

QUESTION DAY IN COMMONS

Information Given Concerning Foreign Vessels in Canadian Coasting Trade and Other Matters

OLD AGE PENSIONS TAKEN UP AGAIN

Budget Speech Expected at an Early Date Next Month—Decision in Regard to Hindu Women Deferred

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—This was a quiet and uneventful day, whose public proceedings were ushered in by Speaker Sprule reading prayers in French.

Mr. Lemieux asked about the bank act, and he learned that it is a matter of the length of the session.

Hon. Mr. Hazen was asked by W. F. Maclean about the resolution of the Montreal board of trade favoring the retention in office of the Montreal harbor board.

Mr. Carvel asked if the premier was aware that one of his ministers was a director of the L'Evenement publishing company.

The tariff commission resolution was formerly passed and the bill introduced. Supply took up the rest of the sitting.

The government has decided that no decision can be given in regard to Hindu women applying for permission to enter the country until the department of immigration has received the report of the special officer who has been sent to the coast to look into the matter.

MAY GO TO WAR

Argentina and Paraguay Likely to Break of Diplomatic Relations Today—Claims Disputed

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24.—The Argentine government has ordered the despatch of four warships to Paraguay in anticipation of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

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FORTUNE FOR CHARITY

Nova Scotia Merchant's Will Provides for Division of His Estate After Hundred Years

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—James Comman, a merchant of Meteghan river, Digby, N. S., left an estate of about half a million dollars.

The will provides that the capital should be invested, and the income allowed to accumulate for one hundred years. At the end of that time the accumulated funds, principal and interest are to be divided, one-half going to charities in Ireland and the other half to build a hospital in every county in Nova Scotia.

The will provided that the archbishop of Halifax should appoint three trustees of the estate. His Grace has named Mayor J. A. Chisholm, of Halifax, Judge Wallace, and T. W. Murphy.

Comman was a widower and had no children.

Judge Wilson to Retire

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 24.—Information was received in Vancouver legal circles today that Judge Wilson, county court judge for the East Kootenays, has decided to retire from the bench and take up practice in Fernie.

Judge Wilson is one of the best known magistrates of the British Columbia judiciary.

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MANCHUS LOOK TOWARDS JAPAN

Proposal Made at Secret Conference that Island Empire's Aid be Invoked Against Revolutionists

CABINET INDIGNANT AT SUGGESTION

Two Thousand Imperial Troops Reported to Have Revolted Yuan Shi Kai Likely to Leave Peking

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A secret conference was held at Peking on Wednesday, says a Peking despatch to the European edition of the New York Herald, at which the Regent, Prince Chun, Prince Tsai Sun and Prince Tsai Tsoo urged the Emperor Dowager to invoke Japan's aid to suppress the revolution.

The cabinet is indignant at the suggestion, and it is doubtful whether Japan would entertain it.

PEKING, Jan. 24.—Two thousand imperial troops stationed at the city of Siang Yang, in the province of Hupoh to the northwest of Hankow, are reported to have revolted in favor of the Republicans.

The excitement in Peking is diminishing owing to the slowness of developments and the precautions taken for Yuan Shi Kai's safety have lessened.

Persistent reports that the Japanese are assisting the Manchus are said in authoritative circles to be utterly unfounded.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Information from authoritative sources confirms the report of the intention of Premier Yuan to leave Peking at the first favorable opportunity, according to a news agency dispatch from Tientsin.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.—President Sun Yat Sen maintains his position as against the leaders here. In a long telegram sent from Nanking to Wu Ting Fang, the minister of justice, President Sun says that he has serious doubts as to Yuan Shi Kai's motives.

The annual convention of the B. C. Dairyman's Association was held yesterday in the Botanical Chambers of the parliament buildings.

CADETS COMING FROM AUSTRALIA

Contingent to Arrive Here Some Time This Year and Travel Across Canada—Empire Gathering

STATES REJECT BANKING PROPOSAL

MELBOURNE, Jan. 24.—A contingent of Australian cadets will visit Canada later on in the year, arriving in Vancouver and traveling across the Dominion.

At a conference held here between the Premiers of the various states and Prime Minister Fisher, of the Commonwealth, the former have rejected the offer of the latter to take over the savings banks of the states and provide the capital for a commonwealth bank.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 24.—The campaign against the white plague is to be inaugurated in Newfoundland under the direction of the government.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER MUCH IMPROVED

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sir Charles Tupper's condition is now so much improved that his son, Sir Herbert and Stewart will return to Canada on the Empress of Britain tomorrow.

CANADIAN CHAMBER

Organization to Be Established in London to Further Canadian Interests in Various Ways

LONDON, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of representative men in London connected with Canadian affairs, it was decided to form a Canadian chamber of commerce, having amongst its objects the encouragement and promotion of Anglo-Canadian trade and commerce.

Steel Plant for Port Arthur

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 24.—The Atkokan iron company and the city council today reported as mutually satisfactory the agreement whereby the development of Canadian industries by British capital and the furtherance of Canadian interests in the United Kingdom.

DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION

Premier McBride and Hon. Price Ellison Speak Encouragingly of Growth of Industry and Outline Advances

The annual convention of the B. C. Dairyman's Association was held yesterday in the Botanical Chambers of the parliament buildings.

Italy and France

ROME, Jan. 24.—The subject of the detention of 29 Turks said to be members of the Red Crescent Society, captured on the French steamer Manouba was fully discussed at the conference today between Premier Giolitti, foreign minister Marquis Di San Giuliano and the French ambassador in Italy, Camille Barrès.

Italy maintains her right to capture and search ships of neutral nations suspected of carrying contraband of war, and does not admit any limitations of that right.

Are Given Enthusiastic Reception in Which British Mediterranean Fleet and French Squadron Take Part

MALTA, Jan. 24.—King George and Queen Mary reached here today aboard the steamer Medina, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Bank of Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.—At the annual meeting today of the bank of Nova Scotia, the retiring officers and directors were re-elected except Hon. R. L. Borden, who retired and was succeeded by R. A. Harris, K. C. of Halifax.

Slept Through Fire

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—One feature of the fire which destroyed the Riendeau and Richelieu hotels last night was the fact that the cook of the Riendeau slept through the whole fire.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR ITALIANS

Accidental Appearance of Aeroplane Prevents Turning Movement by Which Force Was Placed in Danger

FIFTY MEN KILLED IN THE SKIRMISH

French and Italian Representatives Confer on Question of Steamer Seizures—Active Demand for Insurance

GABES, Tunis, Jan. 24.—Details of the engagement between Turks and Arabs and an Italian column near Ghirgharish, a small oasis about ten miles along the coast from Tripoli, on January 19, have reached here and show that at the time of the fighting the Italian destroyers had temporarily withdrawn.

Boats loaded with contraband approached the shore and opened a heavy fire upon the Italian forces.

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YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS

Commander of U. S. Gunboat Yorktown and Enlisted Soldier Die at Guayaquil

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The death by yellow fever today at Guayaquil, Ecuador, of Commander Levi C. Bertolotto, in command of the American gunboat Yorktown, guarding American interests there, will result in the American government insisting upon the sanitation of that port.

Should Ecuador temporize, it is said that the United States may issue quarantine against Guayaquil in the interests of the Panama canal.

Professor Misener Dead

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—Rev. Austin Misener, professor of Oriental languages at Victoria university since 1902, died suddenly today, aged 59 years.

Women and Good Roads

TACOMA, Jan. 24.—With 148 delegates present, every one of them a voter under the equal suffrage act of the state of Washington, the first woman's good roads convention ever called began a three days' session here today.

Former Governor General on Occasion of Receiving Freedom of City of London Speaks About Canada

LONDON, Jan. 24.—With the customary ancient civic ritual, Earl Grey yesterday received the freedom of the city of London at the Guild Hall before a brilliant and crowded gathering.

Earl Grey followed by swearing "to know no gathering or conspiracies against the King's peace."

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HOLD MEETING IN ULSTER HALL

Determination Reached at Conference of Mr. Churchill, Lord Pirrie and Sir Rufus Isaacs in London

LEADER REDMOND READY TO SPEAK

Belfast Unionists Preparing to Garrison the Hall and Prevent Meeting—Arrange for Provisions

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The home rule meeting will be held in Ulster hall in Belfast on February 8th, as arranged and Winston Spencer Churchill, first Lord of the Admiralty, and John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, will speak if the determination reached today is carried into effect.

A conference held in the chief government whip's office this afternoon, and attended by Mr. Churchill, Lord Pirrie, of the city of Belfast, and Sir Rufus Isaacs, attorney general, decided to hold the Belfast meeting.

In the meantime, Sir Edward Carson, member for Dublin university, and former solicitor general, who is the leader in the fight against the home rule, visited Belfast today and had a conference with the leaders of the loyalists.

They perfected arrangements to occupy Ulster hall from February 7th until after February 8th to prevent the Churchill-Redmond meeting.

Chinese Cannery Foreman Killed at Portland and Corpses Shipped to Seattle—Funeral

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The body of Seid Bing, who had been foreman of Chinese salmon cannery crews at Empire City and Astoria, Oregon, and in Alaska, the Portland millionaire, was found in the union passenger station baggage room today in a trunk that arrived here from Portland on December 22.

There had been no haste in placing the body in the trunk. It had been out into pieces by one accustomed to surgery. Salt had been applied to prevent decay.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—It is rumored about the parliament buildings that Chief Justice Howell is about to retire and will be succeeded by Alex. Haggart, ex-M.P. for Winnipeg.

American Fighters Score

PARIS, Jan. 24.—American fighters scored tonight in a series of bouts here tonight. Frankie Loughrey, of Manayunk, Pa., knocked out the Englishman Dick Roberts in the second round.

Civil Engineers

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—At the annual convention of the Canadian society of civil engineers, William Francis Tye was elected president by acclamation in succession to C. H. Ross.

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LINEERS LEAVE OUTER WHARF

Teucer Sailed Yesterday for Liverpool, Zealandia for the Antipodes and Umatilla for San Francisco

The steamer Teucer, Capt. Farwood, of the Blue Funnel line, left the outer wharf yesterday afternoon with a complete cargo, further shipments at Victoria being refused; the R. M. S. Zealandia, Capt. J. D. S. Phillips, left for the Antipodes. The Blue Funnel liner Trian, which was expected to discharge her local cargo was delayed at Seattle and will arrive at the outer wharf this morning, and the Japanese steamer Chikazo Maru will reach quarantine from the Orient tonight, and will dock at the outer wharf tomorrow morning. The Umatilla, of the P. C. S. Co., left the outer wharf yesterday morning for San Francisco, and the steamer Queen is expected today from the south.

The Teucer to make high speed cargo below her hatch and embarked 105 Chinese passengers. Included in the big cargo was 3,500 barrels of whale oil sent by the C. N. P. Fisheries Company, to Glasgow, a large shipment of salt herrings from Nanaimo for the Orient, canned salmon for Liverpool and other freight. There were also shipments of machinery for Yokohama and Kobe, flour for Manila, and cotton for Chinese ports. Also aboard the Teucer were thirty cars of harvesting machinery, which will be discharged at Yokohama and transhipped to Vladivostok, from which port it will be sent to interior Russia, where there has been a great revival in farming. Nearly every vessel to the Orient in the last few months has taken large shipments of farming implements and harvesting machinery sent through this port to Russia.

The Zealandia, like the Teucer, was unable to accommodate the cargo offering, and 300 tons was left on the wharf when the Union Company's big liner left for the Antipodes. There were 260 passengers, including 85 in the saloon. Among the passengers were many Vancouver people, who are travelling for pleasure, one party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forth, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barker, Mrs. C. J. Turky, and Mrs. J. Williams long en route to Australia, India and South Africa. Another party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Redmond, Mr. R. P. McLeelan and Miss McLeelan, from Victoria, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forth, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barker, Mrs. C. J. Turky, and Mrs. J. Williams long en route to Australia, India and South Africa.

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DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

Bros., \$15. Best junior herd—1. Jos. Thompson, \$20; 2. J. M. Steves, \$20; 3. A. C. Wells & Son, \$10. Steves—1. Jos. Thompson, \$25; 2. A. C. Wells & Son, \$12.50.

Armstrong exhibition—No awards.

At Victoria and New Westminster milking contests were held. Difficulty was experienced in securing perfectly impartial conditions owing to the vast differences existing between the animals to be milked, and on account of the limited time allowed for the trials.

Victoria exhibition—1. Walter Dickie, \$10; 2. P. N. Grimmer, \$5; 3. E. C. Smith, \$2.50.

New Westminster exhibition—1. Geo. Bryant, \$10; 2. Ed. Welbourn, \$5; 3. W. S. Dickie, \$2.50.

Importation of Breeds

The work of the association in assisting the importation and dispersion of pure bred stock throughout the province, has been continued with good results, and has been taken advantage of by many members. Since August, refunds were granted on the transportation charges of the following animals:

August 20, 1911—2nd owners and applicants for rebate, Scott and Walters, Glasgow; B. C. Ayre, Stadacona; Kind of Beauty, 33521 C. N. B. Sire, Levenssook King of Beauty (imp) 5261 C. R. of P. test 18768; dam, Beattie, 10682. Calved October 16, 1910. Bred by A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis.

August 9, 1911—2nd owners and applicants for rebate, Hayes Bros., New Denver; Ayshire cow, Deaconess of Avon, 23590; N. R. Sire, Stadacona; Avon, 23716; dam, Deaconess, 19027.

Ayrshire cow, Ames Dewdrop, 21493 C. N. B. Sire, Dewdrops King of Beauty, 25445; dam, Annie Rooney of Eden, 30594; bred by A. C. Wells & Son, of Sardis.

December 2, 1911—2nd owner and applicant for rebate, W. C. C. Cider, Revelstoke; Ayshire cow Annie Rooney of Eden, Sire, Marquis of Deutonia, 18293; dam, Annie Rooney, 2317. Bred by A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis.

November 1, 1911—2nd owner and applicant for rebate, W. P. Paterson, Koksilah, Holstein cow Rosa Wayne 224, 715 C.H.F.H.B. Bought of Jas Erskine, Eburne.

December 15, 1911—4th owner and applicant for rebate, R. M. Halliday, Sandvic, Vancouver Island, Jersey bull Merry Maidens Brigadier, C.N.B. 696—8040 A.J.C.C. Sire, Merry Maidens 3rd Son, 6075 A.J.C.C.; dam, Dairymans Dairy Queen, 15603 A. C.C. Calved December 15, 1907. Bred by H. Taylor, Okanoganville, W.S.

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Realizing the value of annual records to the industry, the association has offered a silver cup for the animal making the highest record based on cash values above the amount required for qualification in its particular section of the Dominion record of merit in British Columbia.

The directors are of the opinion that this feature is one of great importance and demands the attention of all who look for real progress being made by the dairy industry of the province.

The membership of the association has made a good increase during the past year and it is expected will continue to do so, as the efforts of the association towards the advancement of dairy prosperity secures the co-operation of all its members.

Treasurer's Report

In the treasurer's report it was shown that there was a balance at the bank of \$1,065.20. This report was also adopted.

The Hon. Price Ellison visited the convention in the morning and was at once called upon to address the meeting. He stated, however, that he would prefer to listen to their deliberations for a little before addressing them. After some of the preliminary business had been transacted he delivered a short address of welcome, in the course of which he said: "If we are to make British Columbia a great agricultural country, and we all are, then we must have more agriculture. That is a problem that the government has been thinking about. I have been referred to for a solution of the problem and I can tell you, gentlemen, that the task is not an easy one. There are large numbers of people coming to the province to take up farming, but in many cases we find that they are men advanced in life. Some of them think that it is an easy proposition but I can assure them that they will have no picnic. British Columbia must have more people of the farming class. In order to make that possible the government is going to try and open up the country so that it will be easier for the settlers to make connections with the cities and other points. The man who has to go out into the backwoods cannot stand the strain long. The government of British Columbia has spent a vast sum of money in the making of good roads because they realize that good roads mean practically everything to the farmer. The farmers are not alone in the cry for better roads throughout the province. They have the strong backing of the motorists who insist that something more should be done at once toward making the country more passable than it is today. And in that connection I would just like to say that in this province it is a much more difficult task to make roads than it is in any of the other provinces of the Dominion on account of the nature of the country.

I do not suggest that that should be regarded as a barrier but I would just like to keep it in mind when you make plans upon the government for a wholesale appropriation for roads.

Would Help Dairymen

I can assure you gentlemen that we are doing our best to help the dairymen of the province as far as possible, but I should imagine from the look of you that you do not require much assistance. We have placed a new man at the head of affairs in connection with the work of the department in the person of your secretary, Mr. Rive, and we are glad to know that he is doing good work. The great trouble of the department has been the getting of men who were qualified for the work and therefore we are all the more gratified to learn of the success of Mr. Rive. It was on account of the lack of properly qualified men in the country that made it impossible for me to appoint you live stock commissioner. The only man there is not a good live stock commissioner in Canada and rather than make a bad appointment I have not made one at all. We are now negotiating with a Canadian gentleman at Washington who might be able to fill the bill if he will come out to assist you gentlemen in the association upon a success of its competitions. I congratulate the dairymen and hope that the losers will take heart of grace and do better next year. At the same time I may as well inform you that the department has in mind the idea of increasing your annual grant from \$2,500 to \$3,000. (Applause.) I am glad indeed to see that you have ordered four car loads of live stock from the east for the purpose of improving the stock of the province. That is a great work and I hope that as time goes on the practice will be followed to a greater extent until the farmers of the province are in a position to better their herds materially by the infusion of pure blood. The time has come now when we wish to do better along the lines of dairying. It is very important to the province because its development is now an integral part of the progress of the province. If there is anything I shall always be glad to do to help you and the government are more than anxious to be of service to this deserving branch of agriculture." The hon. gentleman was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his address.

The Premier's Speech

Premier McBride in addressing the convention later said: "It has been my good fortune to welcome you here on behalf of the provincial government and to express to you the hope that your meetings will be productive of the best results. I feel that there is no one in the province who understands even in an indifferent way the economic advantages of the country who does not realize in our section of the Dominion of Canada the worth of the dairying industry. People may discount that view and point to the fact that three millions worth of dairy produce had to be imported into the province last year in order to meet the demand of the consuming population, but I think that can be explained by the fact that there are large areas of land suitable for farming and dairying in particular which are inaccessible on account of the lack of transportation facilities. I think that with the increased transportation, and we expect that both in the way of railways and trunk roads, we will at last come into

our own in this connection, and that in addition to supply all the demand of the local population we will become exporters of dairy produce to a very large extent. (Applause.) Statistics to which I have generally referred are sufficient in themselves to justify you and your colleagues, the provincial government and the public as well in exerting more strenuously in the future what has been done in the past every effort toward extending and improving the development of the industry in the province. I understand that the dairymen of the province together with the farmers are taking steps to introduce into the province an infusion of pure bred stock from the east for the purpose of improving the standard of the stock of the province. I think that that is a work to be commended and I am sure that it will meet with the approval and support of the department.

On Dairying

In regard to dairying particularly we know that it is as cheap to keep a good animal as a poor one. Let me mention to you with regard especially to the milk supplies that are required for our towns and cities that because of the many reports to the government of late it was deemed advisable to appoint a commission whose principal duty would be the investigation of the conditions generally. (Applause.) Not that we would have you believe that we consider the dairymen of the province unsuitable for their work but rather would we have you believe that the majority of importance all round and that through the agency of this commission we will be able to discover by what means not only the public will be benefited but the producer as well. We want the co-operation of your organization in this and other work because it is only by that means that any progress in the industry can be made. It is not desired to strike at your investment, far from it. What we want to do is to bring about a healthy condition in the community and realizing that that is of as great importance to your organization as it is to anyone else we ask your co-operation. Gentlemen, I understand that your membership is now over 200. I wish to congratulate you upon the fact and also upon the success that has attended your efforts in the past.

"Building Up a Dairy Herd," and "The City Milk Supply" were papers read by Prof. J. W. Mitchell, B. A., Manitoba Agricultural College; "Co-operation Among Dairymen" was described by Mr. J. W. Berry, Langley; "Production and the Show Ring" was discussed by Mr. H. Rive, the secretary; and "Cow Testing Association" was the subject spoken to by Messrs. H. Rive, V. B. Jensen, and Dr. Tolmie; and an instructive address on "Forage" was delivered by Dr. J. Withycombe, Oregon. All the addresses were marked with keen insight into the actual experience of dairy work and evoked the warmest appreciation of the large audience.

The following office bearers were elected: President, F. Bishop, vice president, J. Thompson; directors (for the islands) Messrs. W. Duncan, W. Paterson and G. H. Harris (for the lower mainland); Messrs. J. M. Steves, P. H. Moore and A. E. Wells; (for the upper mainland) Messrs. A. McQuerrle and P. Owens.

The date in the afternoon the Hon. Price Ellison presided at the opening and prizes won at the competitions.

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NEGLECTFUL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Many Municipal Authorities in Quebec Province Fail to Take Measures to Prevent Spread of Smallpox

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—As the result of an investigation that has been quietly carried on by officers of the provincial board of health, under the direction of Dr. Pellet, secretary, and Dr. Beaudry, chief inspector starting revelations have been brought to light showing the careless disregard with which the municipalities in the outlying districts in various parts of the province treat smallpox outbreaks.

RYGJA ARRIVES FROM FAR EAST

Weir Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday Afternoon After Rough Voyage from Yokohama

The Norwegian steamer Rygja, Capt. Mayr, reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon from Manila and way ports of the Orient after a stormy trip with 4,600 tons of general cargo.

FRENCH LINE PLANS SERVICE VIA PANAMA

Mr. Paul Forget, Agent at New York, Announces Line From St. Nazaire to North Pacific

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Paul Forget, general agent here of the French line, said today about a service between the Pacific Coast and France after the completion of the Panama canal.

STEEL PLANT AT PORT ARTHUR

Combination of Capitalists, Including Mackenzie & Mann Companies Submit Proposal to City

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Jan. 22.—Acting for Mackenzie & Mann and an English syndicate, Mr. J. H. Fraser, manager of the Atkison Iron Company, a Mackenzie & Mann concern, submitted to the city today an application for the establishment here of a five million dollar iron and steel plant.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT WAS IN DANGER

Steam Schooner's Steering Gear Broke Down During Heavy Gale and Vessel Drifted Shoreward

PILOT'S DEATH CAUSED COLLISION

Tourist Steamer Cleveland Strikes United States Cruiser Colorado at Honolulu with Serious Results

HONOLULU, Jan. 24.—In a collision today between the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland and the United States armored cruiser Colorado, the latter suffered considerable damage.

THE CITY MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including wheat, flour, and other commodities.

PRISONERS GIVE WARDEN MEDAL

Beautiful Gold Memento Testifies to Their Appreciation of Mr. J. H. Mason's Efforts During Fire

A presentation from prisoners to a warden is, in itself, a novel occurrence. But when this presentation takes the form of a large gold medal and a clasp set with rubies and amethysts, it becomes almost unique.

WILL INVESTIGATE TRANSPACIFIC LINES

Special Agent From Washington Alleges Trust Exists—Oriental Lines Accused of Rebating

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—That the department of justice contemplates the prosecution of certain trans-pacific steamship companies for rebating is reported to favored shippers, was the intimation of A. R. Dickenson, special agent of the department, who made his presence known here, after having spent a week in a quiet study of shipping conditions on the water front.

DAMARA IS REPAIRING

Steamer Which Is Bringing Nitrate to This Port Making Repairs at San Francisco

STRATHALBYN HERE

The British steamer Strathalbyn, damaged in collision with the steamer Virginian on Puget Sound, will arrive at Esquimalt this morning to follow the steamer Princess Charlotte into the drydock.

PHILADELPHIA

WARD, the English lightweight, was outclassed by Paddy McFarland in their 8-round bout before the National Athletic club tonight. The Englishman apparently was bewildered by the Chicago boy's speed, and in the second and third round he scarcely laid a glove on McFarland.

McFarland Beats Ward

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Jack Ward, the English lightweight, was outclassed by Paddy McFarland in their 8-round bout before the National Athletic club tonight.

High Bowling Records

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24.—What is believed to be a world's record for one game by a two men team was established tonight by Reisky and Konrad, bowling against two other teams for a side bet. Reisky rolled 267 and Konrad 286 for a total of 553.

SPANISH CRISIS IS TIDED OVER

Premier Canalejas Pretends Ignorance as to Reports that His Cabinet was Likely to Leave Office

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The unexpected and mysterious ministerial crisis appears to have ended as abruptly and inexplicably as it began.

FOR VALOR

It takes the shape of a very handsome gold medal, on one side of which is a splendid reproduction of the provincial jail during the conflagration which destroyed the men's building.

ST. NAZAIRES

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Advertisement for Angus Campbell & Co. featuring 'Extra Specials' for the week end, including clearance in silk and wool delaine waists, and morning wrappers.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's 'Chlorodyne', described as 'The Best Remedy Known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc.'

Public notices regarding land districts, including details about prospecting for coal and petroleum in various areas.

Births, Marriages, Deaths section listing recent events such as the birth of a son to Dalgleish and the death of a son to Rudd.

MARRIED section listing recent marriages, including that of Fraser Biscoe and Miss Margaret Biscoe.

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The Colonist.

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

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

AT SEYMOUR NARROWS

The announcement that the E. & N. Railway is to build wharves and terminals at Duncan Bay is one of extreme importance. The objective, as approved by the Railway Commission, is practically at Seymour Narrows, and the fact that the company is going to establish extensive wharfage accommodation there is significant. The clearing of the right of way from Nanosee in the direction of Union is now in progress. From Nanosee, the present furthest coastal point north where the railway is, to Duncan Bay is approximately one hundred miles. Presuming that railroad construction is carried on with the same rapidity as it has been during the last twelve months, there is every reason to suppose that well within two years the E. & N. will have its terminals established at, or in the immediate vicinity of, Seymour Narrows. Duncan Bay is only four and a half miles from the entrance to the narrowest strait of water between the island and the mainland.

The news from Ottawa indicates a still more rapid policy of expansion by the E. & N. Railway than was anticipated in the immediate future. It was known that the company intended to carry its line as far north as Hardy Bay, but the route had not been publicly defined, nor hitherto has there been any definite announcement of the establishment of terminal and wharfage facilities at Seymour Narrows. By bringing its railway to a point, the nearest to the mainland on Vancouver Island, the project of the eventual bridging of the Narrows and the making of Victoria into a transcontinental terminus would seem to have grown appreciably nearer.

ASSESSMENT

One of the most important phases of the report of the Commission on Taxation is that relating to assessment. On this point the report says:

- (1) Your Commissioners recommend that, in order to obtain a just assessment of land, the staff of assessors should, as many witnesses suggested, be increased, and that the assessors thus appointed should be experts on various kinds of land to be met with in the province, e.g.:
(a) Timber land (see below).
(b) Dry areas.
(c) Non-irrigable lands.
(d) "Delta" lands.

Your Commissioners venture to point out that the cost of this increased machinery would be more than repaid itself in the increased valuation both of lands held for use and occupation and those held in increase in value, a large percentage of the latter and a smaller percentage of the former being, according to the testimony of many witnesses as shown above, at present taxed too low.

(2) The Commissioners also recommend, in accordance with the evidence given, that a gradual examination of land of certain sections of the Province be undertaken (maps being at the same time made of districts where none at present exist) and that the cost of such examination might legitimately be regarded as a capital expense.

They beg leave to point out that in their judgment such an assessment and such an examination might be found to justify as their ultimate result the lowering of the present tax of 4 per cent on wild lands. They cannot, however, advise a reduction in the present rate until the assessment has been undertaken and the financial results proved.

It may be here observed that some witnesses suggested that the minimum value of all wild lands should in the future be the Government selling price but this proposal assumes that all lands purchased from the government have been acquired at the present (increased) minimum price of \$5 per acre, which is too high an estimate. With such qualifications it is necessary to meet this difficulty your Commissioners are disposed to think that the suggested minimum would be fair, this minimum to be increased to such an extent in each case as circumstances warrant so as to bring the value up to the correct sale price.

Elsewhere the Commissioners recommend: That the valuation of real property should be brought up as near as possible to actual value, due regard being paid in assessing such values to proximity to centres of population, fertility of soil, irrigation, geographical features and kindred characteristics. We regard these recommendations as of great importance. It follows that if the tax on improvements is to be abolished as recommended, there must be a reassessment, and when this is made it is really in the public interest that the assessed values should be actual. In some parts of the United States the law provides that the assessed value of land for the purpose of taxation shall be a certain fixed percentage of its sale value; but we are unable to see any advantage in this

It appears to be sounder economics to increase the valuation to its true figure and lower the rate than to reduce the valuation and increase the rate. Moreover it is much fairer that actual value and the assessed value shall be the same. For example:

Let us suppose that there are two tracts of land of equal value in a district, but that the assessor for some reason sees fit to assess one higher than the other, although both of the valuations are less than the sale value. The owner, who is assessed in the larger amount, cannot get relief by way of appeal, for he cannot see that his land is valued too high and yet he pays more than his due share of taxes as compared with the owner of the other tract.

In our judgment the effect of such an assessment as the Commissioners propose would make it clear to the government that the tax rate can be greatly lowered without any loss of revenue. We think that the rate of taxation should be adjusted from time to time as the exigencies of the country require and we can imagine few things that would give the province a better standing in the eyes of the world than for the Finance Minister to be able to announce that in consequence of the appreciation in the value of land in British Columbia, he was able to propose a decrease on the tax rate.

To suggest that a reassessment is necessary is not to reflect in the slightest degree upon previous assessments, which have undoubtedly been made with as great care and due regard to equity as was possible by a staff limited in numbers, and composed of men who in some cases had other duties to perform. The province has outgrown existing arrangements in this as in other matters. Almost every public utility is at present unable to keep pace with the demands upon it, and it is not at all unreasonable to expect that departmental machinery, which was fully equivalent to the requirements of a few years ago, should prove inadequate now.

THE LABOR CONVENTION

The labor delegates now in session here have many important matters for their consideration and it is to be hoped that the outcome of their deliberations will be productive of good. There are hardships and injustices in the present conditions of life everywhere, but we believe that nowhere are these felt to a lesser extent than in British Columbia. It would be too much to say that the lot of the workman in this province is an ideal one. It is that nowhere. There is one comfort, however, and that is that the trend of events is in the direction of reform in the matter of any shortcomings which exist. If we were asked to give the labor men some counsel during their present session it would be that whatever they are seeking in the nature of redress can be best obtained by the co-operation of all classes, all creeds and all parties. Mr. McBride's advice to them was along this line. He deprecated extreme measures and suggested that every question should be approached in a fair minded spirit. This is sound advice. The labor union movement is a great and growing one. It has become a strength in the land and is making its voice heard in the councils of the nation. It has earned the respect of both political parties and we believe is largely consulted in practically every matter which vitally concerns its interests. This is as it should be, for labor solidified for the purpose of accomplishing the greatest good of the greatest number is a movement which must command the respect of all.

BANK AMALGAMATION

Whether it is for good or ill the policy of bank amalgamation has taken a firm root in Canada, and some of our financial institutions are looking outside of the Dominion for the means of increasing their strength and influence. The most recent amalgamation to be proposed is that of the Colonial Bank of London with the Royal Bank of Canada. The Colonial Bank was organized in 1838 by royal charter and has many branches in the West Indies and British Guiana. It has a paid-up capital of \$2,916,000 and reserves amounting to \$729,000, with deposits of \$11,480,792. The Royal has a paid-up capital of \$6,200,000, a reserve of \$7,000,000 and deposits in excess of \$54,000,000. The amalgamation will, therefore, give the Royal a capital of upwards of \$9,000,000, a figure that a few years ago would have seemed beyond the reach of any but one or two of our banks. It is interesting to learn that the Royal's net profits the last year amounted to 18 1/2 per cent. on its capital, which is an increase over all previous years.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been paid \$22.70 for testifying before the steel trust investigating committee. How true it is that "them as has gets."

There are very few people better able to conceal their thoughts than Sir William Mackenzie. The interview which we publish today is a characteristic one. Sir William is one of the silent men

who do things and it is to accomplish a number of these that he has come to British Columbia.

A strange story comes from Berlin to the effect that the great Krupp, the ironmaster, is not dead, but is living in retirement on a remote island in the sea.

There is a great shortage of potatoes in the eastern provinces, and they are none too plentiful out here. It is a good time to get ready to plant early potatoes. They will be worth more than oranges when they come along.

The federal government has very wisely refused to interfere with the Alberta legislation regarding the waterways railway loan. This is in line with what we have urged—that purely local legislation should not be disallowed.

What with the fierceness of popular passion being aroused in the United Kingdom, the trouble in China, the disturbances in Persia, the war in Tripoli and the strained relations between France and Italy, the year 1912 is opening with rather a threatening programme.

The Ottawa Citizen agitates for the "single transferrable vote" system. It points out that under our present system one vote may elect a member, and a very few votes may alter the political complexion of a parliament. This is in line with what the Colonist has explained on previous occasions, and is a system of voting greatly favored by Earl Grey.

The decision of the government to call in the \$4 notes and issue \$5 notes in their place is a good one. It has led to the suggestion that new and smaller cents ought to be coined. Out here we have only a platonic interest in the cent, but we know enough about it to believe that its value is not commensurate with its weight. On the other hand the silver 5-cent piece is too little. The chief objection to our gold coinage is that it is too scarce.

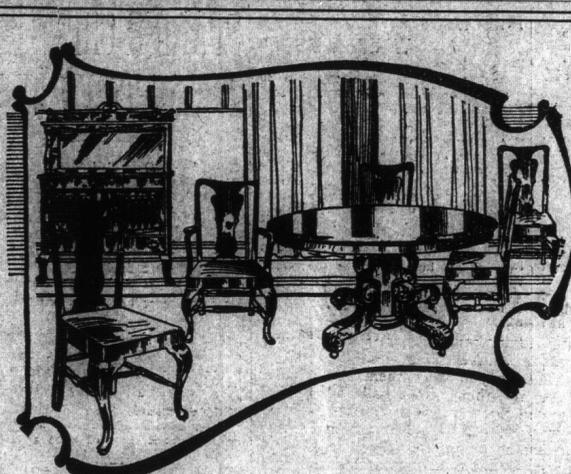
A question that ought to be speedily settled for good and all is whether or not officials are to be subject to dismissal for taking an active part in a political campaign. It is no justification for the dismissal of a Liberal by a Conservative government to say that a Conservative was dismissed by a Liberal government. There should be a fixed rule applicable alike to all cases. We do not think civil servants ought to be disfranchised; but as we believe partisanship might lead to inefficient service, we would support the position that active participation in an election campaign should render an official subject to dismissal.

No doubt Mr. Spunker Sprule is having a hard time with the French language. It always was difficult to "teach an old dog new tricks." But we would not mind venturing a small wager that it is the English-speaking members of the House who are amused with the "Doctor's French." A Frenchman never smiles at the way an Englishman pronounces the language of France. You may distort it so that it cannot be distinguished from Volapuk, but your French friend will always assure you that your accent is admirable and will take upon himself all the blame for not knowing what you are talking about.

The Toronto Globe says: "A Catholic priest may lawfully marry a Catholic to a Protestant in Quebec. The Church of Rome holds that it is not lawful for a Protestant minister to marry two Catholics, and that a marriage of a Protestant to a Catholic by a Protestant minister is no marriage at all in the sight of God and the church. That sort of marriage law is impossible in this country. If the legislature of Quebec can provide no remedy a uniform marriage law for all Canada must be enacted, making legal marriage a purely civil ceremony to be supplemented by such religious ceremonies as the parties may desire, or by none if they are so minded." It will be unbearable to have a condition of things that may render a marriage, that is legal in one part of Canada, illegal in another part. The people simply will not submit to it, and the sooner all and sundry take notice of this the better.

Value of Clear Speaking
Canadians should pay more attention to their speech and their manner of speaking. We are equipped by nature to speak well. According to Dr. Vogt no such voices can be found in the world as he is able to get together in Toronto. What we need is training and a proper appreciation of the value of good, clear speaking.—Toronto World.

Parcel Smashing
A complaint widespread in its character has just been ventilated in England. It refers to the manner in which parcels are crushed and damaged while in transit through the post. Several large firms inveighed bitterly against the grievance, caused largely, as they claimed, by the use of tags instead of hamper. That the evil is a live one can be attested to by many who have suffered therefrom, but in all fairness it must be admitted that the fault frequently lies with the sender, in the flimsy and insecure manner of packing. In the end, in point, a post office official affirms that a complete remedy is only attainable through a sacrifice of time and expense, which would likely provoke further hostile criticism. Err on the safe side in putting up your parcels, and, with few exceptions, the trouble will be reduced to a minimum.—Hamilton Spectator.



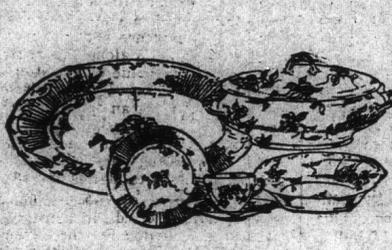
Gentlemen! You Have Saved Me Much Money

"YOUR SALE IS TRULY A REMARKABLE ONE"—AND SHE KNEW, FOR SHE HAD LOOKED AROUND AND MADE COMPARISONS
She saved—so can you. This sale is for you, and its sale prices will save you much money. Bring the home need list in. The savings will astonish you.

Our Second Floor is Overflowing With Bargains

Since Monday morning there has been one continual rush, on our second floor, for these beautiful remnants at ridiculously low prices. It's a genuine house-cleaning we are having, and hundreds of satisfied customers have been bringing their friends every day. You want to come. You are welcome. Remnants of Chintz and Denim P'ants, Cretonnes, Madras and All-Over Curtain Nets. Great bargains in Lace Curtains, of which there are only one pair each. All are of the best selling lines of the season. Odd Table Covers, Doilies, Pillow Cases, and others too numerous to mention.

Some Bargains for the Dinner Table



You Want to Be First



Come to Our China Department Now—1st Floor

92 Piece China Dinner Set, Reduced from \$20 to \$14.50

This is a broken China Set and will be snapped up at once at this ridiculously low price. It is of plain White China and a neatly printed design of gold. It's a lovely set and will look splendid on your table. You'll never get an offer like this again for many a long day. Come in and see it. If you are in need of a Dinner Set, and you really want this one, you better come now. ONLY \$14.50

Here are the articles included: 12 Plates 7in., 1 Plate 6in., 11 Coupe Soups, 12 Plates 8in., 10 Teacups, 12 Tea Saucers, 2 Platters, 1 Vegetable Dish, 1 Vegetable Dish, bottom only, 1 Baker, 1 Sauce Boat, 1 Sugar Boat, 1 Cream Jug, 10 Butter Pads, 11 Fruit Saucers, 1 Covered Butter Dish.

Handsome Dinner Set for Six Persons, Reduced to \$35.00

QAIN T ODD WEDGWOOD PATTERN

This is one of the original old patterns from this famous house. This beautiful set will surely appeal to those who are of artistic taste. It's splendid, and simply the greatest bargain at \$35.00 ever given. It is the last set of this quaint pattern. See this set displayed on a table on our first floor. Every piece shown.

Our 52 Piece Ophelia Pattern Dinner Set. Special Price \$5.75

This is a useful little set for those about to wed, newly-weds, in fact for any two or three persons. The design is very neat in peacock green. You'll look at this one, won't you? Come today. The set consists of 6 Tea Plates, 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Butter Pads, 1 Platter roin., 1 Platter 14in., 1 Baker, 2 Covered Dishes, 1 Sauce Boat, 6 Teacups and Saucers, 1 Jug, 1 Sugar Bowl.

You will be interested in the Three Room Outfit in Our Broughton Street Window. You can furnish your Home from this Big Store for Less Money than anywhere else. Our Goods are well made and the quality is the highest.
SEE THIS THREE ROOM OUTFIT TODAY

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers



Most Value For Least Money

Sir

During the pleasant way than by watching Henry Thurston the New York games often played them. Their novelty whenever one monplace and Of dancing, tires, although a draughty atmosphere cannot keep one comfortable. A full open fire, fire, are deserts heat, that is the and watch some the only exercis magician.

Let us suppose charades and down the list have pose also that of but dancing, do your part in

A Good A trick which with is to ask water. See this especially around from the pitch the glass is full happen to have pennies from the ter impression, are not your o you say, "I w feat. The glass is absolutely an It could not hold your kind co-d drop these two overflowing gla

"Now, ladies tinue, "I must breath and hold pennies. After long breaths, arms will all be only have these the trick seem first long breath giggle and stop should look re shake your head you were afraid Drop the penn gently into the as a penny touch very careful that become wet. The cohesive ar greater than it makes a very p to perform, if i

Making Another tric make a tumble quired to do the have been using Place them upon ing care to sit, sure that the s you. Cover the press the paper that it will gr the shape of th this you must k tell how wonder learned it when Hindu adept, at him for a week for he would e talking) you dr the table and dr quickly return about twelve in ness of the nev the shape of the You now an tumbler pass th paper form wid heavy blow wit same time you lap to the floor. had actually kn solid table.

Mag Another tric mystifying, is n brought with ye fit around a De enough to insert downward. Yo when you take tween the thumb right hand. Up is naturally and hat. Then, by p raising the knu can be lifted. your hand upon any visible supp to your hand. to the uninitiate

Another hat perform is to ta them on the tab select one and l his hand. After ing sure that he person, at your holds the coin a counts ten. Yo have the coin t person's person throw all of the

Simple Conjuring Tricks

During the winter evenings there is no pleasanter way of spending an hour or two than by watching tricks of magic, writes Henry Thurston, the well-known magician, in the New York Times. At a party interest in games often languishes, especially if one has played them a few thousand times before. Their novelty has long since worn off, and whenever one plays them they soon seem commonplace and uninteresting.

Of dancing, it must be admitted, one never tires, although even a snowstorm outside and a draughty atmosphere in the corners indoors cannot keep one from becoming warm and uncomfortable. When the chairs near the cheerful open fireplace, with its crackling wood fire, are deserted, and the dancers are at fever heat, that is the time to cool off, to sit quietly and watch some tricks of legerdemain, and the only exercise one takes is applauding the magician.

Let us suppose the familiar games from charades and "twenty questions" all the way down the list have been played, and let us suppose also that the young people are tired, not of but dancing. Now is your opportunity to do your part in the evening's entertainment.

A Good Trick to Start Off With

A trick which is a good one to start off with is to ask for a glass and a pitcher of water. See that the glass is perfectly dry, especially around the rim. Pour the water from the pitcher gently into the glass until the glass is full to the brim. If you do not happen to have any pennies, collect twenty pennies from the spectators. It makes a better impression, perhaps, to use pennies that are not your own. "Ladies and gentlemen," you say, "I will now perform a wonderful feat. The glass of water, as you can perceive, is absolutely and undeniably full to the edge. It could not hold another drop of water. With your kind co-operation I shall endeavor to drop these twenty pennies into this all but overflowing glass of water.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," you continue, "I must ask you all to take a deep breath and hold it until I have dropped in five pennies. After that you will take three other long breaths, and by that time I trust the pennies will all be in the glass." Of course, you only have these long breaths taken to make the trick seem more difficult. During the first long breath some young girl is sure to giggle and stop holding her breath. You should look reproachfully in her direction, shake your head and sort of sigh as though you were afraid the trick was spoiled.

Drop the pennies, one by one, edgeways gently into the water. Immediately as soon as a penny touches the water let it fall, and be very careful that the edges of the glass do not become wet. This phenomenon is caused by the cohesive attraction of the water being greater than the attraction of gravity. It makes a very pretty trick, and is not difficult to perform, if it is done with care.

Making a Tumbler Disappear

Another trick that is very effective is to make a tumbler disappear. All that is required to do the trick is the glass tumbler you have been using and a sheet of newspaper. Place them upon the table, you yourself taking care to sit directly behind, and making sure that the spectators are all in front of you. Cover the glass with the newspaper, and press the paper closely around the glass so that it will gradually become fashioned to the shape of the glass. While you are doing this you must keep up a monologue. You can tell how wonderful the trick is, and how you learned it when you were in India from an old Hindu adept and that you had to plead with him for a week, stopping only for meals, before he would explain it to you. Now (still talking) you draw the paper to the edge of the table and drop the tumbler into your lap, quickly returning the paper to the table about twelve inches from the edge. The stiffness of the newspaper makes it still possess the shape of the tumbler.

You now announce that you will make the tumbler pass through the table. Holding the paper form with one hand you strike it a heavy blow with the other hand, and at the same time you drop the tumbler from your lap to the floor. It will appear as though you had actually knocked the glass through the solid table.

Magnetizing the Hat

Another trick, which is as simple as it is mystifying, is magnetizing a hat. You have brought with you a loop of thread which will fit around a Derby hat, and leave just room enough to insert the palm of your hand, turned downward. You borrow a Derby hat, and when you take it the loop of thread rests between the thumb and over the fingers of your right hand. Upon receiving the hat the thread is naturally and secretly placed around the hat. Then, by pressing the fingers on hat and raising the knuckles against thread, the hat can be lifted. The spectators see you place your hand upon the hat, and without having any visible support you make the hat adhere to your hand. The trick is very bewildering to the uninitiated.

Another hat trick which is even easier to perform is to take six or ten cent-pieces, put them on the table, and request some person to select one and hold it tightly in the palm of his hand. After observing its date and making sure that he will recognize it again, this person, at your request, puts his hand that holds the coin against his forehead and slowly counts ten. You can say that you desire to have the coin thoroughly magnetized by the person's personality. You have some one throw all of the coins into the hat and shake

them well. You yourself now take the hat and place it behind your back without having looked inside of it. As you hold the hat behind you with one hand you pick out and draw from the hat the right coin with the other hand has warmed the selected coin, and as the other coins are cool it is easy to pick out the right one without looking.

A Good Handkerchief Trick

Your next trick, "Two Handkerchiefs Instantly Knotted," is done so quickly that its very rapidity astonishes. You take the two handkerchiefs and exhibit them as being two separate and distinct handkerchiefs. After a simple wave of the hand you show them tied together. You then roll them into a ball and throw the ball to the floor, where it unrolls. To the surprise of every one, it is found that the handkerchiefs are no longer tied together.

To do this trick all that is needed is a small rubber band. The rubber band is held in the left hand, encircling the thumb and first two fingers. When presenting the trick the handkerchiefs should be shown one in each hand in order to avoid any difficulty in concealing the rubber band. The handkerchief in the right hand is then placed with that in the left and the band is adjusted. When the handkerchiefs are rolled up into a ball the rubber band is concealed in the hand, and it is a simple matter to drop it into your pocket at the beginning of the next trick.

To return to your friend, the glass tumbler of your first two tricks, you can give the impression that you are a skilful juggler by the simple device of having concealed a match earlier in the evening near the edge of the table underneath the table cloth. By means of the match the tumbler can be balanced without difficulty on the edge of the table.

An even more striking trick can be performed by using both the tumbler and the Derby hat and also a baker's dozen of pennies. You borrow 12 pennies, but you have concealed in your right hand a penny of your own. Place with your right hand the hat on top of the tumbler, and in doing so have the extra penny rest on the edge of the glass. The hat will, of course, keep the penny from falling. Then you announce that you will throw the pennies into the hat with a very surprising result. You throw the pennies against the side of the hat (the inside side) opposite to where the thirteenth penny is resting. As the pennies strike the hat they raise it enough so that the extra penny drops down into the tumbler, to the great astonishment of your spectators. When you throw the pennies into the hat you keep one of them in your hand and drop it into your pocket, while the pennies are being counted and examined. This trick deserves the little practice it requires to perfect it.

Another Handkerchief Trick

Take from one of your pockets a handkerchief, which is an ordinary one, except that a match has been inserted in the hem of it before you left home. Take from your matchbox a match similar to the other one. Insert the match in the handkerchief by laying the handkerchief around it and gathering the handkerchief around it. You now request some one to break the match through the handkerchief. After this is done you unfold the handkerchief and show that the match is still unbroken. You must get rid of the broken pieces of the other match while you are making preparations for your next trick.

Passing now for your final trick, you say: "Ladies and Gentlemen—I will now do my masterpiece, a drawing-room trick without a peer. I have already passed a tumbler through a solid table and a penny through the crown of a hat, but now I will do something even more wonderful. I will magnetize a spot on the wall of this drawing-room with the same kind of magnetism which is at present in this hat. After I have magnetized the spot I am going to hang this hat there. I have practiced this particular kind of magnetic science for years and have only now perfected myself in it."

You have concealed in your hand a well polished hexagon shaped lead pencil. Keep the spectators on the other side of the room, where they will not notice you are using a lead pencil, but will think you are rubbing the wall with your hand to magnetize it. This trick can only be successful where the walls are of polished panelled wood. But if the doors are of polished wood the hat can be hung on the side of a door. See that your pencil has no rubber on the end of it. Take the pencil and rub it sharply down the smooth, hard-finished wooden surface of the wall with as much pressure as possible. The pencil will then stick to the wood. Have the hat in your other hand, and, as the pencil sticks, bring the hat up rapidly so that the spectators will not perceive the pencil and the pencil will not be displaced.

In case you repeat this pretty trick, pretend that the magnetism of that spot has become exhausted, and select another place to hang the hat upon. This trick is certain to impress the spectators.

A Trick for an Encore

At the close of your performance, the applause, let us hope, will be insistent enough to justify you in giving a trick as an encore. When you perceive that the applause is hearty and spontaneous, take unobserved from your pocket a rubber umbrella ring and secretly place it on the first joint of the index finger of your left hand. Conceal your left hand under the edge of your handkerchief. Having asked for three or four silver half dollars, you

take them in your right hand. Place the handkerchief over your left hand; quickly remove the rubber ring from finger and hold it between finger and thumb. Hold the half dollars between the index finger and thumb of your right hand. Push with the centre of handkerchief the half dollars into the rubber ring. Then grasp the corner of the handkerchief with the right hand and shake it vigorously once or twice. The coins will appear to have completely disappeared as they are enveloped in a sort of pocket on the back of the handkerchief. Shake the handkerchief from the proper angle and the rubber ring with the half dollars in it will roll out of the pocket. It is an easy matter to push the half dollars out of the ring while they are still in the handkerchief.

There is a limit to every kind of fun, and it is better to err on the side of doing too few tricks than too many. It is reward enough for your trouble if you hear some of the younger members of the party say, to the hostess: "We have had a lovely time, and the tricks were splendid."

FROZEN REGIONS

Speaking at the Royal Geographical Society on "the Australasian Antarctic Expedition," Dr. Douglas Mawson said that Australia and New Zealand had always been anxious for further knowledge of the great frozen continent lying to the southward of them. From the earliest times the heartiest reception had always been tendered to visiting expeditions either foreign or British. The resources of these young countries however had been so taxed with the expense of exploration conducted within their own borders and neighboring islands that the large sum of money required for Antarctic research had never in the past been forthcoming. The recent British expeditions had been warmly welcomed, and the results had been regarded as eminently satisfactory. But because the Rossia area was more conveniently situated to the south geographic pole, most expeditions to the Australian quadrant had wintered there. This had led to the neglect of the great coast line westward of Cape Adare, and information regarding it is very fragmentary and for the most part unreliable. Properly equipped an expedition to that region should have no difficulty in achieving great geographical successes, for the fact that the ill-fated sailing ships of Wilkes, D'Urville, and Baller achieved a considerable measure of success was evidence enough of the practicability of navigation along this coast line.

Alive to the value of scientific data there massed and waiting to be collected, he had ardently sought for an opportunity to reap the harvest. The enthusiasm with which Australia and New Zealand had always followed Antarctic research and their growing resources led him to decide on an expedition chiefly supported by those colonies, and the proposal had received the support of the Australasian association for the advancement of science. The exigencies of the equipment and the need of further support had brought him to London, and he took advantage of the opportunity of explaining his propaganda. Australian and New England types, he went on, showed a remarkable affinity with those of South America and South Africa, to the casual observer the most noticeable being with regard to birds and animals. Fossil evidence was absolutely in favor of a continuity between South America and Australia, and the evidence confirmed the theory of connection between the southern lands, by way of Antarctica, the opinion being confirmed in the minds of scientific men that in the not long geographically-past there existed a habitable Antarctic continent, with rays stretching up to meet with what are now Tasmania, South America, New Zealand and South Africa. To the south of Australia where now is ocean were highlands, providing an abundance of material shed northward into what were then lowlands and marine areas.

Volcanic activity on a large scale, remaining even to the present day in isolated spots, attended the separation of these land masses. Finally, an ice age of almost unprecedented severity overwhelmed the residual Antarctic continent and swept every trace of life into the southern ocean. Proceeding to discuss the plans of the Australian expedition, Dr. Mawson said: "Briefly, we hope to have a complement of 50 men—ship and land party—and proceed south from Australia about the close of this year. Practically every member of the land party will be a specialist in a particular branch of science. Most of the recruiting will be amongst the graduates of the universities of Australia and New Zealand. It is our intention to land several parties with stores and huts to winter between Cape Adare and Gauss Berg and the ship will return to Australia and New Zealand for the winter, though not remaining idle. "It is our special desire to accomplish a complete coast survey between the two points mentioned and complete the magnetic charting of the region north of the south magnetic pole. The several wintering stations will simultaneously despatch coastal sledging parties on either hand, thus dividing up the task. A special journey will be made inland from our main base on the north coast to the south magnetic pole, thus completing in conjunction with the former journey in which I participated the crossing of that corner of South Victoria Land. For the rest, without entering into details, I may say that no branch of science will be neglected."

"Why didn't you get a younger turkey?" demanded the husband. "I told the dealer I was rather green," faltered the young wife, "so he advised me to take an old, experienced bird."—Kansas City Journal.

Africa's Colossal Project

Now that the Franco-German accord with reference to Morocco and the Congo is completed and public attention is concentrated on Africa, M. Andre Berthelot has put forward a great project for the opening up and development of the Dark Continent. This scheme proposes the construction of a great French railway right across the centre of Africa from Algeria until it joins up with the Cape-to-Cairo line in the Belgian Congo. The proposal in magnitude and importance rivals those other colossal undertakings, the Suez and Panama canals, which also originated in France.

M. Berthelot begins by pointing out that Africa, like Asia and America, can only be properly exploited by means of railways. The rivers of the continent offer no adequate system of communication, owing to the fact that they are for the most part too shallow, or so obstructed by falls and rapids that frequent transhipment of goods is rendered necessary, thus adding enormously to the cost of transportation. The greater part of the continent consists of a vast tableland, which everywhere sinks rapidly as it approaches the coast, causing the rivers to be either short and rapid, or else to have their courses obstructed by falls, which impose insurmountable obstacles to navigation. Even in the case of the Congo, one of the largest and most important of African rivers, the transport of goods is so difficult that the cost amounts to nearly \$250 per ton on imports, and the rate of river carriage is only about fifty miles per day. He declares, therefore, that it is hopeless to expect that the vast fertile territories in Central Africa can ever be developed by the Congo-Wangi route.

Route to be Traversed

Already from many points on the coast the colonies of various countries are pushing railway lines towards the interior, but these are for the most part, with the exception of the Cape-to-Cairo railway, of only local importance, and the vast and important problem of African communications can only be solved by the construction of a great central railway artery, which will do for that continent what the Union Pacific and the Canadian Pacific have done for North America, and the Trans-Siberian railway has done for Northern Asia.

Having thus indicated the necessity for a great trans-African line, M. Berthelot urges that the natural route for it is along the backbone of the continent from Algeria to the Cape of Good Hope. In his opinion the line should run from the present terminus of the Algerian lines at Iglu, in Southern Oran, to a junction with the Cape-to-Cairo railway somewhere south of Stanleyville, in the Belgian Congo. From this main line branches should be run to connect with Timbuctoo, and with the Uganda railway, near Victoria Nyanga. Over 1800 miles of distance between the Cape and the Mediterranean coast have already been bridged by British enterprise. The commercial utility of a portion of this railway M. Berthelot considers as at present somewhat doubtful, but if it were linked up with a line from Algeria its future would be assured, as it would offer them an easy and rapid route to South Africa via Calais, Marseilles, and Algiers. The route would follow the axis of the continent, and would offer few engineering difficulties in the process of construction. M. Berthelot then continues:

"The main line would necessarily require to be completed by the building of three branches, lines of a strategic and commercial importance comparable to that of the central artery. The first of these would run nearly southwest to Timbuctoo, the next south and southwest, until it joined the British Nigerian railway, opening up the vast territories in the Niger hinterland; and the third would leave the main line at Zemi, across the Upper Nile basin, and connect with the Uganda railway, and thus open direct communication with the East Coast. From Zemi, the main line would run almost due south, via Stanleyville, until it met the Cape-to-Cairo railway.

Construction Easy and Cheap

"The trans-African is the most necessary, and would be the cheapest to construct of all the great transcontinental railways. Africa, as we are taught at school, is the most compact and the most massive of all the continents, and, in proportion to its surface, its coasts are far less developed than those of Europe, while they have the disadvantage of being for the most part difficult and dangerous to approach, and possess few good harbors. The contrast in this respect with either of the other three great continents is very striking. Its internal navigation is equally inferior; the penetration of Africa by ascending its great rivers is a mere chimera. Cataracts and insurmountable rapids obstruct alike the Nile, the Niger, the Congo and the Zambesi. The vessels which ply on the upper waters of these streams have to be carried piecemeal to the reaches where they float. River navigation everywhere in Africa is precarious or seasonal, and largely dependent on the rainfall in the wet period of the year. But if Africa is all-adapted for river transport, it offers on the other hand, remarkable facilities for railway construction. It has no mountains worthy of the name, except in the north, and along the Indian Ocean, in the east, all the rest of the continent is, speaking generally, occupied by a great tableland, where a railway could run for thousands of miles without encountering heavy gradients.

"From Fluig, in Algeria, to Katanga, where the Cairo line now terminates, that is, for a distance of about 3,800 miles, the whole country lies in an altitude of between 700 feet

and 2,500 feet. Over two-thirds of this portion no engineering work of any magnitude would be required."

The proposed railway would traverse a region rich in rubber, timber and minerals, especially gold, copper, and in the south, tin. At present it takes eighteen days to go from London to Johannesburg; by the proposed route that city could be reached in nine days. From Antwerp to Stanleyville, the capital of the Belgian Congo, means a journey of from thirty-five to forty days; it could be made in five or six by the trans-African railway. French officers going to Lake Chad now spend three months in travel; if the railway is built they will be able to arrive at their destination in four days, and the journey to Nigeria and Uganda and the Upper Nile will be equally shortened.

Line Would Undoubtedly Pay

Would the line pay? M. Berthelot estimates that a revenue of from \$600 to \$800 per kilometre would pay the interest on the necessary capital. If only fifty passengers traveled each way daily, at a rate of two cents per kilometre, this amount of revenue would be raised apart altogether from the goods traffic. Who can doubt that with Johannesburg brought within nine days of London, and the French and Belgian Congo within four or five days of Paris and Brussels, that this number of daily travelers would use the line. Then, undoubtedly, there would be a large goods and tourist traffic, nor would the line take long to build. Russia constructed an equal length of the Siberian line in nine years through a very difficult country, and in a climate where the working days were only about 150 per year. In Africa, with an easy country and a climate which permits work every day in the year, M. Berthelot estimates that the trans-African could be finished in four or five years.

PLEA FOR PLAIN WORDS

That was good advice—even if worn thin by now—that Friar Laurence gave to the ridding Romeo, "Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift." There are those writing in our times who need to give ear to the adjuration of the old rhetorician Wilson, who urged his readers not "to catch an inkhorn term by the tail." What Bret Harte called the "sabre-cut of Saxon speech" often does the business more effectually and incisively severs the gordian knot of the main issue where with cumbersome Johnsonian periphrase some writers and speakers would multiply long winded sentences in the effort to say what they mean.

The apology for slang is the directness in which it goes to the very heart of the subject matter. Speak of a crowd as "the push"—and what a vivid picture is conveyed at once of a group of persons no longer static but kinetic—desperately shoving to reach the point of vantage. To "crane one's neck" is not quite the same thing as to "rubber" for there is lacking the graphic suggestion of the gutterpercher, avid as a sparrow of any delectable crumb that may fall vulgarly and sinuously inquisitive. What word can successfully supplant "rattled" to express the extremity of perturbation? We may say of a man that he is confused, nonplussed, chagrined, stage frightened—"flurried" says the dictionary—none of these words quite hit off the apex of the meaning of "rattled." The word conveys the quiver and flutter of agitation—such as the Red Queen must have felt when Alice seized her by the throat and shook her violently.

How easy it is to fall into the rhetorical trap of "fine writing"—to browse afield upon the "patches" of highly colored verbiage. The greatest writers have not always cultivated directness and simplicity. Wordsworth, who is the master of unsophisticated language when he wills, cannot say that a child has a cough, but he must write: "The winds of March, smiting insidiously, raised in her throat viewless obstructions." What is the use of trotting out a big mouth-filling word like "transcendentalism" when a little one will do? An orchestra with nothing but the tuba playing only "The Pilgrim's Chorus" would shortly exhaust and overwhelm the most famous Wagnerite.

The old originators like Chaucer knew the pith and moment of short words and plain language. They could be impressive even in the rapid fire staccato of a succession of monosyllables. For they had something to say, and they said it, and if short words were best and they could put into them the gist of their message, they did not hunt about for polysyllables as William Michael Rossetti says his brother, Daniel Gabriel, used to go quarrying in the old romances. Those who bear it in mind that the sense is more than the form are not likely to fall into the error of hendecasyllables where short, plain words will do.—Philadelphia Ledger.

What Drives Clerks Crazy

"I want to buy a shirt for my husband. I don't know what size the neckband is, but he wears a six and one-eight hat."
"My wife wants me to get her some ribbon to trim a dress. What shade do think she would like?"
"My wife has just got back from the East and doesn't like the overcoat I bought here two months ago. Will you take it back?"
"What kind of a necktie would my husband like for his birthday?"
"Are those \$1.29 cuff links solid gold? If not, I don't want them."—Brooklyn Eagle.

ADVANCES IN STOCKBREEDING

Annual Convention of Provincial Association Meets in the City—Speeches by Lieutenant-Governor and Premier

The sixth annual convention of the B. C. Stock Breeders' association was held in the botanical chambers of the parliament buildings yesterday, there being an attendance of about thirty members present. In addition to the ordinary business of the session which was marked by an enthusiastic co-operation on the part of the members, and was perhaps more far-reaching in its objects than the necessities for former years have imposed upon past conventions, the occasion was featured by addresses from three of the leading men of the province, all of them directly or indirectly interested and associated with the stock raising industry. The speakers were the lieutenant-governor, the premier, and the Hon. Price Ellison.

The convention started early in the forenoon and lasted throughout the day, the speeches and addresses being interspersed throughout the agenda. Mr. A. D. Paterson, the president of the association, presided at the convention in the forenoon, and Mr. Paterson and gentlemen, as I look around the board I can see countenances of many gentlemen connected with the association with whom it has been my good fortune to meet at several of your conferences in past years. I know perfectly well that the annual assembly which you pass meet here during the session of parliament is by no means the most important feature of your organization. You foregather here once a year more for organization purposes than for the active work with which your association is so closely associated—that of encouraging the importation of breeding stock from the provinces of British Columbia and the United States. A few months ago the Vancouver Horse show was kind enough to ask me to attend in order to open their annual exhibition. On that occasion I was able to have a few minutes talk with one of the judges—Mr. Marshall—who had come all the way from New York in order to take part in the show. I want to tell you that he volunteered the statement to me that next to the show in Madison Square Gardens that which was then in progress at Vancouver was about the best on the continent of America. (Applause.) I understood from him that he was accustomed to judging the competitions in the principal states of the United States, and that in the different centres of Canada where horse shows are held, so that we can take his judgment as one entirely without bias. Well, gentlemen, this consummation is a matter that the people of the province have a right to take considerable pride in, especially those who are in touch with the association.

Much Progress Made
"I remember attending at Vancouver when the first show was open and when you, Mr. Chisholm, presided as first president, and when you looked at the striking contrast of the show of 1911. I think it is a very apt illustration of how things generally have progressed in the province within the last decade, a progress that has owed much to the work of introducing into the country with a view to producing here, the right standard of livestock. Mr. Marshall was very high in his praise in regard to all classes of animals exhibited, and he stated that it was a very strong proof of the sound methods in vogue in this country in connection with the investment in livestock. Passing from this telling evidence to what is transpiring in our country in respect to horses I think you must all agree with me that the annual fairs throughout the country have disclosed the fact that the cattle now owned by the farmers and stock raisers of the province contain within their herds some of the finest animals perhaps on the whole continent. Just as you look at the well noted exhibition that the exhibit from the Colony farm which is under the control of the provincial secretary's department, and which was sent down to Regina a few weeks ago, when in competition it took from all sections of Canada, easily took the higher premiums. (Applause.) The sort of things gentlemen, goes out in a large measure to the public of this country, as an earnest of the improved methods, which to my mind, seem to emanate from around this board. I need not refer you to individuals who have made heavy investments in livestock, whether in cattle or in horses, or sheep, or swine or any other variety of stock. Suffice it to say that from our governor down we have representative men in the country who are not afraid to find a good and wholesome investment in livestock and to take their part in the development of this important industry in the province. (Applause.)

Promoting Stock Industry
"The other day I happened to read an extract from a recent German publication and it was very specific in its mention of what the German government had been doing in the way of promoting the livestock industry, especially with regard to horses. I would conclude from this that the war department had been busy as cavalry is of course an essential part of any army, and I would also ask you to remember how aggressive the German people are in following up the work of the army. But apart from these considerations I gather that they paid a great deal of attention in Germany to the nature of their stock and also to the economic value which the stock might claim on account of its high standard. All I would wish to add to these observations is that if these things are good for a country that has your respect for everything that is scientific, such as Germany must have, they must be equally good for the Do-

minion of Canada and for the province of British Columbia.
"And you are aware, gentlemen, the government has tried to give you assistance and encouragement, and I am confident that with the accustomed zeal which my colleagues bring to bear on the work of his department, he will not permit your business to lag behind."
Pleasure to Co-Operate
"It will always be a pleasure to co-operate with him as far as I can in order that you may receive every recognition you are entitled to. In welcoming you here this morning, I want to extend to you the most cordial greetings from the government of the province and to ask you to believe that we are sensible of the great work that you have in hand and also that we realize to the fullest extent its great importance to the development of the province. Side by side with the excellencies which we are so anxious to attain in respect to horticulture and agriculture let us place the work of breeding the right kind of livestock, and then we shall reach a standard that should equal every state in the union and every other province in the Dominion. There is absolutely no reflection intended in this upon any of the other provinces. It should rather be an inspiration to spur them on to do something even better than ourselves. Since we have at Ottawa in the person of Mr. Burrell a farmer whom we all know to be very familiar with the local conditions we may expect the co-operation of the department of agriculture in the work of our own local department, so that we should give us every possible advantage both in a federal and provincial connection. I have Mr. Burrell's word on this score and I know that he will try to live up to it. I do not mean to try to inject any element of politics here. I would be very unwise, but I think I can make that observation without having that aspersion cast upon it." (Applause.)

Vote of Thanks
A vote of thanks was immediately moved, seconded and heartily carried, in response to which the premier addressed the assembly. "I am very grateful for the vote of thanks which you have accorded me, and trust that in some measure I am deserving of the recognition that you have been generous in giving. With respect to what my old fellow countryman has said (Mr. Trapp) of course you know that people who come from the old town always fraternize very closely and may be given to an indulgent language that is perhaps extravagant. If I may add a word about the Colonization I would say that there is now a scheme to develop the branch of stock-raising that the institution has inaugurated, so that we will be able to distribute standard animals throughout the country to the settlers and farmers who will be able to reap the benefit. This is a work that has been undertaken as it were with our new hospital for the mentally afflicted at Coquitlam, where under the direct supervision of Dr. Young, we expect to open up a date institution which will be among the most advanced and up to date of its kind on the continent. Those of us who are in good health, whose faculties are unimpaired, owe a duty to society to look after the afflicted and here is where we will be able to meet that obligation. We propose to have everything so fitted in that institution as will render the last word to our unfortunate brothers and sisters in the way of mental cures. We must be human, fraternal, and all the time, and institution we are simply sending out a request that they undertake this obligation to society. In connection with this we have our dairy farms where many of those who are sick and afflicted will be able to spend hours every day caring for the stock, so that while we are putting the institution in such a substantial way as to be of great and substantial worth to the farmers of the country we are at the same time giving to the patients of the hospital, means whereby many of them may gain health and strength so that they might be able to get back to their normal condition. This is a digression but I thought that some of you might not know what we were doing and consequently that the explanation would not be out of order." (Loud applause.)

Lieutenant-Governor's Address
As the premier retired the lieutenant-governor entered the room and was at once invited to address the convention. He said:
"Mr. president and gentlemen of the stockbreeders' association, it gives me great pleasure to see you here in the city, and it is also my pleasure to congratulate you upon the progress made in the way of stock raising in the province. To anyone who has attended the exhibitions we have had in the past years it must be a matter of surprise to see the marked improvement in the stock exhibited. And when we take into consideration the fact that the importation of stock into the province is more difficult than it is to any of the other provinces, and also the fact that the breeders have kept pace with the general improvement throughout the Dominion, the progress made is the more remarkable. The stock we now see exhibited at the fairs of the association throughout the province is equal if not superior in the different lines to anything you will find at any exhibition in the Dominion or even south of the line. It must be gratifying to everyone interested in the raising of livestock to know that the farmers are doing so well in the interest they do in the improvement of their stock. The time has now come for those engaged in the business to attain to the high standards they have set their hearts upon and I think that they are surely realizing it. The truth of that fact is to be found by comparing the present with the past, not only in the matter of standards but in the matter of the general condition of the animals. We all know that a few years ago a great many of the farmers of the province were struggling to pay the interest on their mortgages. I am glad to know that that time is past. Instead of the mortgage being a burden, it has become a fortunate balance at the bank. And in consequence of that fact I think we may look for an even greater improvement in the future. Much more atten-

tion is now paid to the raising of stock, to the beautifying of farms, and the making of the farm life attractive, and I feel assured that as time goes on improvement will also go on until the farmer assumes his proper place in the community."
Hon. Price Ellison
The Hon. Price Ellison attended the convention in the afternoon. In addressing the members he said:
"I must congratulate you gentlemen upon the action you took at the recent general election. I regard that action of yours as the most important piece of voting you ever did. I do not wish to go into politics at all, but it is a very pertinent question and you are the people who are receiving the benefit. We were directly hit by what it was proposed to do by reciprocity. Why did it affect the farmers? Why were they singled out? I think it was because they were looked upon as a scattered lot of people without any organization, and I believe that had they been organized, as other industrial bodies are, it would have been thought a very serious matter to have attempted anything of the kind."
"I want to say that we have a future before us by the very fact of your doing what you did on the 21st September. I must congratulate you on the good you are doing British Columbia. We have made great progress in the past and we are continuing to make it in the future. Men are coming in from other countries, young men who will take the place of the old timers and inaugurate new and more up to date methods."
Referring to the work of importing stock he said he hoped they would continue the good work. "The government is anxious to see the extent of half the cost of transportation brought on the east to select the stock to be imported. That veterinarian has been placed at your disposal for the purpose of selecting and testing the stock for tuberculosis and other diseases. In that connection I may say that I am addressing the government to allow me to bring in a measure in relation to compulsory for the owners of cows to have them tested in the interest of the public. (Applause.) I do not think there is a person in the province who would voluntarily sell poor milk for consumption. In the event of cows being slaughtered it is proposed that the government will pay half the cost. In the bill which I propose to bring on I wish to go so far as to say that no cow shall be offered for sale unless it is accompanied by a certificate showing that it has been tested within a certain period, to be fixed. I am also taking up the matter with the Dominion authorities asking them to allow no cattle to come into the country, or into the province of British Columbia from other provinces, without being tested. I want to shut the door on all possibility of disease. In the past the Dominion government has been inspecting animals that come from across the line, but with settlers effects they have ignored the practice and that is just one of the places I want to see more stringently applied a great deal of care. We continue to let them come in, in this way, we will never get rid of it. We want to make the bill as complete as possible so as to eliminate as much as possible any chance of tuberculosis." (Applause.)

In conclusion the hon. minister pointed out the excellent work of alfalfa for use in the development of hogs.
Interesting Paper
An interesting paper on the fundamentals of the livestock industry was delivered by Dr. James W. Thompson, director of the Oregon experimental station, Corvallis. The keynote of his address was the securing of a standard sire as the head of a herd and the improving of their environment. He laid great stress upon the value of a sire and cited many examples to prove the proof of his contention that the sire was sometimes the value of three-fourths of the stock. In response to a question raised by a member of the convention he stated that just as man could not serve God and mammon neither could the cow give both milk and beef.
An excellent address on the general livestock condition of British Columbia was delivered by Dr. S. F. Toimie, representative Dominion livestock inspector. He dealt with the subject most exhaustively, tracing the history and evolution of the industry, and showing not only the improvements that had been effected in the past but better conditions but the improvements that might yet be accomplished by the adoption of more scientific methods.
The paper on the raising of hogs from the economic point of view, and Dr. Seymour Hadwin, V.S., concluded the day's programme with an interesting and illustrated lecture upon the "red water" disease. All the speakers were heartily thanked for their addresses.
Among the business transacted at the convention was the passing of a resolution in favor of inauguration of an experimental farm on the dry belt country.

The Officers
The office-bearers are as follows for the ensuing year: Hon. president, His Excellency the Governor-General; Premier, Hon. Price Ellison; Hon. vice-president, Dr. S. F. Toimie; president, Mr. A. D. Paterson; vice-president, Mr. S. Smith; secretary-treasurer (pro tem) Mr. G. Sangster; board of directors (Island), Messrs. Langster, Hadwin and Shopland, (Mainland), Messrs. A. Day, E. Ledgers, S. Shannon, Cloverdale, H. Frisby, Chilliwick, S. F. Larsen, Reckelle, and J. R. Hull, Kamloops.
To Fight Home Bule
WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—The Orangemen of Manitoba have a fund of \$8,416 to fight home rule in this province. This amount was subscribed as the result of the action taken by the grand lodge in Brandon last March. It is to be used for speakers and for renting halls to oppose home rule.
Freight Congestion
WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—The Canadian Northern railway has placed an embargo on all shipments from the east to Port Arthur, declining to accept freight from east to west owing to the congestion at terminals.

MEMBERS TALK ABOUT LUMBER

Prairie Liberals Again Bring Up Enforcement of Customs Law as Applied to Imports from States

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Prairie Liberals pursued their free trade policy today. Now that they are out of office they are trying to force free traders on the government. They have a new free trade policy to spring, they say, on an old one. Indeed, they got past that stage today and made positively false accusations, asserting that the duty was being collected on classes of lumber which actually are admitted free. Some time after the present minister of customs assumed office he became aware that a system of licensed smuggling was being followed in the west. The tariff duties on lumber planned in a certain way shall pay duty, and that lumber rough in a certain way shall be free. American lumbermen produced this type of lumber, first planned and artificially roughened on the planed surface and passed this in as rough lumber and therefore free. Ordinarily a nice point like this would be taken to the board of customs, a committee of experts, and examined by the administration of the law. When the question arose, Mr. Paterson was minister of customs, and he was busy currying favor with the free trade element on the prairies. He expressly prevented the board of customs from passing upon the subject, and allowed faked lumber to come in under the false description.

Hon. Dr. Reid on entering office had his attention drawn to the subject, and sent the problem to the board of experts, and received from it a ruling that this lumber was dutiable. The Liberals made an outcry on the subject a while ago and were met by the foregoing statement of fact. Today the Prairie Liberals returned to the attack, and on the motion to go into support Mr. Turfitt moved that the minister of customs in collecting duties on lumber dressed on one side, with the grain either joined nor tongued and grooved, and was unduly and illegally imposing a heavy tax upon the people. The debate thus started ran to a late hour in the evening. After the members unversed in the technicalities of the lumber trade had spoken, Hon. Dr. Reid proved that the description given in the amendment was wrong and that lumber so described really was free.

The Resolution
Mr. Turfitt's resolution was as follows: "That the minister of customs in collecting the duty upon American lumber has violated in spirit the customs act and partially in letter, and is imposing a heavy tax upon the people."
Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Turfitt said that owing to the new interpretation placed by the present government upon the customs act, a certain class of lumber imported from the United States was subject to increased duty and in collecting this duty the farmers of the prairie provinces were being compelled to pay the extra 44 or 35 a thousand feet. This class of lumber was dressed on one side and partially dressed on the other, and according to the regulations and the interpretation given by the late government it should be dutiable. This particular class of lumber which was being imported from the United States was of a special kind that was greatly in demand. American manufacturers were underselling Canadian manufacturers and the result was that the prairie settlers were getting the pay for their trade to that extent. Hence if the duty was being levied by the government it must naturally follow that the consumer must suffer.
Mr. Turfitt next dealt with what he termed the British Columbia combines, and said it was because of pressure brought to bear by those combines that the present government had seen fit to misinterpret the question to the detriment of the farmer. This condition of affairs, he said, was deplorable. It was bad enough when the farmer should be denied the U. S. market for his wheat by the present government, but not satisfied with this the government now seeks to make him pay three or four dollars more for a few years ago. It was another indignity, he said, of the old truth that the Conservative party was ever ready to turn the farmer down at the request of and for the benefit of the manufacturer. In closing he urged that the minister would reconsider his decision and give a broad interpretation to the customs act so as to remove the unfair and unjust conditions which prevailed.

Mr. Goodve Replies
Mr. Goodve followed in a spirited address. He was amazed that any member of the house should dare to stand up and advocate that the laws of the country should be broken. He said that the member from Assiniboia had admitted that certain lumber which was dutiable by law was being smuggled into the country by fraud, and yet members openly advocated the continuance of that fraud. Mr. Goodve proceeded to show that the American lumber manufacturers had managed to have their lumber fraudulently entered into the country and that in trying this they were forcing the minister of customs, a merely an enforcing the law. He pointed out that this was the independent board of commissioners which had ruled that this class of lumber should be dutiable. He scouted the idea that hardships prevailed in the west on account of the collection of duties, and quoted figures to prove that finally it was the consumer. He also declared that the admission of the lumber under discussion free of duty had not lowered the price

RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLAN

Proposal to Build System of Big Empire With Those of Many Means of Road Across Persia

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The necessary financial arrangements for the preliminary work in connection with the Russian proposal to connect the railways of Russia and India by the means of a line across Persia are on the point of completion. A meeting of the international financiers concerned will take place in Paris within the next few days, when it is hoped that the basis of the terms for the forming of the Société d'Etudes will be settled, the details with regard to the raising of the capital having been already practically arranged between British, French and Russian banks.

This is the result of the efforts of the powerful Russian committee, formed in 1910, consisting of twenty members of the highest standing in respect to political, financial, and commercial interests. Latterly an important group of English supporters of the scheme has been formed in London, and with the assistance of that group it has been ascertained that the British government is prepared to join in with the Russian government in forwarding the proposal with the Persian government if satisfactory terms, route, etc., are agreed upon and after further investigation the scheme is held to be practicable.

The first and chief object of the Société d'Etudes is to determine definitely the alignment of the line and to make a final survey of it. The Russian committee is already in possession of a nearly complete survey of more than 300 miles from Astara to Teheran. From there to Guettar, on the Persian coast, the length of the line is some 1200 miles. The preliminary survey shows that the route to Kerman will be an easy one, while the section from Kerman to Guettar is not likely to present insurmountable difficulties.

The next task of the Société d'Etudes will be to examine the financial prospects of the proposed line.

Minister Makes Correction
The debate continued until midnight. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Borden speaking on the Conservative side, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. F. Oliver in advocacy of the amendment.
It was concluded by Dr. Reid, who scored heavily by pointing out that the terms of the amendment described the class of lumber which is not dutiable. He defied Mr. Turfitt to give one instance of the duty being collected on that sort of lumber. He further showed that great consideration had been shown lumber importers by the customs board. Mr. Oliver's speech included a violent attack on British Columbia lumbermen. He said that the change was made in the regulations because it was the price demanded by the lumber interests for assistance given supporters of the government in the election. If the lumbermen had their way they would take exceeding the subsidy. A Nova Scotia by no less than \$238,000. He would not object so much if the lumber industry of British Columbia was experiencing difficulty in the making of a profit on legitimate capitalization, but he would not tolerate the industry in the Dominion so atrociously over-capitalized. The proposal was to bleed the settler by way of lumber duties to pay interest on watered stocks. He quoted from the Monetary Times to show that five British Columbia firms with an original capitalization of \$840,000 had recently merged with an authorized capitalization of five millions in stock and bonds. All but one and a quarter millions of his had already been issued.
The division resulted in the amendment being rejected by 107 to 65.

FIGURES INDICATE PROSPEROUS YEAR

So Far January Returns for New Structures Far in Excess of Same Month a Year Ago

IF the figures so far available for the month of January are any indication of the building activity for the present year 1912 promises to be a record one in the building line, despite the great growth shown in the past twelve months. So far, to date this month, the value of the structures for which permits have been issued is \$27,000,000 compared with \$15,455 for the whole month of January a year ago. And a remarkable fact in connection therewith is that of that amount the great bulk is for buildings of the moderate-priced kind. But one building, that to be erected by Messrs. Grant & Lineham at the north-east corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, runs into any large amount. There are now a number of building structures which will materially swell the figures but which permits have not yet been issued though work thereon has been commenced among them being the new Union bank, the Belmont building, the New Hibben block, the Government additions to the legislative buildings and others.

Permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to Grant & Lineham for the new three-story brick structure to cost \$83,000, the plans for which have been prepared by Mr. H. S. Griffiths and the contract for which has been awarded to the Victoria Building & Investment Co. to G. S. Hunt, 220-222, Bank street, \$2,200; to Messrs. Moses & Lowrey, erected soda water works on Herwood road, \$1,000; to P. R. Brown & company, alterations to structure on Douglas street, \$1,454.

YOUNG MURDERER
Confesses After Great That He Has Killed Three Men While Attempting Robbery
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Zollie Clement, caught after being wounded in a revolver duel with James Martin, Jr., in a local saloon last Saturday night, confessed today the murder of three men. Clement said he killed James Markham in this city in 1902. A little later he murdered a mounted policeman when in Oakland. On January 15 in holding up a saloon in Stockton he killed William H. Newman. Beginning at the age of 18, Clement said he had led a life of crime, slaying men while attempting robberies. Clement is now 26.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN SUFFERED IN ACCIDENT
Tubes Blew Out in Engine Room of Str. Charles Nelson on Voyage West from San Francisco
SEATTLE, Jan. 23.—James Bryant, second engineer, and Raymond Fier, a fireman on the steamship Charles Nelson, which arrived from San Francisco, were severely burned by fire and steam following an ex-

losion in the engine room Saturday morning when the vessel was abreast of Point Bluff. Bryant, whose burns mainly were on the hands, arms and face, was able to get out before the fire was badly smothered and burned round the body, limbs and head that he is in a serious condition of the Victoria hospital.
The mishap occurred at 2:30 o'clock in the morning when the Nelson's tubes were caused to explode by a boiler explosion, causing a volume of steam to come in contact with gas, which was further heated, causing an explosion causing a deafening roar and for a time there was great danger of the vessel taking on water. The fire was extinguished by two men who stuck their heads until danger was passed, saved the vessel.
The Nelson with half a mile behind her most of the way, made a speedy passage, the vessel approaching 300 tons of cargo, most of which was slumped ports to load a return cargo of lumber for San Francisco.

COURT OBJECTS TO YUAN'S PLAN

Empress Dowager and Manchurian Princes Desire Immediate Resumption of Hostilities Against Revolutionists

PEKING, Jan. 23.—The advice of Yuan Shi Kai to await an attack by the rebels is distasteful to the young princes, whose talk of war is alarming. The Empress Dowager, who is said to have concluded that the immediate resumption of hostilities would be best.
It is persistently reported that Tieh Liang, the former Tartar general at Nankin, who is largely responsible for their attitude, advocates the killing of Yuan Shi Kai, whose influence he thinks is great that he should not be allowed to leave the capital.
Yuan evidently foresees the possibility of an attack upon him, and is adopting extreme precautions. Another thousand troops of the imperial army from Pao Ting Fu arrived here tonight, making Yuan's force of Chinese 4,000. Against these there are 12,000 troops of the imperial army who, it is suspected, are being incited against Yuan.

It is difficult to believe, however, that even the more hot-headed princes will countenance Yuan Shi Kai's assassination, which assuredly would entail the extinction of the clans, as the majority of northern troops are loyal only to Yuan.
Today Yuan authorized a statement to this position, stating "that he is in applied by the desire to serve the best interests of the Chinese people, and not the interests of the Chinese monarchists. That time will prove that he is seeking no selfish ends, and hopes to continue in office as premier long enough to cause a proper election of members of the national assembly, or otherwise ascertain the views of the majority of the people. As, however, a general election seems difficult to accomplish, considering the attitude of the republican leaders, he desires to bring about peace and some form of substantial government as quickly as possible. That he would be willing to resign and deliver the country to any capable man who would and could find a solution to the best interests of China. That certain foreign legations have urged him or expressed the hope that he would continue in office, stating that they had confidence in his administration."

DANGER ON PACIFIC
Lecturer on Military Strategy Thinks British and American Interests Are Insecure
LONDON, Jan. 23.—A gloomy prophesy as to the probability of conflicts in the Pacific ocean was made today by T. W. M. Maugere, the lecturer on military strategy at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Mr. Maugere described the Pacific as the strategic centre of mankind, and warned both the United States and Great Britain that nothing could give them security but a "race of military men" as with nations like Germany and Japan it was a word and a blow.
The yellow races, he said, were going to demand equality of treatment. Japan was at present Great Britain's ally, but that would only last as long as the British alliance was strong.
Great Britain's territory in the Pacific ocean, he considered, was by no means safe, and the Japanese might attack and defeat the Americans any day.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Rivalry
PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 23.—A report is current here that the Canadian Pacific railway has planned to checkmate the efforts of the Grand Trunk to enter Boston by building a branch to the Allan line of Trans-Atlantic steamships and by building a new line of railroad to connect with its present line at Newport, Vermont and to run directly into Boston. The report had it that the Canadian Pacific had purchased a controlling interest in the Allan line.

SEEING NEW YORK
Their Royal Highnesses View City from Top of Tall Building—Ball at Ambassador's House
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The royal trio of Connaughts—the Duke, Duchess and Princess Patricia—had their first opportunity tonight to make something like an intimate acquaintance with American life. They viewed it in at least three distinct phases.
From the tower of the highest office building in the city they surveyed the forest of downtown skyscrapers, and with the aid of glasses they viewed the entire Metropolitan district for 25 miles around. At the foot of the tower after they had shot down 48 floors in the elevator they came face to face with their first American "mob." More than 500 persons beset the ducal party, and by sheer force the party made its way to motor car. Tonight the royal visitors met nearly 300 New York society people at a ball at the home of Ambassador Reid.
The formal dinner with the Reids tonight was set for about 60 persons, and the dance was afterwards. The Reids, displeased with reports that invitations for the function had been sent out with a view to pick the real elite of society, and to eliminate all others, declined to give out the list of guests.

MONTEVIDEO

Liners Were in Gale—High Seas Wireless

Both the C. and the Blue H. came to the morning, from the heavy snow, the air on Thursday afternoon having the aeroplanes. The Titan was now night. There were big waves sweeping. Had it not been for the snow, the ship would have reached port. The Montevideo on January 7th cargo including 250 bales worth over £1,000. There were 25 Asiatic second. The saloon passenger J. B. Jackson, commissioner, turned with his residence in Val. Mr. H. G. Jackson said trade was said to be good and would not be able to. Mr. Tug & Lighter Shanghai, Mrs. Rev. E. Lund, of the Model Settlement and family came have been engaged. Messrs. J. Sutcliffe were from Hanky. Mrs. C. M. Edge, Kickerilla, P. T. Warrington, and missionary from. The Titan of brought 165 Chin here, and a cargo general freight, Victoria and 6,000 Ma Sule, a well merchant, was steamed to Singapore. The Singapore on the S. S. steamer K. After the steam officer, second class cars were sent to

Arabs
Meantime, on the situation of the quick eye of the "Hindis" for they went out swarmed aboard, crew being reduced numbers. For a little trouble they presence, but look threatening plainly was to portable portions to that was the posed to the influenza. However, the Russian sighted and sign close to the station. The yellow races, he said, were going to demand equality of treatment. Japan was at present Great Britain's ally, but that would only last as long as the British alliance was strong.
Great Britain's territory in the Pacific ocean, he considered, was by no means safe, and the Japanese might attack and defeat the Americans any day.

Stowaway's
A Japanese stowaway from the Titan, who coolies engaged in Yokohama and who held to sleep off the duration of the steamer from Yokohama. The stowaway was seen by boots slung over his anxious for home, up by a fishing vessel had little chance of being seen. The Titan made tenham in the M. doctor and wireless took advantage of the river to hunt crocod good sport.

Chenlooch
When the Titan British steamer G. in, after a perilous she lost her prop soon when off the rooms and spars foreman and awn and all came to keep stowaway she finally was ena by on Hainan 220 miles. Capt. seek assistance, the walking 15 miles lages. He was able which took him to a small revenue in charge. This fellow white man assistance a fishing and reached Hong communication to steamer Hop Sang to Hongkong.

Cannagers for Canada
GREENBAY, Wis., Jan. 23.—Scott's shipbuilding yard today received orders for two new Cannagers for the Canadian service. They will have accommodation each for 500 second and 1,500 third class passengers.

TO BE SETTLED BY THE COURTS

Action Taken by Parliament on Question of Legislation Affecting Marriages — Mr. Lancaster's Bill

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The house of commons after an all day debate sent Mr. Lancaster's marriage bill and the whole question of validity of such legislation to the courts for settlement.

The opposition opposed the resolution, which in technical form was a motion to adjourn the debate, but were beaten by 88 to 81. Five Conservative members, Lancaster, W. F. Maclean, Kidd Blain and Edwards, voted against Mr. Borden's amendment.

Mr. Lancaster's starting point was of great importance. The state of affairs which exists, he contended, is evil and requires a remedy at the hands of the government. It has to do with marriages of the people in the Dominion of Canada. The evil was that doubt existed as to the validity of a marriage duly performed because the parties professed different religions or because the person performing the ceremony was of a different religion. They could not afford to have that doubt. Because of certain ecclesiastical decrees issued from a foreign country it had been decided that certain marriages, though performed by persons legally qualified to do so, were not legal, and doubts were thrown on the legitimacy of the children from those marriages. The bill was designed to meet that evil alone.

After some reference to the extreme views on both sides Mr. Lancaster devoted some time to the record of the Laurier government in connection with this matter. The strictures on Sir Allen Aylesworth drew from Mr. Chisholm of Antigonish the question: "What does your minister of justice say?"

Mr. Lancaster replied that the minister would speak for himself. He had had no conference with Hon. Mr. Doherty. He did not know what Mr. Doherty was going to say. Perhaps Mr. Doherty did not. The Liberal members shouted loudly at this, and Mr. Lancaster replied that "the hordes who sat behind Laurier had no idea of a man waiting to hear both sides of the question before coming to a conclusion."

The speaker made him withdraw the word "hordes." Mr. Lancaster then addressed himself to a legal argument as to the right of the Dominion parliament to enact such a measure.

As to provincial rights, Mr. Lancaster contended that parliament had a paramount right. He went on to say that the Quebec civil law is not clear on the subject. The doctrine laid down by some meant that there was one law for Roman Catholics and another for others. Mr. Lancaster concluded with an argument that parliament has the inherent right to remedy the evil of which he complained.

Mr. Borden said he recognized the great importance of this subject.

Aid for Highways
At the opening of the house of commons today Hon. Frank Cochrane introduced two bills. One was to reduce the number of commissioners on the National Transcontinental-railway commission from four to one. The questions of policy are largely decided he said, and now only one commissioner is needed.

The other bill was that respecting aid to highways. He described the bill as rather meagre, because it had been impossible to decide in detail just what is best in the way of carrying out the plan proposed. "So we propose doing it largely by order-in-council until we can get more definite information. The money will be divided the same as are the subsidies of the different provinces, and the object will be to work in with the different local governments."

In reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Cochrane further said that the Dominion would join with the provinces in anything they chose to grant. If they do not care to grant anything at all it would go on with their consent to fix the standard of roads to be constructed. Then the Dominion could go on either with or without the assistance of the province. In reply to A. K. Maclean the minister said that the money probably will be expended out of the revenue. The sum to be appropriated will be in the supplementary estimates.

VICEREGAL PARTY

Duke of Connaught Changes His Plans to Include Call Upon President Taft at Washington

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The one surprise of the first day's visit of the Duke of Connaught was the unexpected revision of his original plan in order to go to Washington and the announcement that he had decided to do so to pay his respects to President Taft.

According to the altered plan, the governor-general of Canada will leave New York early Thursday morning for the capital, accompanied by Colonel Lowther, his military secretary. Unless there is further change in the plans, the Duchess and her daughter, the Princess Patricia, will not go to Washington, but will remain here Thursday and during the evening will join the Duke here for departure for Ottawa.

The viceregal party spent the day rather quietly at the Reid home, although the Duke received a large num-

ber of callers, including the British and Russian consuls and former Mayor Seth Low. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner of about fifty covers tonight in honor of the viceregal party. No official list of guests was given out, but it included Cardinal Farley and Governor and Mrs. Dix.

ROLLING MILLS CLOSE

Plants of Steel Company at Montreal Left Idle Through Workmen Refusing to Accept Reduced Wages

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—The proposal of the Steel Company of Canada to reduce the wages for certain employees in the Montreal rolling mills led to the mills on Notre Dame street and St. Patrick street being closed today. The men said that on January 9th the company proposed to reduce the wages ten cents per ton on "heaters," claiming that in the fact of existing competition the present wages were too high. "Heaters" are well paid compared with other classes, but their work is not only important but heavy, and they discussed the matter and decided that the reduction could not be accepted. So a committee met the officials of the company and told them of their decision. As a result the mills are idle today. The men have no union and are standing against the company as individuals.

No Sunday Tobogganing
TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The city council tonight passed a bylaw prohibiting tobogganing in the city parks on the Sabbath day.

President Breaks Record
SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—The steamship president, which arrived from San Francisco just before noon, broke the record for steamships between that city and Seattle by covering the distance in 48 hours 28 minutes from pier to pier. The former record, also held by the President, was two and a half hours slower. The President was favored by fine weather all the way.

REPORT IS SWEEPING ONE

Taxation Commission Recommends Abolition of Poll and Personal-Property Taxes and Tax on Improvements

Recommending sweeping changes in the present system of provincial taxation the report of the royal commission on taxation, which last autumn was brought down in the legislature yesterday, it proposes to abolish the poll tax, to abolish the tax on improvements, to increase the exemption on incomes to \$1,500 with \$200 additional for each child under eighteen years, and an additional \$1,000 where the income is derived wholly from agriculture. It proposes the readjustment of income tax with a surtax on incomes above \$50,000; the readjustment of succession duties with an increase in the case of large estates, a reduction in the case of small ones to ten cents per ton, a thorough reassessment of the province, with periodical reassessments and an increase in the staff of assessors. It recommends the assessment of wild land at actual value, and anticipates a possible reduction in the rate of taxation all round after new and complete assessment rolls have been prepared.

SUICIDE FROM THE STEAMER CLEVELAND
Mrs. Sherwood Hall of Michigan Jumps Overboard Steamer Cleveland—Gallant Attempt at Rescue Failed

When the steamer Montague left Yokohama the other steamer, the Cleveland, of the Hamburg-America line was there with 534 passengers, who are making a trip around the world, being now en route to San Francisco. News was brought of a suicide during the voyage of the steamer from Bombay to Hongkong, the victim being Mrs. Sherwood Hall, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. A daring attempt at rescue was made by another passenger, Mr. Marcus Jordan, of Baltimore, who is being recommended for the Carnegie hero medal by the other travellers.

Mrs. Sherwood Hall, who was accompanied by her son on the tour, had been suffering from despondency caused by ill-health and by reason of a family bereavement. While in Japan waters she jumped overboard. At the time almost all the passengers were enjoying themselves in the sport and buffoonery attendant on crossing the "line." Although the splash and cry of "man overboard" was heard it was not until the ship was actually stopped and put full astern that the pleasure-makers took in the gravity of the situation. As the ship went back the woman was observed floating on the surface of the water, on the opposite side to that on which the officers had lowered a boat. One passenger realized that if the life was to be saved, it was a case for prompt action. Mr. Marcus Jordan, of Baltimore, promptly divested himself of such hampering garments as he wore and plunging overboard, succeeded in reaching the body and supporting it until the arrival of the boat into which they were taken and conveyed back to the vessel. Unfortunately though every effort was made at resuscitation, life was found to be extinct. The body has been embalmed and will be returned to the United States.

The act of heroism was not allowed to go unregarded by the onlookers and a substantial sum of money was collected on the spot for Mr. Jordan. Further, the act has been reported to the Carnegie hero fund trustees and a kindred society in Europe.

Kerrisdale ratepayers propose to operate motor busses and do away with tramway service.

PREMIER ON PROGRESS MADE

Prime Minister Addresses The Third Annual Session of B. C. Fall Fairs Association—Progress of Agriculture

The third annual convention of the B. C. Agricultural Fairs Association was held yesterday in the parliament buildings when there was a gratifying attendance of delegates and other present. There was a large amount of useful work done through relative to the work of the association in the province, how it has progressed and how it might still be bettered in the future, but perhaps the feature of the session were the speeches of Premier McBride and the Hon. Price Ellison, both of which were delivered in a vein of characteristic optimism and encouragement. Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of lands, presided over the meeting and conducted the business of the session in a most commendable manner.

It was during the morning session that the premier entered the room, and his arrival was the signal for a hearty reception. He was immediately called upon to address the meeting. He said, "Mr. Scott, ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to be able to see you this afternoon. I recall the first and second annual meetings held by the association and some of the discussions which it was my good fortune to listen to during the few minutes I was able to be in attendance. I think that we may all heartily congratulate ourselves upon the fact that unquestionably the object in view when it was arranged to bring about the formation of this organization, has been pretty well attained. We find as the estimates are year by year presented to the government that the demands upon the government in aid of the agricultural fairs of the province seem to have increased, not much so as to have demonstrated the necessity of forming some such organization as you in your wisdom and experience have done. Not that this should be a reflection at all on the many agricultural societies of the province. They have done much to substantially encourage horticulture, stock raising, mixed farming and dairying."

Association Necessary
When the business of the work assumed the large proportions which it did a few years ago, it was essential from the strictly business viewpoint, that an assembly of this sort should be brought together. And since it has been my lot this morning to listen to a good deal of the report of the secretary, I think that we are all of one mind that there is bound to be a great deal of good accomplished by the work of your board. Since the meeting that was convened here last year I think that we all have some very good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the attainment of an exhibit from B. C. which I think in the month of November last was awarded at Madison Square, New York, the very highest award or premium ever presented in such a competition in the history of the agriculture. I refer to the excellent success achieved by Mr. Smith and his colleagues when they carried away to B. C. from the Americans the prize, valued at \$2,000, for the finest potato exhibit on the American continent. (Applause.) It seems to me gentlemen that when you consider in connection with that achievement, the wonderful record that the fruit growers of B. C. have to their credit that the agricultural fairs in the western provinces have acquitted themselves in an all relative degree. At any rate if to be first in competitions of the kind would count for anything at all perhaps my opinion is not extravagant. But gentlemen, much has been done in the past but there is still a great deal left for us to do in the future. As a matter of fact we have only been indulging ourselves so far; we have only been experimenting. Apart from the lower Fraser, and some sections of Vancouver Island, the dry belt, the Okanagan, there is very little of the province touched at all. We have wonderful sections of land in the south Kootenays just awaiting tillage, and we know that there are thousands of acres in the hinterland of B.C. presently to come under the plough, and we also know that in the Skeena district and the G.T.P. areas of the province there are great tracts of cultivated land and we may expect to see great farming developments all over the province during the next few years.

Broaden Scope of Work
"If it is at all possible we will have to try to broaden the scope of our work and I don't know any better method than that of experimentation and co-operation such as is fostered and encouraged by the holding of these annual fairs. The government in times gone by has had to meet more or less criticism. There are some people who are very unfair in their exactions with respect to these annual fairs. Frequently when one interferes it is discovered that the cause of the trouble has emanated from some person who has not obtained all he hoped to obtain from the government. "We have to expect these criticisms but we must not be discouraged because of them. Proceeding to speak of what the government had done and still proposed to do for the agriculturists in the province the premier said: "I think that what the government has done through the estimates for the agriculture in the province has been appreciated all round. (Applause.) The secretary has been good enough to point out to me that in 1910 the sum donated to agriculture in this connection was \$16,000; in 1911 it had increased to \$78,000. What made your secretary point that out to me do not know but to my mind it suggests that he was probably thinking of some sort of mathematical progression in the amount for the coming year. (Laughter.) I see that in that idea he does not appear to be alone. (Laughter.)"

Before I withdraw I want to compliment the agriculturists of B. C. upon the excellent progress of the industry, and also upon the excellent showing they make at this convention. Since the organization started the conditions of the industry have greatly improved. The markets are better and steadier, the scope of experiment has become wider and more productive of results, and generally the industry is on a much higher plane.

SEES SUCCESS FOR REPUBLIC

President Sun Yat Sen Speaks With Great Confidence on Situation in China—Support of Provinces

NANKING, Jan. 22.—"I am absolutely convinced now, as I have always been, of the success and righteousness of this movement. Every moral, physical and financial shrew of the provinces of China proper support it." This statement by President Sun Yat Sen was made today to the Associated Press. In the interview the president explained the differences between the republicans and the imperialists and discussed the situation in China. He spoke with the utmost confidence, and appeared genuinely solicitous lest ignorance of the true situation in China has misled the foreign legations in Peking into encouraging the imperialist government to resist what the president, Sun, firmly believes to be the inevitable outcome of the present state of affairs.

"If we fail to secure peace and a stable government now," he continued, "the responsibility must rest on Peking. The Manchus recently accepted our terms. So Premier Yuan Shi Kai assured us. Consequently the armistice was renewed. With the view of securing peace I persuade the governors of the republican provinces to agree to the abdication of Yuan as president of the republic when the abdication of the throne should be announced after which they consented. Yuan Shi Kai fully understood the programme."

"I agreed to go to Peking to make final arrangements with Yuan. Later we received a telegram from Peking demanding that the republican government be dissolved within two days after the abdication of Yuan as president of the throne should be announced after which they consented. Yuan Shi Kai fully understood the programme."

"Evidently, as Yuan Shi Kai was determined to establish his own government at Peking and was being assured of the support of outsiders, he intended to ignore the republican government and break the agreement to which he had assented. "The provisional government, the national assembly at Nanking and the military leaders absolutely refused. Hence our demand that Yuan Shi Kai must surrender the powers of the throne, and that the foreign powers must recognize the republican government before Yuan could be elected president."

"If Yuan Shi Kai, however, was unable to await the recognition of the republic by the foreign powers I agreed to proceed to Peking and discuss a settlement with him, or that Yuan Shi Kai should come to Nanking. I do not fear molestation in Peking, while Yuan would be assured of his safety in Nanking."

"This arrangement appeared to be a liberal one, and certainly should have worked toward securing peace and the future welfare of China. Delay now involves further unsettlement of the country, with much suffering. "Similar terms will never again be offered to the Manchus unless they are accepted. To disarm and send back to bondage the whole people of this country is now too late. "We will never submit to the dictation of the Manchus or of Yuan Shi Kai. The republican movement is now represented by 14 provinces. Three hundred and fifty million persons in China are heart and soul with the republic and are implicitly opposed to Manchu rule. Of the remaining provinces, Honan, Shan Tung and Chi Li are certainly our adherents. The Chinese troops in the imperial army who are now supposed to be loyal to Yuan Shi Kai are really republicans and will join us at the proper time. "We control all the ports except Tientsin and Newchwang, which are isolated. The republicans, in fact, are protecting the vast majority of foreigners and foreign property. Why, then, should not the foreign powers promptly recognize the republic? This question is already being asked by the people of China, while the dread of foreign intervention, which is invited by certain persons in Peking, hangs like a pall over the country and our natives and foreigners alike. "The foreign powers, especially the United States, have always spoken of their friendship for China. We pledge good will and the observance of all treaties made in and with the Manchus. We will discharge every obligation of the open door in China. "There is danger now that the conviction may be forced upon the people of China that foreigners are merely friends and supporters of the Manchus. The atmosphere of Peking is not the atmosphere of China, but we feel that the former is now pervading the chambers of Europe and America."

President Sun Yat Sen evidently expects recognition from the leading nations. It is estimated that the republican forces now number more than 100,000.

TAPPING OKANAGAN
Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Making haste With Construction of Roads

ELLISON, B. C., Jan. 22.—Hon. Price Ellison, in opening the new school-house at Ellison, stated that two railways were now engaged in a race to enter the Okanagan valley. The Canadian Pacific, through the Kettle Valley railroad, is hurrying to finish the work begun under the old Midway-Vernon charter, and the Canadian Northern is also making an effort to reach the valley as soon as possible. Engineers have been engaged for some time making surveys of the lines. The Hon. Price Ellison added that there would be no slip this time, as the right men were being let.

PRINCE RUPERT FROM THE NORTHERN COAST

Brought News That Fishing Steamer Grant Offers Little Chance of Salvage

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnston, of the G.T.P. reached port Sunday morning with 115 passengers from Prince Rupert and left again for the north yesterday morning. News was brought by the Prince Rupert that a party of salvagers who went to the scene of the wrecked fishing steamer Grant have returned to the G.T.P. port and state that there is no hope of salvage. Her bow is in nine fathoms and her stern just clears at low water in four fathoms. Pinned forward at a bad angle the hull lies across a huge rock which has pierced the plates seriously. As the Grant was 41 years old at the time of her wreck, she was not worth raising, though considerable value, only partially covered by insurance, was represented in her equipment. The wreck will probably be sold by auction as she lies. The boilers of the steamer are practically new, being installed last May.

The little son of assistant superintendent W. B. Bishop of the Granby Smelter had his leg broken last week by being run over by an automobile. Summerland is making a vigorous fight for an experimental farm.

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- NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen 35c, 25c and... 15¢
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- PEAS, BEANS or CORN, Tartan brand, 2 tins for... 25¢
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- NEW SMYRNA TABLE FIGS, per box..... 10¢

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"Lorna"
EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF SEASIDE
A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies
A SPECIALTY
The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

Wines and Liqueurs of Rare Vintage Can Be Had Here

"Long Life and Prosperity to All Your Posterity."

- Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, Cluquet, Irroy and Moet & Chandon, per pint bottle \$1.75, quart bottle..... \$3.50
- Gilbey's Hook, per bottle \$1.00 or..... 50¢
- Gilbey's Chamberlain, per bottle \$1.50 or..... 75¢
- Gilbey's Reserve Burgundy, per bottle \$1.00 or..... 50¢
- Native Port Wine, per bottle 35c or..... 50¢
- St. Augustine Port..... \$1.00
- Gilbey's Fine Old Spanish Port, flagon..... \$1.00
- Gilbey's Invalid Port, bottle \$1.25 or..... 75¢
- California Port, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or..... \$1.00
- Lyons' Old Port, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or..... \$1.00
- Fine Old Sherry, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or..... \$1.00
- Perrier Water—the celebrated French Table Water, per dozen..... \$1.75
- Glenlivet, our own brand, imported, quart \$1.25, imp. pint 75c, per bottle 50c, flask..... \$1.25
- Old MacKenzie, bottle..... 50¢
- Blue Funnell, bottle..... \$1.25
- Sonnie Lassie, imp. quart \$1.25, imp. pint..... 75¢
- Watson's Three Star, bottle \$1.00, No. 10 bottle..... \$1.25
- Wylie & Mackay's Special, bottle..... \$1.25
- Dewar's Special, bottle \$1.00, Extra Special..... \$1.50
- Dewar's Special Liqueur, bottle..... \$1.50
- Sandy Mackay, bottle..... \$1.00
- Old Bluff, bottle..... \$1.25
- Kilmarnock Extra Special, bottle..... \$1.25
- Seagram's Rye, bottle \$1.00 or..... 85¢
- Walker's Club Rye, bottle \$1.00, Imperial Rye..... 85¢
- C. & W. Rye, bottle..... \$1.00
- Cochy's Special, bottle..... \$1.00
- Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St., Tel. 50, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 53

Dixie Ross & Co.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 53.

The other invitation from visit some frie- ington state; Blaine on the Gosnell in the often spoken character of g line of old-time dexed in my m not classified. set down as so did not realize ploited and th have been muc all of which en until the day a have done yes

Blanket Bill character on events, he is pr saw Victoria in immediately after a mile off Fern ning, whose hu neer in the Nid pator in the ca who, with Har minister years and a man nam walks with the is 94 years old like a girl's, and a young man, glasses. If yo leathery, wrink truding above; his advanced a evidences of hi almost gone, a Blanket Bill w immediately am when he is ob name or a date saw him he wa to realize that got a rather in sodes of old ti members of th lived for a long memory turned years ago he h and since then l failed, and sec him. Before th e used to retou many of his sto all some of the genuineness is fact that he w and only to be gne being a favo ed being interv

Curiously en Blaine there wa Herald, a sort of his stories, a graph. One of ham has treat "Uncle," as he a view to futu story in questi Point Roberts o was nothing hi extremely inter "ing it. In brief camped there t Day they had Yuletide. It ha game for the o the way of aqu to be had, so the cluding paragra ducing, for it ha flavor of the pa

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"We went roasted clams. heel of an old clams cooked si steam.

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"But some w about-clams as the fact that I that Christmas

The hero of but his real nam, I am not r1846 he was tak drians, when a teus, and being r las for a roll of the coast as "Bl account of his c was "Precipice," thory that it this coast in the Company, or rat ships, and as a some time. Just Victoria it is no from names he heard of at the sometime during wards. His sto disjointed, and v

He was one Cape Beale in a

January Sale News for Friday--Great Bargains in Women's Costumes and Skirts, Children's Coats, Millinery, and Men's Overcoats--See the Window Display

A Clearance Sale of Trimmed Millinery on Friday--Sale Prices \$2.50 and \$1.00

A glance at the showing in the View Street windows will give you a much better idea of the value of these hats than it is possible, even with the aid of a good illustration, in this advertisement.

Every model is different, and when we tell you that some are our \$20.00 Pattern Hats, you will have some idea of the extent to which we have gone to make a final clearance. They are principally in dark colors and are trimmed with velvets, good feathers and a variety of fancy ornaments. See the View Street windows for further particulars.

Friday's sale prices \$2.50 and.....**\$1.00**

Some Rare Values in Women's Boots--on Sale Friday

Patent Leather Boots, in button and lace styles. All the newest lasts are here and you can have either high or low heels. Not a single pair is worth less than \$3.50 and all sizes are to be had. Friday's sale price.....**\$2.65**

Low Shoes and Pumps, made of patent leather, gunmetal calf, tan Russia calf and a variety of other popular leathers and fabrics. These are all the Queen Quality and Boston Favorite brands, are reliable and most comfortable. All sizes are here and the values range to \$5.00. Friday's sale price.....**\$2.95**

65c Vests for Women on Sale Friday at 35c

Women's All Wool Vests, with high necks and long sleeves. All sizes are here in colors white and grey. They are warm, well made and seasonable garments that sell regularly at 65c. Friday's special.....**35c**

The Balance of our Men's Overcoats to be Cleared on Friday Regardless of Cost

REGULAR \$15.00 AND \$20.00 VALUES FOR \$7.75

Mackintoshes, Cravenettes, Meltons and Beaver Cloths are the materials, and the workmanship is well up to the high standard that our customers demand. There are full length and Chesterfield styles to choose from in a great variety of shades and patterns. The man who desires a serviceable garment at a price that is lower than he could reasonably expect, even at a January sale, should investigate this offer, and we are confident that he will be pleased.

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON VIEW STREET
REGULAR \$15.00 AND \$20.00 COATS FOR \$7.75

Great Bargains in Women's Waists and Sweaters on Friday

Fancy Waists, in a variety of silks, silk and net, chiffons and many other materials in a wide variety of colors and styles to choose from, are here and the values range to \$7.50. Sale price on Friday.....**\$3.75**

Net Waists, in a great variety of designs and values to \$4.50 are to be sold out on Friday at.....**\$2.90**

Shot Silk Waists, in sizes 32, 34 and 36. Some are allover, and others are plain tailored styles with a fastening down the side, patch pockets and turnback link cuffs. Regular \$2.75 values will be cleaned out at.....**\$1.75**

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Women's Sweaters, in fancy knitted patterns, have V-shaped necks and are finished with a plain border and side pockets. Colors cardinal, navy and white. Regular \$1.90 values for **90c**

Sweaters, made of a good worsted in colors cardinal, white and navy. These are splendid values, have high collars, turnback cuffs and pockets. Regular \$2.25 values are now.....**\$1.90**

Superior Sweaters, some in single and others double breasted styles. These have large turndown collars, neat turnback cuffs and have a very stylish appearance. Former sale price, \$2.75 and good values at that price, but on Friday we will reduce them again to.....**\$2.45**

Splendid Values in Ribbons for Friday--Main Floor

Fancy Striped Ribbon--In a variety of colors and in widths from 6 to 8 in., and regular values 50c to 75c, are to be cleared out on Friday at, per yard.....**25c**

Dresden Ribbons--From 6 to 8 in. wide. Regular 50c and 75c values, on sale Friday at, per yard.....**25c**

Fancy Stripe and Dresden Ribbons--6 in. wide. Regular 35c value, to clear at.....**15c**

Plain-colored Ribbons--6 in. wide. Regular 25c value, to clear at.....**5c**

Tea Sets, Baby Baths and Dish Pans at Specially Low Prices

50 Tea Sets--Consisting of 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 1 slop basin and 1 cream jug. These are made of good English and Austrian china, and come in a variety of new shapes and attractive designs. Special on Friday, set **\$5.75**

Dish Pans--Made of a strong sheet tin and fitted with copper wire handles. They are 14-quart size, and a rare bargain at, each.....**25c**

Infants' Baths--Made of a heavy tin and enameled in a variety of colors. They are well shaped and may be had in a variety of sizes at the following prices: \$3.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and **\$1.90**

Some Remarkable Bargains in the Children's Department on Friday

BABY BUGGY COVERS, VALUES TO \$3.50 FOR **\$1.25**

These are well made covers and come in a variety of styles. They are mounted on white cloth, have fancy edges and bearskin and other appropriate centres. We consider that no better values are to be had, and it may be a very long time before we are able to offer a parallel bargain. Shop early if you want one. Friday's clearance price.....**\$1.25**

Women's Underskirts--Made of good moire, in all colors and black, shot silk skirts and black satin skirts, in all sizes and a variety of styles. Regular value \$3.75. All to clear on Friday at, per garment.....**\$2.75**

Children's Cloth Dresses--In a variety of plain colors, stripes and checks. There are many styles to choose from and come in sizes for children from 3 to 7 years old. Regular values to \$4.50 are now selling at, per garment.....**\$1.90**

Big Bargaining in the Mantle Department Friday

\$35 to \$45 Costumes to be Cleared at \$15. Skirts Values \$8.75 for \$2.75, and Children's Coats for \$2.90 Including Values to \$8.00

\$15.00 FOR WOMEN'S COSTUMES WORTH \$35.00 AND \$45.00

Women's Costumes--These are the balance of our high-grade suits that have sold regularly all the season at prices ranging from \$35.00 to \$45.00, but owing to the fact that there is only one size 34, and the balance are sizes 38, 40, 42 and 44, we have made a specially big reduction in order to make a rapid clearance. The woman who can use one of these sizes will find this an exceptional opportunity to make a big saving and secure a bargain that cannot be duplicated. The price is far less than cost, but we must clear them out at once to make room for new Spring goods. The materials are chiefly serges and chiffon broadcloth. One is in a good fancy suiting. They are plain tailored and are lined with good satin. Thirty suits all to clear at.....**\$15.00**

\$2.75 FOR SKIRTS WORTH TO \$8.75

Voiles, Panamas and Serges are the chief materials, and the colors include various shades of blue, black, shepherd's checks, grey, green and a variety of tweed mixtures. All sizes are here, and the styles are so varied that you are sure of finding a garment that will please you. All one price on Friday.....**\$2.75**

THIRTY CHILDREN'S COATS AT \$2.90--VALUES TO \$8.00

All sizes from 27 to 36 are to be found here in such a wide variety of styles and colors that almost any person will find it easy to make a satisfactory purchase. Tweeds, worsteds and serges are the principal materials and the quality of the workmanship is all that can be desired. We invite your inspection. All one price on Friday.....**\$2.90**

WOMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Here is a large assortment of Women's Dressing Gowns marked at prices that should please you. One glance at the goods is sufficient to convince you that the values are much higher than you would expect for the money, but having purchased a large number at an advantageous price we are able to offer them at a bargain price. They are made of good German flannel in a great variety of patterns and colors. Prices, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50 and.....**\$3.75**

Friday in the Linen Department--Many Specially Good Values

Damask Table Cloths--There are 20 cloths in this lot, size 2x2 and sold regularly at \$2.00. Friday's sale price.....**\$1.50**

Damask Table Cloths--15 only in this lot. They are 2x2 yards, and sell regularly at \$2.25, but on Friday we will clean them out at.....**\$1.75**

Damask Table Cloths--A superior quality, size 2x2 and regular value, \$3.00. There are 10 only in this lot, to clear at, each.....**\$2.50**

Kitchen Table Cloths--Size 1 1/2 yards square, unbleached, will be cleaned out at, each.....**50c**

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths, of superior quality, size 2x3 and regular value \$7.50 to \$10.00 are to be cleared out at.....**\$5.75**

LINEN RUNNERS AND SQUARES AT 75c AND \$1.00

On Friday we will clean out a number of drawn and hemstitched linen Runners and Squares, also a quantity of good Battenberg Squares and Runners. Clearance price, \$1.00 and **75c**

Items of Interest from the Smallware Department

Lead Weights--In silk and cotton casings. Colors black or white. Per packet, 10c and **12 1/2c**

Feather Weight Collar Supporters--These are rustproof and washable. They come in white only. Per dozen.....**30c**

The Spiraluze Collar Supporters--Are non-rusting, no metal entering into their construction. White, in sizes 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 in. and black in size 3 1/4 in. Four on a card. Per card **10c**

The Aero Collar Supporter--Is flexible, requires no sewing and is very effective in use. An assortment of colors to choose from, and two supporters on a card, for.....**25c**

The Imperial Collar Supporter--Made of real bone with a casing of silk. These are easily removed for laundering. Colors black and white, and sizes 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2. Four on a card, for.....**10c**

Skirt and Blouse Grip--The new and improved model. Keeps the blouse down and the skirt up. Colors black and white. Price, each **25c**

Gair's Perfection Blouse Retainer and Skirt Supporter--This is a very effective appliance and simple to operate. Each.....**50c**

A Final Clearance Sale of Men's Shirts and Underclothing

SOME RARE BARGAINS FOR FRIDAY'S SHOPPERS

Men's Print Shirts, with soft bosoms, starched attached cuffs and coat shape cut. There are fancy stripes and checks to choose from. The following sizes are to be had 14, 14 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2 and 18. There are 6 dozen only for sale and are regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values all to clear at, each.....**45c**

Turnbull's Heavy Lambswool Undershirts--Sizes 34, 42 and 46, made of pure wool and sold regularly at \$2.25 a garment. About 1 dozen only in this lot on sale Friday at.....**\$1.65**

Men's Undershirts--These are imported natural wool and come in sizes 38 and 40. Six garments only, regularly sold at \$2.50 will be cleared at, per garment.....**\$1.65**

Men's Shirts and Drawers, made of pure natural wool. These are Turnbull's make and may be had in the following sizes. Shirts 44 and 46 and drawers 32, 38, 40 and 44. Regular \$2.00 values on Friday for.....**\$1.65**

Men's Shirts and Drawers--These are imported natural wool garments, the celebrated Viking brand. They have a fine smooth finish and may be had in sizes 42, 38, 36 and 34, in shirts and 38, 36, 34 and 32 in drawers. Only a few on hand. Regular value \$4.50 a garment, on Friday for.....**\$1.65**

Silk and Wool Shirts and Drawers--A few odd garments are to be cleared on Friday. Pale blue and white are the colors and the regular value \$3.75. Friday's clearance price.....**\$1.65**

Working Sox--Made of grey cotton and sold regularly at 12 1/2c a pair, are to be cleared at, per pair.....**5c**

Grey Wool Sox--Good working sox that are regularly sold at 20c a pair, to clear at.....**10c**

Staple Stationery for Home and Office at Spencer's Prices

Wistaria Linen Pads--Ladies' size. Price.....**25c**

Highland Linen Tablets--Each, 35c and.....**25c**

Highland Linen Parchment Tablets--Each.....**25c**

Note size.....**15c**

Foreign Mail Tablets--Letter size.....**35c**

Kara Linen Tablets--Letter size.....**25c**

Note size.....**15c**

Highland Linen Bond Tablets--Letter size.....**25c**

Note size.....**15c**

White Oak Tablets--Ladies' size.....**25c**

Ninon Fabrique--Ladies' size. Special.....**15c**

Leitz Files--With new combination for opening of arch, adjustable cover. Price.....**\$1.00**

Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books--From 1.00 to 4.00 pages. Prices from, each, \$3.50 to.....**75c**

Memo Books--Each, 50c to.....**10c**

Receipt Books--Per book, 30c, 20c.....**5c**

Statement Pads, 25c and.....**15c**

Initial Seals--Any initial. Price.....**20c**

Sealing Wax--Per stick.....**5c**

1912 Diaries at Half-Price.

Embroidery, Insertion and Lace Sale on Friday

SEE THE WINDOWS ON BROAD STREET

Embroideries and Insertions--From 1 to 4 in. wide, and regular 10c values, are selling on Friday at.....**2c**

Embroidery and Insertion--From 2 to 6 in. wide, and regular 15c and 20c values, Friday.....**10c**

Fine Cambric Embroidery--From 8 to 10 in. wide, and regular 35c values, will be sold on Friday.....**20c**

Fine Cambric Embroideries and Insertions--From 6 to 10 in. wide, and regular 45c and 50c values, are to be cleared at, per yard.....**25c**

Embroidery in Fine Cambric--18 in. wide, and regular 60c and 65c values, to clear on Friday at, per yard.....**35c**

Linen Torchon Lace and Insertions--Ranging in width from 1 to 2 1/2 in. wide, and regular 10c value, on Friday for.....**2c**

Torchon Lace and Insertion--Regularly sold at 5c and 10c a yard, all to clear at, per yard.....**2c**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

ROBBERS

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VANCOUVER.

have yet been with the robbery branch of the R... on Friday mornin... just missed a big... day the sum of... from this branch... Presumably this... mulated at the b... time, as it appea... practice to keep a... amount at the br... stolen is never... originally stated... too, are even mo... original accounts... The two robber... bank, closed the d... while one of the... ager with his rev... ered the teller an... both ducked. Te... a grab for his rev... whereupon his as... over the counter... at him through th... Eventually the t... officials in line agai... of them placed i... Richmond's teeth... most dramatic me... The telephone bell... ringing. For a s... were startled, bu... their composure... "Go to the phon... to Richmond, "and... and remember you... say a single word... you to say."

Richmond went... telephone the man... the revolver press... "What do they... "The manager,"... Then Manager S... the telephone and... revolver placed a... his neck until he... satisfactory to the... robbers.

Rice C... MANILLA, Jan... the joint legislati... that half of the ric...ippines have been

Young Man... WINGHAM, Ont... Thompson, aged 19... going to the platfor... meeting in the M... Whitechurch, near

Propose M... TORONTO, Ont... was passed by the... cil today calling on... ment to tax all m... country roads.

Appointed... DUBUQUE, Ia., J... John Keane, retired... ed vicar general of... diocese of Dubuque... Archbishop James J...

Tariff Fig... WASHINGTON, J... revision fight open... when consideration... bill was taken up... which the Democrats... tempt to force thro... tacked by the Rep... departure from D... and as likely to... American labor an... went through five h... bates, which will be

Labor Party... LONDON, Jan. 27... has definitely decl... establishment of... which has been et... children. It will b... paper, dealing not o... pasadena, but news... new venture will b... pany with ten dir... Macdonald as chair... will be \$150,000, iss

Law of... MONTREAL, Jan... K. Co. addressed th... dian club today u... affects women in... an outspoken comm... question. He decl... sidered the present... together unjust, sit... obtaining a divorce... practically preven... the population fro... while it opened th... five per cent. with... secure special legi