorities "over the bay" get as many enquiries as to where to go to get good fishing from residents, prospective residents, and visiting tourists and sportsmen as come to this office, they must by this time be beginning to realize that the game fish of the Province are a valuable asset, and that the possibilities of getting first-class fishing here, put to the test and not found wanting by the readers of Government and Railway companies' advertising bulletins, constitute a "snowball" kind of advertising which attracts to the country, and will continue to attract until serious deterioration of the fishing sets in a very highly desirable class of visitors, who, in many cases, come to stay, and in many other cases, even if they do not stay themselves, leave part of their capital behind to work for them and us.

If these same authorities are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and if they also get as many enquiries as to why there appear to be no laws regulating the taking of game fish enforced in this province, it is certainly matter for wonder that no steps have been taken to remedy the state of things.

Possibly it is that the wealth of the Province in trout and salmon waters is so enormous and the population, resident and transient, so insignificant in comparison, that it does not appear to them that there is any need to take any steps to protect the game fish from unfair tactics. Still they collect, whenever they can, the five-dollar fishing licence from visiting anglers, and that appears to be the only duty in the matter which is recognized.

As things are at present the fishing season for the angler opens just whenever he feels inclined to go out and try for a fish, that is if he is not bound by his conscience to observe the law, which is on the statute books, but is a little enforced as some of the obsolete laws of the middle ages. This same law says that he must not kill trout under eight inches in length; hundreds are not only killed under this size every week-end in the summer, but are also sold both by Indian boys and white men, and if frequent reports which have been circulated are correct, are even used as live bait for commercial cod-fishing by Japanese. The taking of undersized trout is so common and so open, that even people who do not pretend to be sportsmen or fishermen have called attention to it, so far without avail.

The old excuse used to be that there was a legal dispute between the Province and the Dominion as to which Government had jurisdiction in this matter. If complaint was made to a Provincial warden you would be told that he had no authority to interfere in the case of infractions of the fishery laws, in fact was definitely instructed not to. Take the same complaint to a Dominion fishery inspector and he would tell you that the Dominion made the laws, true, but it was up to the Province to enforce them, just as it was up to them to enforce any offence against the criminal laws. Between the two there was no law for any but the ultra-conscientious and the sportsman, whose sporting instincts were a law to him, and prevented his killing unsizeable or unreasonably fish, or taking them by unfair methods.

Now, as I understand it, the thing has been settled in favor of the Dominion, and, as far as the commercial fisheries go, the Province is co-operating with the Dominion in seeing the enforcement of the law, but, as far as the trout go, the law is still as much a dead letter as ever. The Dominion Government have shown sufficient interest in the game fish to erect hatcheries and blast out fish ladders, but, as a visiting sportsman remarked to me the other day, and his remark, although he did not know it, was very far from being original, what on earth is the use spending a lot of money erecting a first-class hatchery and maintaining it on a river like the Cowichan, with a world-wide reputation, if you are going to wink at the taking of fingerlings, and are going to allow permanent fish-weirs to be kept across the river in several places by the Indians, not to mention nets set in the stream for the taking of salmon by Indians who are too lazy to get their supplies in a legitimate manner.

The Cowichan river is regularly netted by Indians I know by personal observation, and it has lately been alleged by white men also, though I cannot vouch for the truth of this latter complaint.

When we go shooting we are occasionally searched by a game warden to see that we have no hen pheasant secreted about our person; why is it that they never trouble to see whether we have any undersized fish in our vest pockets? Evidently because the politicians do not realize that the protection of our game fish is just as necessary and desirable as the protection of our game birds and animals.

Will someone with a "political pull," who is also a fisherman and a sportsman kindly exert himself in this matter and help the laws and law-makers from being brought into continual contempt as at present?

THE IDYLLS OF ANGLING

When the thirty-nine articles of the angler's faith come to be written, there will

be none which will be held in greater veneration than that one which constrains us to revere the memories of those old-time brethren of the rod, whose names have a pleasant sound in every honest sportsman's ears.

It has been said of anglers: "By their tackle shall ye know them." And, without implying any invidious distinction between one class of fisherman and another, there underlies the statement a great truth. The peculiar and pardonable pride of every true angler has always been that, while his sport affords him all those fundamental and essential attributes which may best be called the finer ethics of the chase, he is, by the very nature of the weapons he uses, the most aesthetic, yet most sportsmanlike, of sportsmen. With him the object is to reduce the strength of his tackle to such a fine point of delicacy that there will ever be an element of uncertainty in the use of it, or, in the words of Dr. C. F. Holder, the president of the Tuna club, he (the true angler) desires "to give the fish not only a fair deal but all the advantage." Such a principle can scarcely be applied to any other form of kindred sport.

Notwithstanding the fact that those sacred ethics of fair play are the very salt of angling, there is a still deeper and profounder element at the very bed-rock of our art. I refer to that instinctive perception and love of Nature which has been the most charming and abiding characteristic of the greatest of our anglers since Walton. It is the poetry and romance, the sincerity and gentle human sympathy—the most living forces in the records of their lives as fishermen—rather than their prowess with rod and line which have immortalized the memory of these old sportsmen. All the science, all the philosophy of modern schools of sport "pale their ineffectual fires" before the homely dicta of the rustic celebrity of angling fame. And this not because modern research into the traditions of the past has failed to pierce with the light of truth the shades where fallacy and custom have reigned for so long, but because the technicalities of the old-world fisherman's art, whether fallacious or not, are its least entrancing features.

By many modern fly-fishers the name of Herbert Spencer will be prominently associated with those who have probed the ancestral creeds of rural anglers with the dissecting tools of science. The philosopher delighted to attack any established belief in the ethics of angling, just as he would confront and endeavor to overthrow any other belief with all the weight of his critical analysis. To him all the preconceived opinions, all the inborn prejudices and instincts which have been handed down to us by generations of anglers and which we may have thought had been tested and established by time, were but objects upon which he could exercise what he calls his "constitutional tendency to call in question current opinions." And there is no gainsaying the fact that he was generally right in his deductions.

To this philosopher-angler's school could be added the names of others who have stepped aside from the oft-trodden way to criticise and to cast down, if that were possible, the time-honored beliefs of angling; and no matter how deeply some of us may resent the rude intrusion of cold scientific thought into the tranquil vales of rural tradition, no matter how outraged may be the consciences of those who have browsed through life in those old pastures which time and memory have sweetened with romance, we are, or should be, not a little grateful to those fearless pioneers of truth who overthrow the false gods in any field of art, and who heed not the indignant protests of those who have stopped for so long before the idols whose feet are of clay.

Yet it is a very remarkable fact that, in spite of the criticisms of science and modern thought, which have laid bare those errors and superstitions that have been the canons of the angler's art from time immemorial, our esteem for the old votaries of the craft and for those who still follow them in spirit if not in faith remains unshaken; and so deeply has this regard entered into our hearts that there are few who would care to deny that even the most superstitious and bigoted old angler who ever stuffed the rustic piscators of the village brook with the tenets of his unreasoning creed has not still a romantic fascination for us which is hard to resist.

It was once my good fortune to become acquainted with one such member of this old-world angling fraternity. He kept a little shop in a mountain village of North Wales and bore the unromantic name of Jones. One half of the tiny establishment over which he presided was allotted to the sale of Bibles, printed in the vernacular, while the other was confined to fishing tackle—a combination which would have delighted the souls of Walton, Prime and other moralists of their kind. Outside the window of the tackle shop a tin fish dangled over the cobblestone pavement, and no angler who visited the district failed to be drawn by that glittering bait. The old man (when I knew him he was in his eighties) was a picturesque figure as he sat behind his untidy counter, tying with trembling, claw-like fingers the flies for which he cloaked with that profound air of mystery which clings to local exponents of his type, was famed. He always wore a tall beaver hat of great age and the broadcloth of the semi-frock coat which clung to his narrow, bended shoulders,

shone with the honest polish of antiquity. Though he knew, or pretended to know, every pool and shallow of the stream which now tumbles with a merry music past the place where he sleeps, he was never seen to fish. No doubt he did so as a lad, but the knowledge he would unfold as to the merits of any particular fly, upon which one might venture to ask an opinion, was nothing short of stupendous. Of course his faith in "local patterns" of his own creation was profound, his contempt for those manufactured by other hands, supreme. Should anyone be bold enough to hazard a doubt as to the efficacy of one or other of the former, the expression of utter scorn which would creep over the owl-like, bespectacled face of the tackle-maker, blighting the most promising argument of the critic like an east wind, was one of those things which time can never erase from the memory. That he had never read, nor even heard of Isaac Walton was a fact I learned with a certain sense of pleasure. Had he done so, even supposing him to have imbibed but a portion of the real fascination of that wonderful book, which is extremely doubtful, he would have been less interesting and not quite the unique character which he was.

It has ever been the dogmas of such old anglers as that one, whether they are propounded direct from the mystical dinginess of the little tackle shop, or issued second-hand by the tackle-maker's rustic patrons, which sceptical anglers of the Spencian school love to confront with naked sword. But, be that as it may, there breathes not a fisherman with soul so dead that he does not at some time or another extend a hand of sympathy to those time-honored exponents of the art, no matter how totally he may disagree with all the bottomless traditions and threadbare customs of their craft. We are constrained, for example, whether we will or not, to be not only baited by the tin fish and seduced into the presence of the local celebrity of angling fame, but to be persuaded into purchasing some of those "choice local favorites," which the old man, with fumbling fingers, tediously disentangles from a mass of others. We suffer ourselves to hear with the patience peculiar to our race, his solemn words of wisdom concerning the precise shade of this tinsel or that, and are almost led into believing that the trout of the local stream are not only very exacting in their tastes as entomologists, but both they and the dilapidated vendor of flies are on intimate terms of acquaintance. Thus anglers, who would at any other time denounce the obsolete theories of these Waltons of parochial fame with all the force of unprejudiced experience and science, make a humble pilgrimage to the local Mecca of piscatorial faith, where they hear with meek, if transitory, submission the empty dogmas they know so well.

But if we were to sift this contradictory attitude to its bottom, we should discover that the true explanation of our loyal, if superficial, adherence to the old-time angler's beliefs exists in the fact that we share with him that mystic charm which pervades our art. That imperishable, ofttime unconscious, romance, which is to the true angler what the idyllic companionship of Nature is to the landscape artist and poet, is our common inheritance; and even though we may sometimes inwardly (and outwardly too) scorn the keeper's faith and mutter—

Leave thou thy gillie, when he plays
His local flies, his early views,
Nor thou with shadowed hint confuse
His notion of the hook that pays.

We, most of us, own up at some time or another to a sneaking sympathy with our rugged, weather-worn "velvetens," who still with deft fingers ties his own flies by the waterside, so that they may be an exact imitation of the living ones he sees about him. Someone has remarked with truth that there is not much wrong with the morals of a man who has the patience and quiet peace of mind to do that!

Walton's immortal classic we know and love, not because it is in any practical sense a guide, but because the author is a sympathetic philosopher and friend, who leads us with gentle manner and pleasing talk down the peaceful vales of life, regaling us with the cheerful, old-world hospitality of wayside inns, and bidding us "sit on cowslip banks, hear the birds sing, and possess ourselves in as much quietness as these silent silver streams which we now see glide so quietly by us." In a word, ever reminding us that "God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling." Whether the quaint old writer is describing, with that minute precision and infinite patience so peculiarly his own, how to make a digestible dish of the boniest and coarsest of coarse fish, or adorning us in the name of humanity to impale the luckless worm as tenderly as though he were a brother, he is companion rather than teacher, and it is to his companionship, and not because of the wholesome lessons which he imparts, that we do homage.

The art of the born angler takes him into a far country where things are not quite what they seem to ordinary mortals, and ordinary fishermen. He goes not as Thoreau went, "to front only the essential facts of life," and there dilate upon them with his cold philosophy

but rather as Hawthorne would have gone. The sage of Walden sets forth in the bleak March weather to spiritualize the woods and grove amid their primeval shades for "the everlasting something." Hawthorne would entreat the world-tired man to go to Nature in the mellow hush of autumn, when she "will love him better than at any other season, and will take him to her bosom with a more motherly tenderness."

But Thoreau, even though he was no angler, did not fail to observe the reflection of that rare gleam of idyllic charm which characterizes the old-time fisherman, and which is his peculiar birthright and abiding joy. There are few more sympathetic reminiscences in our language than that of the old angler who is mentioned in "A Week on the Concord." And yet, though Thoreau hovers on the very brink of perceiving the fisherman's "incommunicable thoughts," how great was the width of the difference which separated the one man from the other! The paragraph is too long to quote, but the following will give the reader the impression I wish to convey.

"A straight old man he was, who took his way in silence through the meadows, having passed the period of communication with his fellows; his old experienced coat hanging long and straight and brown as the yellow-pine bark, glittering with so much smothered sunlight, if you stood near enough, no work of art but naturalized at length. He was always to be seen in serene afternoons haunting the river, and almost rustling with the sedge; so many hours in an old man's life entrapping silly fish, almost grown to be the sun's familiar; what need had he of hat or raiment any, having served out his time, and seen through such thin disguises? I have seen how his coeval fates have rewarded him with the yellow perch, and yet I thought his luck was not in proportion to his years; and I have seen when, with slow steps and weighed down with aged thoughts, he disappeared with his fish under his low-roofed house on the skirts of the village. I think nobody else saw him; nobody else remembers him now, for he soon after died, and migrated to new-Tyne streams. His fishing was not a sport, not solely a means of subsistence, but a sort of solemn sacrament, and withdrawal from the world, just as the aged read their Bibles."

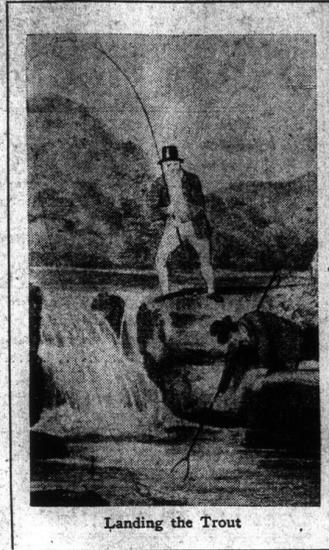
Though Thoreau would seem by the above to have touched the very hem of that unconscious garment of peace, which accompanied the old angler in his apparent loneliness, he failed to grasp the secrets of his soul because, not being an angler himself, they were beyond his understanding. Thoreau's "solemn sacrament" may not have been spiritually inferior to that of the old fisherman, but it was of a different sort.

Washington Irving, in his "Rural Life in England," has also bequeathed to us a pen picture of an aged and nameless angler, which has become a classic treasure, beloved by all who go a-fishing, not because the heroic old man stumped about on one leg—he having parted with the other in the service of his country—not because he kept a black cat with one eye, and a parrot that swore with nautical vehemence, nor yet because he was passing rich on a pension of 40 pounds a year. But he has endeared himself to us as he did to Irving by his "happiness," and that "inexhaustible good nature which is the most precious gift of Heaven." And we see him in imagination seated at the door of his tiny cottage, which was fitted up so as to resemble the "berth deck of a man-of-war," smoking the peace-pipe of his eventide while he relates "with much minuteness" the record of his day by the riverside to the American stranger.

But, again, like the pencil-maker of Concord, Washington Irving saw only the shadow, and failed to grasp the substance of that inspiring companionship of Nature which is the angler's own. He saw the far-off country, the enchanted land, and felt the sweet sunshine of its untroubled air, but the spirit of the enchanter was as elusive to him as it was to Thoreau.

Very different was it with that other American, W. C. Prime, who, as the author of "I go a-fishing," has won the esteem of the Old World and the New. He got to the heart of things, and has interpreted with a rare grace of expression the idylls of the waterside. In many respects Prime, the storyteller and romanticist, reminds me of George Borrow, only that, while the latter would oftentimes draw his inspiration from the convivial atmosphere of honest ale and cheese, the former, when not a-fishing, preferred to weave his romances round an epitaph, or moralize upon the fate of gallant lovers of luckless swain.

Of the more modern fishermen, of Britain in particular, whose works have survived that flood-tide of angling literature which, like the rivers themselves, flows everlastingly, much has been written and more might be said: It is probable that their books appeal to us even more strongly than do those of the earlier masters, inasmuch as their language and expression are easier understood. Yet if we were to inquire into the reason as to why the angling works of Charles Kingsley or "Christopher North" have such an irresistible fascination for us, we should undoubtedly find that their unique charm is sustained by that



Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass, Char,
One of the two best months for sea-trout fishing in the estuaries and inlets.

subtle affinity with Nature and good humour which marks their pages as they do those of the older angling writers.

Remembered and loved as Kingsley will ever be as parson, philosopher, novelist, naturalist, and poet, it is as the apostle of Nature when, rod in hand, he unfolds the manifold wonders of waterside and meadow that he is most dear to many of us. Though not the first to propound the thesis that a close study of entomology is the foundation of all success in the art of fly-fishing (and, incidentally, that the whole end of angling is not the mere catching of fish), he was one of its most delightful exponents. Delightful because of his sincerity and that exquisite, idyllic charm which infuses his most scientific pages. He has given us that truthfulness in expression which is the buttress of all good Nature-writing, but he is not the less responsive to the call of that human sympathy which ever and anon comes between him and the practical investigations of the moment. Thus, before entering upon a discussion as to how an artificial alder-fly should be tied, he involuntarily strips the dry husk of technicalities off the chrysalis of his thoughts, and lets himself go—"O thou beloved member of the brute creation! Songs have been written in praise of thee; statues would ere now have been erected to thee, had that hunch back and those flabby wings of thine been susceptible of artistic treatment. But ugly, thou art, in the eyes of the uninitiated vulgar; a little, stumpy old maid, toddling about the world in a black bonnet and brown cloak, laughed at by naughty boys, but doing good memories behind comest, and leaving sweet memories behind thee; so sweet that the trout will rise at the ghost or sham of thee, for pure love of thy past kindnesses to them, months after thou hast departed from this sub-lunary sphere. What hours of bliss do I not owe to thee! How have I seen, in the rich meads of Wey, after picking out wretched quarter-pounders all the morning on March Brown and Red Hackle, the great trout rush from every hover to welcome thy first appearance among the sedges and buttercups! Beloved Alder Fly! Would that I could give thee a soul (if needed thou hast not one already, thou, and all things which live), and make thee happy in all aeons to come! But, as it is, such immortality as I can I bestow on thee here, in small return for all the pleasant days thou hast bestowed on me."

It is in memories such as these—essences pure and invigorating distilled from the well-springs of nature—that Charles Kingsley, the angler, will live in the hearts of all to whom "The Contemplative Man's Recreation" is something loftier, more idyllic, than the mere cataloguing of the scientific technicalities of the art. True we owe much to our Ronalds and Halfords, and the author of "Chalk Stream Studies" would be the first to offer them his unqualified appreciation. In the building of the temple of our art, the strict entomologists have had a great work to do, and have done it well. But it has been left to the Waltons, Kingsleys, and "Christopher Norths" to beautify and immortalize it with their sincerity and love, so that, even should the fabric crumble into dust, a monument of delightful, refreshing memories will still be our imperishable inheritance. If all should fail us, it will remain as it remained to the grand old Border angler and litterateur who, even though the shadows of the silent country were already falling fast around him, found consolation in re-arranging the elegantly-dressed flies in his old tackle-book, and in stimulating his fading imagination with the rugged music of the Dochart and other streams whose voices had accompanied his bravest and happiest hours for so long.—A. T. Johnson, in Baily's,

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