

MESSAGE FULL

Premier McBride Reviews Progress of last Twelve Months and Predicts Increased Prosperity

GREAT ADVANCES IN RAILROAD BUILDING

Natural Resources of British Columbia are Being Developed, Bringing Material Gain to Inhabitants

"I look forward confidently to 1912 ens up the new era for British Columbia in all its fulness—a year of great development, beyond what we had dared to hope or dream of only a few years ago. And yet these things, this rapid evolution toward provincial greatness, are not to be regarded as in any way abnormal. This is an amazingly rich country in which we have the good fortune to live-a country whose quality and variety of natural wealth assure its future. And not only has it this exceedingly rich endowment in natural resources, but it has climate and geographical position as well making this section of the country worthy of the world recognition, commercially, which it is obtaining. I feel that I realize now for the first time how great is the interest evinced throughout the world in this British Columbia of ours. And in speaking thus of the established standing of the province both in Lon-don and in Paris, I speak with certainty, from what I myself saw and heard during my trip of last summer to Europe with Attorney-General Bowser, in connection with our representation of the province at His Majesty's coronation. We have had a good year in British Columbia during 1911-a year in which the province has forged forward, and which has seen marked advance in the accomplishment of our high destiny. And in 1912 will certainly eclipse the year now just at an end." It was in these words yesterday that n. Richard McBride, prime minister British Columbia, summarized the tuation in and for the province, as volume of another year's progress s completed and a new volume begun.

Last Year's Prophesy

Just one year ago, to a day, the est minister conveyed through these olumns a New Year's message of cheer and optimism to the people of British umbia. In that message he made d to prophesy great things for the and period then opening, and in connection said:

e next four years will witness a great ment of British Columbia's populament of British Columbia's populamid a larger expenditive in railroad
tion and major industrial works
any previous period has witnessed in
istory of the province. This predicibased with confidence upon assured
y construction and the large number
evelopment, enterprises already in
Railway construction slowe during
xt few years should provide for a dison of over fifty million dollars in this
ce, while there should simultanebe more than a like amount invested next four years will witness a great sly be more than a like emount invested | ed to haste because of the danger that

in industrial enterprises and reproductive public works. The government has spent something like five million dollars on such public works during the past year and plans to spend no less during each of the next four years, or twenty millions within the period altogether."

The premier then proceeded to sketch in outline the several major railway and general industrial enterprises upoptimistic, but by no means extrava-gant, prediction was based.

And with the close of the first year to this period of four. British Colum-

well within the bounds of safe conservatism the premier was in speak-ing then as he did, and yet how capable of judging the forward movemen of provincial events time has proved

him to have been.

In giving to British Columbia another New Year's message of cheering and justifiable optimism, the first minister, as then, has taken the trouble to recapitulate and briefly comment upon some of the outstanding features of British Columbia's present progressive and expansive movement, in which the railway construction factor necessarily has first place.

Bailroad Construction.

Dealing with the subject of railway construction approximately, there have been during the just ending year,

Sun Yat Sen's Tentative Nom-, inations Are Reported — Correspondents Interview Yuan Shi Kai

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 .- The cabinet of the republic of China has been tentatively selected as follows, according to cable advices received tonight by representatives of the Chinese Six Companies, from the provisional government at Nanking:

Premier-General Li Yuen Heng. Department of War-Wong Hing. Interior—Tong Fay Leong.
Navy—Admiral Sah Chen Hing. Foreign Affairs-Wu Ting Fang. Colonial-Fung Chi Yue. Finance—Chin Chin Pao. Agriculture—Chung Chin. Communications-Wong Chung Yue. Edication-Yee. Attorney-General—Sow Gow Yin.
Chief Adviser—Chung Tai Yue.
Assistant Advisers—Wong Moo, Ah

Fung See. Yuan Stands Pirm.

PEKING, Dec. 30.-Yuan Shi Kai received several foreign correspondents this evening, in the Wai Wu, public building, where he has both his offices and residence. The approaches were heavily guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Tenants cleared the grounds surrounding the building. The Pre-mier, who is believed to be constantly in danger of assassination, and therefore, takes every precaution, is a very heavy set man between 50 and 60 years of age. He appeared unusually large in several winter robes. Yuan Shi Kai gave it to be understood that he wanted a true referendum on the question of a republic; he was oppos

tings to ish Columbia

PREMIER'S OFFICE

VICTORIAN SEE . 25. 1911

I am grapped for the unitarian to extend Through These whenes a how flair missages to the people of thetich 6. humber, and glady wait myself of the During the past bustone months The purious has influenced winderful Buth in population, in dustries and Junal development believes harling Construction and large additions to the muchant manne have her necessary to supply the demand for pleases trans postation facilities and an all side there has hum healthy and well sustained progress. For the year 1912 have is a certainly ? an incurred impeters along all lines that make for material advancement and so many last of a large lafter of settlers as well in the wishers duelipments of un hateral recences. with this telephor purpost in cien an hay all with place and happeness susanding as Enjoy a light and properous her year Much Smanle Michigan Bras

the Shanghai convention would not be representative. Replying to a question as to wheth-

er the Shanghai demands would be met, he said the matter was for the decision of the Imperial clan. In order to carry on the administration, he declared that money will be needed and he princes had not come forward sufficiently in that direction. He added that if the rebels advanced the Imperial troops would engage them. There will be another meeting at the palace tomorrow of the Empress Dowager, the Premier and the Imperial princes. The question for their consideration is that of abdication or disgorging their riches. Yuan Shi Kai refuses to abide by the agreement entered into by Shan Shao, his own representative, and Wu Ting Fang, the republican representative. He has sent several telegrams to Shanghai, approving only the continuation of the

TRAIN WRECKED BY BROKEN RAIL

Six Dead and Thirteen Injured on Great Northern Express -Cars are Thrown Over an Embankment

SHARON, N. D., Dec. 30 .- Train No. on the Great Northern railroad, the "Oregon," was wrecked about 4 miles west of Finley teday with a loss of six known dead and thirteen injured. The wreck was due to a broken rail. The train left St. Paul at 9.25 o'clock this morning, bound for Seattle. On the train, in his private car, was J. M. Gruber, general manager of the Great Northern Railway, who escaped unhurt. His car went off the track, but re-mained upright. Tonight the Great Northern officials report the dead as

Many City Officers and Secret Service Men on Hand to See That No Disturbance Occurs -Poor Arrangements Made

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. With the Walderf-Asteria humming with sup-pressed excitement and guarded within and without by a force of a hundred or more police officers, detectives and secret service men, the preliminaries to the peace banquet tonight savored almost as highly of the sensational as did the events of the week of turbulence among the promoters of the function. There was trouble before the arrival of President Taft, the guest of honor, who reached here at 6 o'clock from

the hotel. Through some misunderstanding, the dinner cards had not been delivered, and the president, on reaching the Waldorf, was ushered into a private room and had to wait more than an hour while the committeemen tried to untangle the scheme and arrange for the seating of more than 1400 guests. Before the diffulty had been adjusted, both the management and the guests became perceptibly angered.

Philadelphia, and was driven directly to

Echoes of dissension which had marked preparations for the dinner were still heard as the diners were assembling. The detachment from Washington was a disapointment in size, as none of the foreign ambassadors and diplomats who had accepted invitations came. It was explained that there had been an almost universal withdrawal of the McNamara brothers made their acceptances by those guests, some of the declinations arriving today, one being by telegraph.

dinner, whether it definitely was to en-dorse the pending arbitration freaties,

by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, that he had intended staying away when told that the endorsement of the treaties was to be "side-tracked," but had decided to come when advised by the committee "that the purpose of the dinner had not been changed." Fur-ther contribution to the discussion also was made by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, about whose attitude towards the function the controversy centred. In his letter declining the invitation, Colonel Roosevelt reiterated his declaration that it seemed to him "worse than foolishin short, utterly hypocritical-to sup-

port these treaties." President Taft, in contrast to condi-tions attending his visit here a fortnight ago, was plentifully guarded tonight. Besides a half-dozen Pennsylvania railroad detectives and an equal number of secret service men, who escorted him from the train, a committee from the dinner management met Mr. Taft, and a procession of motor cars (Continued on Page 2.)

THREE ARRESTS AT LOS ANGELES

Tveitmore, Johannsen and Munsey Charged by Grand Jury with Complicity in Dynamiting Conspiracy

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.-Three labor leaders of national prominence were indicted and arrested here today in the government's first roundup of men alleged to be connected with the dynamiting conspiracy which the fed-

Olaf Tveltmoe, secretary-treasurer of The discussion of the purpose of the dinner, whether it definitely was to endorse the pending arbitration freaties, also was revived with the declaration state building trades, and J. Munsey, and J. Munsey, tation of explosives, the grand jury law.



Editor Connet Cononto 25 Dec 1911 Victoria Dear the On this Chrotinas day fedly comply with Jew report to send you a lew fast oneseage from my all to former recidents of Ontario now reading in Shitish Chumbia To all each good ment good aligns I wish very many return of this feative + holy day season greats them as good men and good attifus with every confidence in the propriety and accuracy of my description, and There no doubt hat they we by their daily lives and conduct obewing that they exprecate the blessings of British withthous and Shitish freedom that they walve to harting which ching around and have become put and pavel four national existence as Mitistr subjects, and that with surred thank fulness for the divine favour which has been meled out to the anatran people with an uno paring hand, they propose to dand by the continuity out permanence of thetists motetistions on the continuet of Months America, and to be realy and an to take whatever park may be allotted to hem in the great work of the strength ening and Concentration of the Smithits Impere everywhere. Norhave I amy doubt of Editor that alongwide and on full sympathy with them will merch their thirthe tolumbian brother the Special for the formal for

head of the Salt Lake City trade union of the international association bridge and structural iron workers, of which John J. McNamara, now serving a term in San Quentin prison, was cretary and treasurer at the time of his confession. They are charged with having conspired to transport nitrolycerine from one state to another.

E. A. Clancy, formerly business manager of the structural iron workers' mion in San Francisco, was charged with the same offense in the same in-dictment, but has not yet been taken

In addition to these four, five other men were named in the indictment-Ortis McManigal, who was special agent in gathering evidence, the two McNamara brothers, and David Kaplan and one Schmidt, the alleged confederates of James B. McNamara in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building.

Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Munsey obtained bail in the sum of \$5,000 late this afternoon, having been prisoners in the United States offices for five hours. Lecompte Davis, one of the McNamara defense attorneys, Mrs. Job Harriman, wife of another of the attorneys who represented the Mc-Namaras, and John Murray, who formerly edited a labor union paper here, and who was a farmer near Los Angeles, acted as bondsmen. Edward A. Regan, deputy United States attorney, approved the bonds and agreed with Attorney Job Harriman, who represented the accused men, that the arraignment should not take place before Tuesday, January 2.

A. C. McCormick, United States district attorney, declared positively that the government's investigation into the alleged national dynamite conspiracy

might take up alleged misuse of the mails to further the ends of the alleged.

The investigation which resulted in the return of the conspiracy indictment today was begun December 7, two days after the McNamara brothers were sentenced. Since then the grand jury has examined a large number of languages. ber of witnesses, many of importance in union labor circles, and practically all of whom, except Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, have been excused. Scharrenberg, however, is expected to be called as a witness when the grand jury meets again next Tues-

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.-E. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—E. A. Clancy, formerly business agent for the structural workers in this city, who was indicted by the federal grand jury in Los Angeles today for alleged connection with dynamiting outrages, is critically ill at his home in this city. Because of his precarious condition it is probable that his arrest will not take place immediately. Clancy is suftake place immediately. Clancy is fering from heart trouble, and sicians hold out little hope for his re-

Clancy, at his residence tonight was visited by United States Marshal Elliott and served with a warrant. As he is very ill, Clancy was allowed to remain at his house on custody of Deputy United States Marshal Warner. Clancy said that he will be able tomorrow to give the \$5,000 bond required.

Local Option Contests

TORONTO, Dec. 80 .- Several local op tion contests will take place in Ontari on Monday. There are today 442 mun icipalities "dry" in this province, and 380 liquor is sold. Of the 70 conte onday 15 are on repeal of

C. N. R. PLANS FOR MONTREAL

Contemplated Work Will Involve Expenditure of \$25,-000,000 - Land Behind Mountain for Model City

MONTREAL, Dec. 28 - The plans of the Canadian Northern Railway Montreal include an expenditure \$25,000,000 on the following: 4,800 acres of land behind the mountain for a model city; car shops and freight yards; a tunnel from the Hunt club to the corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Monique streets; a palatial hotel on the site of the Baths hotel and adjoining properties on Dorchester

From this to the river a strip has been bought, and the company will run an elevated line over it, only crossing three streets, all the rest being on their own land.

PEACE DINNER

WELL POLICED (Continued from page 1.)

containing the party started towards the

A score of "plain clothes" were on committee had requested Police Commissioner Walde to insure against any possible disorder by having a plenitude of guardians of the peace at hand. considerable details of uniformed men, with many more within easy call.

TRAIN WRECKED BY BROKEN RAIL

(Continued from page 1.)

Albert Lodge, St. Paul, cook on Joseph Mosher, cook, Bethel hotel, St.

M. Mahoney, brakeman, Whitefish, Mont.

Mrs. Martha Keet, passenger, Kaispel, Mont. One male passenger, body not identi-

Two year old child of Mr. and Mrs B. Bailey, Bottinu. Bailey is agent of the Great Northern Railroad at Bot-

Among the injured is W. J. Laramie, passenger, Whitefish, Mont. Of the injured only two were seriously hurt, according to the officials of the Great Northern. The dining car, the tourist car, and the first and second day coaches turned over, The dining car, tourist, sleeper and first class day coach rolled down a twenty foot embankment. The tourist and dining cars caught fire and Efforts were made to put out the

flames with fire extinguishers and snow out without avail. The sleeper left the track, but stood

Physicians were rushed from Sharon and Finley, and the injured were hurried to this place and to Findley. Wrecking crews were ordered from Devil's Lake and Breckenridge, and it was thought the road would be clear tonight. Mrs. Nellie Frank of Chicago, was able to talk of the wreck.

"The first thing I knew," she said,

"the car was pitching over, and in an instant was upside down. Then it settled on its side. As it settled down, and as the grinding crash of the timbers and steel ceased, there arose groans of despair from those who had been hurt. Manh, it is a significant "Women who had travelled with children could be heard frantically calling in the agreement with British Columfor them. What had been just a few moments before a car of comfort had turned into a car of horror.

"Almost in an instant we could hear the calls of 'fire' from the rear and and arrangements are now under I heard someone in the car who had been seriously injured piteously begging to be removed.

"Most of them, I believe, were gotten out of the cars, but the whole thing has been so horrible that I cannot remember now if anybody in particular peared to be unable to help himself at the time. At the bottom of the embankment there is snow frozen over at this time, but the heat of the fire melted the ice to a depth of about six inches, and added materially to the obstacles met by the rescuing parties."

MESSAGE FULL

OF OPTIMISM

(Continued from page 1.) railways, Hon. Thomas Taylor, some-thing more than 300 miles of railway built in British Columbia, inclusive of the large development works of the Canadian Northern Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Kettle River Valley, Canadian & Northeastern, etc. During the month of Noember alone this railway building activity gave employment to upwards of 10,000 men, 5,400 being engaged in the Canadian Northern Pacific between Camloons and Port Mann, alone, with 800 more on this island, and having been given for the increase of the mainland force to 7,000 as soon as possible. Disbursements in wages and supplies within the provce may be roughly placed at a mildollars per month. And on all lines an enlargement of operations is anticipated with the advent of spring. To refer first to the expansion programme of the pioneer Canadian ranscontinental system, its extensions development projects now under and development projects now under le head, Sir Thomas Shaughessy, keeps his hand upon the pulse adian transportation necessities d how prompt he is in moving to seet the forward march of settlement. the interior construction of the cottenay Central from its point of way up and through the Island. Nor ntact with the British Columbia may one overlook the importance of outhern (generally referred to as the the assistance in the development of

gone steadily if quietly forward, operations being simultaneously carried on from both terminals—this new link in the C. P. R.'s transportation system in British Columbia being designed to penetrate the rich valleys intervening and unite with the transcontinental main line at the town of Golden. A milestone in the history of this construction and in that of the Kootenay district was passed only this week when the advancing line of steel reached Fort Steele and the event was marked by the ceremonious driving of a golden spike in that prosperous town. On this line some 30 miles of construction has been the work of the past sea-

On the mainland, also, the C. P. R. is proposing to double-track and very

greatly improve a considerable section of the main line, an undertaking in volving very heavy expenditures but fully justified by the growth of traffic keeping pace with the country's development. Construction is also under way of the Burrard Inlet and Indian River branch which the C. P. R. is building around the North Arm of Burrard Inlet and which will bring an important section of the lower main-land into direct and beneficial touch. And in further illustration of the foresight and progressive activity of Sir Thomas and his company, their inten-tions to provide at Vancouver termigals equalling any in the Canadian do minion has but recently been announced, Vice President Bosworth during his visit to the coast making public the company's decision to at once proceed with the erection of both a dt pot and an hotel second to none in Canada. At the same time it is sigduty within the hotel. A number of the nificant to note that yards are being established at Coquitlam which it is reported, will rank-in extent of trackage and all modern railroading neces sities-with any on the continent, and Outside, at the various entrances, were in the provision of which an expenditure of millions is involved.

> Here on Vancouver Island, the open ing of the extension of the E. & N. railway to the Pacific seaboard at Port Alberni is matter of recent history, and the public of Vancouver Island begin to realize how very potent a factor this through line to the west coast is destined to grow in connectio with the exploitation of the timber and mineral wealth of southern Vancouver Island, and in the improvement of facilities for the expeditious handling of through trans-pacific traffic. Simulaneously the building of the extension from Duncan to Cowichan Lake is going forward with all possible rapidity order to afford a tidewater outlet for the splendid timber of this rich section of the Island. And that the company does not propose to rest even here in its development operations on the Island is plainly evidenced by the notice recently given of extension northerly to Hardy Bay or its vicinity-by the circumstance that grading on the Comox extension is now actively progressing-and that surveyors are now afield studying the preferable strategic line for the through north and south end-to-end Island line of the C. P. R. to follow. And these Island lines will not be disappointed in traffic once they are ready for it. Already we have the declaration of Mr. Bosworth in a very late interview that terminal facilities are an immediate Victoria necessity of his company, which finds itself handicapped at present in meetwhich under the generalship of Sir the just ended season, and will ended which under the generalship of Penticton by April next, twenty miles ing the demands of existing traffic but Thomas and the local supervision of his trusted lieutenant, Mr. Marpole. will not allow conditions restrictive of business and business growth to con-

Entire Road Under Contract.

With regard to the Canadian Northern, Canada's third transcontinental system the creation of which is due to these master railway builders, Sir William. Mackenzie and Sir Donald every foot of the line as arranged for bia is now under contract, workmen being distributed from tidewater 150 miles or more inland, from the coast to the North Thompson river; way for the distribution construction camps in the near future over the remainder of the mileage. A report of November operations just issued from the offices of Mackenzie, Mann & Co., at Vancouver, showed a total of men at work from Kamloops to Port Mann alone—this force to be inereased to seven thousand as soon as men can be got. Canadian Northern enterprise has also during the past year given birth to a new and im tant town at Port Mann, on the Fraser, where the company's shops will considerable industrial populavicinity of the Frasermouth, the

in future years give employment to a tion. While, at the same time, extensive investigations are being made as to conditions between Vancouver and object of the company being to secure such a terminal location as will enable it to fully live up to that portion of its contract work with the province providing for most expeditious contact with Vancouver Island by modern rail way ferry. Here on Vancouver Island construction activity, inaugurated with fitting ceremonies during the just past summer in the vicinity of Colwood, ha peen progressing steadily, systematically and solidly, so that in its completion the Island will possess in this last section of the Canadian Northern system a road for the best standard and equipment-and which only-one would look for in any railway property of Sir William and Sir Donald or with which their representative in British Columbia, that veteran railroad man in the best and every sense of the word, Mr. T. G. Holt, is identified. The present plans of the C. N. P. for Vancouver Island provide for connection with the Pacific at Barkley Sound, but it is not in harmony with the aggres sive Mackenzie and Mann policy, nor is it in the least their intention to stop there. They, too, have their explorers in the field, studying the land and its physical conditions, it being their well

understood intention also to lose no

time in finding a route for their rail-

at Galloway has a very important section which will be

afforded by the carrying ou electrification project, recently taken over by the Mackenzie and Mann in-terests, in the Okanagan. This electrically by power derived from the Shuswap falls, through the Lumby, White Valley and Coldstream districts Vernon, and subsequently connect ing with all the Okanagan towns—a line which will serve as an important feeder of traffic to the Canadian Northern system, while tue owning com-pany will also be in a preferential po-sition to furnish to the interested communities cheap power for electric light and general industrial purposes. Industrial Activity.

And here, as wherever else they go pect to see early evidence of the in-fluence of Mackenzie and Mann in the stimulation of general industrial acinvestments in the coal, timber and ishery wealth of Vancouver Island be fore them, the people of this portion of Canada do not require to be told business for their railroads and their steamboats by taking a large part also in the building up of productive in dustry in the territories served.

In the more northerly reaches of the provinces, the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has gone steadily for ward, the steel head having some weeks ago crossed the great divide of the rockies and now being found at the headwaters of the Fraser, on the western slope. Simultaneously the con-struction line has advanced up the Skeena from the Pacific terminal at Prince Rupert, until now all that is equired to give access to the fertile Rulkley valley is the completion of the bridge across the river, which it is expected will be announced next summer. The announcement has been very ecently made, too, that Messrs, Foley, Welch & Stewart have received the contract for the final section between the Bulkley and Tete Juan Cache, and this work will go forward expeditious ly with the coming of spring. Nor, in estimating the importance of this com pany's operations in the making of the new and greater British Columbia, should one overlook the assurance given by President Hays in the agree ment with the people of Prince Rupert, concluded upon the return of the Premier from Europe of the provision of large terminals at the new north ern railway port and of a palatial ho el in that city as well as another in Victoria.

Adding to Pacilities. The Great Northern, too, is system atically adding to its facilities for se-

curing and handling a share of British Columbia business, and Mr. Hill is found still working toward the com pletion of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, that road now being at Coalmont, to share in the haulage of the product of the mines there, with an assurance of the inauguration of yet more vigorous construction policy in the approaching spring. Further evidence of the Great Northern's very practical interest in British Columbia is found in the finel acquirement by Mr. Hill of lands on False Creek, Van-couver, upon which he intends to erect one of the finest station buildings on

the Pacific coast. Yet a little further away the Kettle River Valley railway, under the dynamic direction of President J. J. Warren, has forged ahead strongly during the just ended season, and will enter at the Merritt end, having already been completed and the promise being given by Mr. Warren that the entire line will be finished and in operation by midsummer of 1913-a promise which anyone who has had opportunity of observing the manner in which Mr Warren attacks his projects and his more than tax the ability of any staff to policy, will confidently expect to be keep up with the demands. Assuredly redeemed. At Penticton several hundred men are now working in the con-struction squads, while the company's surveyors are away ahead locating a favorable route in the Summerland district. The announcement of the company's intention, upon the comple tion of its present undertaking, to lose no time in establishing also a connec tion between Kelowna and Vernon is still fresh in the public mind, this extension-according to President Warren's statement-passing down the west side of Long Lake and through the rich fruit-growing districts of Oyama and Woods' Lake. Mr. Warren states positively that this road will be built during the coming summer. He goes further and announces his intention of later on, continuing it up Coldstream and White Valley and per haps eastward from there. These related enterprises mean very much to British Columbia in the development of the fertile districts to be served, as well as in the provision of the shorter, more direct, connection between the

coast and the Kootenays. Among other railway enterprises may be mentioned, en passant, those of the Howe Sound and Pemberton Meadows railway, which is now operating through some marvelously rich timber country up the western slope; and the Canadian & Northeastern (until lately known as the Portland Canal Short Line), already operating for eighteen niles out of its tidewater terminals at Stewart, and which has now acquired authority from Ottawa to extend easterly, through territory as yet unserved by railways, the Pine river coal areas, to an eastern connection at Edmontor This also is a road with which Sir Donald Mann is intimately connected, and during the past season extensive exploratory work has been indefati gibly prosecuted, with a view to making it as important a development agency as possible, as well as a thoroughly modern railway in all the requirements of grades, alignment and curvatures.

Tramway Development To turn from railways to tram lines, 1911 has witnessed phenomenal development of traffic in the cities of Victoria Vancouver, New Westminster and Nelson, as well as in the suburban districts, the settling up of which has been materially hastened by rural and interurban electrical services. Here on Vancouver Island the close of 1911 sees the establishment of the Jordan River power station and construction of the B. C. E. R. Co.'s Saanich extensions well under way with, on the Mainland corre-

ver to Burnaby, and fro minster to Fraser Mills. The great un dertaking of the Western Canada Powe company at Stave Lake is also just completed, and all is ready for the turning on of power, for the various purposes of Vancouver and Fraser val lev consumers after an initial expendi ture of three million dollars, while ru mor has it that this company has virtually matured its plans for an establishment of tramway facilities on the north side of the Fraser. There is here a val-uable section to be served, and the building of the proposed line would be very readily justified by the development of traffic shown by the Chilliwack extension of the B. C. E. R. Marine Progress In marine transportation the enlarge

ment of the facilities of the several op erating companies has kept pace with the growth of railways, the mercantile marine of British Columbia having now developed proportions of which the country has no reason to be ashamed Trade with the sister commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand has grown well, and necessitat ed the employment of new vessels of a most superior class. The busines of the trans-Pacific liners has grown even mor rapidly and substantially, so that the C. P. R. has found it policy to build for this service two vessels which it is promised will be ready for use fifteen months hence, outclassing any steam craft now found in western waters. For the coasting trade, although it is now catered for also by the G. T. P. and the Union SS. Co., both with new ves sels meeting every modern requirement, the C. P. R. has found it necessary during the expired twelvemonth to bring out the new Princesses Alice, Adelaide and Patricia-while others still are building, and it is Mr. Bosworth's statement that three or four more are requisite. With Canadian Northern construct tion, the Mackenzie and Mann interests are certain to have their tributary Pacific fleets, and the announcement credited to Sir Donald Mann at San Francisco, that the plans of his company embrace the establishment of new lines from British Columbia ports to the Orient and to Australia, comes therefore as no surprise. That the vessels of these new services will be the best that noney can build is equally to be expected. And now that the completion of the Panama canal is measurably in sight, additions to the lines of north and south inter-communication will naturally come in quick succession. In this connection, as well as in respect to the development of the coasting trade, it is interesting to note that the past year has witnessed the advent in British Co lumbia of Mr. Welsford, one of the foremost shipping men of Liverpool, whose interests have now acquired the Union and Boscowitz fleets, and who is himself certain to become a prominent

mercial activity. Investment in Land During 1911 there has been unpre-cedented demand to British Columbia lands, investments both in farming and orchard areas and in city properties having been of a volume never before approached. The surveying of crownlands has appreciably kept pace with the growing demand, and under the efficient direction of this department by Hon. Mr. Ross systems have been introduced greatly facilitating the investigations of homeseekers and settlers, for whom a very considerable portion of the provincial lands have been absolutely The activity in investments in British Columbia properties is well indicated by the returns of the land registry offices, and in this connection, while there have been complaints of de lays in the getting out of titles, it must be remembered by the public that things have gone forward in British Columbia at such a pace of late that it would blamed in this connection, Columbia has never had an officer in charge of this department of the public business more energetic or more untiring and indefatigible in his endeavors for the betterment of all the departments over which he presides. Settlement and colonization have been materially stimulated both through the practical activities of the lands department, and the supporting policy of the department of agriculture the two working in harmonious helpfulness. Thus while the department of lands, un der the new system, secures from and provides to the depuartment of agriculture information as to new territories explored—the character of soils, the forestation, climatic and precipitation conditions, approximate costs of clearing, etc .- the department of agriculture, with its scientific and popular facilities for the education of the British Columbia settler in the best and most approved methods in all branches of agriculture and the related industries, stim ulates in the best possible way not only the demand for land, but its fullest and most advantageous utilization.

factor in this domain of Canadian com-

Advance of Education

And a further important factor in promoting settlement is found in the fact that the facilities of education have kept pace with colonization. The public schools of British Columbia have long held an honorable position, and it will now be but a short time before opportunities for the securing of higher education will also be available for all in British Columbia. It has been announced by Hon. Dr. Young, the minister of education, that he proposes to have arrangements made for the inauguration of university classes in 1913, and all who know this minister are aware how close to his heart are all educational interests and with what zeal and application he will do his part in promoting the university interests in every possible way. That a million dollars would be made available for university purposes if need during the coming year was announced some time ago. No stronger evidence could be given of the carnesiness of the British Columbia government in its detremination that the facilities of education in this province shall be second to none.

Good Boads Trunk roads and municipal highways have developed amazingly during the past year, the government today spending more than ever before in good roads making and maintenance, and the success of this policy being admitted on

every hand. It is in large measure due to the foresight and energy of Hon. Mr. Taylor—happily named "Good Roads Taylor" throughout the province—that present road development conditions obtain, he having shown a constant and branch of the public work, and excel-lent administrative ability in bringing to his task thoroughly modern and results-producing methods. In public works generally the same tribute might be said to apply, and in connection with the prospectus for the new year, it is noteworthy that at present in the various provincial undertakings of which the extensions of the Parliament buildings, the public institutions at Coquitlam, Burnaby, Kamloops, Vancouver, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Revelstoke, Ver non, etc., are examples British Columbia has under contract no less than \$2,500. 000 worth of new buildings necessitated by the development of the country and the demands of its public business. The country is growing and thriving, and it is the duty as well as the ambition of the government to keep pace with this growth and development in the facilities of the public services.

Industrial Advances In the various supporting industries of the province, conditions are prosperous and progressive. The year just ended has been a marked impetus given coal mining on Vancouver island by the advent of Sir Wm. Mackenzie's company as operators of the Dunsmuir mines, other companies also having been formed and now being found engaging in coal mining under satisfactory and profitable conditions. At Port Alberni there is excellent prospect of a new coal field being developed; while on the Queen Charlottes, railways are being provided for to open up proven coal bearing areas, and nearer at hand, in the islands of the Gulf, the discovery of large seams of coal has been an event of recent months. In the Nicola the mines are now important contribu tors to the fuel necessities of the coun try, the Nicola Valley Coal Co. having shipped from the Middleboro mines something like 200,000 tons during 1911. In the northern mainland, along the line of the G. T. P., yet other fields are being explored or opened up, and the advent of 1912 seeks the coal mining industry most fortunately situated. with an assurance of vast supplies in virtually every section of the province. Mining Conditions

Lode mining too, has made substan tial progress during the year, and this industry sees the dawn of 1912 unde distinctly encouraging auspices. The revival of activity in the Slocan, where conditions are better today than in many years past; the re-awakening of Cariboo, for which there is now a reincarnation in the matter. of mining through the approach of facilities of rail transportation; the interesting of responsible capitalists in the reclamation of the gold of the Fraser canyons; the good reports from the Omineca and numerous other centres of prospecting in the province—all pressage a busy and a profitable mining year. Lambering and the conservation the forests have received the very careful and practical attention of Hon. Mr Ross since his assumption of the responsibilities of his department, and with the establishment of such large and comprehensive operations as those of

the Powell river, Ocean Falls and Swan-

son Bay pulp and paper companies, a

new trend may be said to have been

given industrial activity in the utilization of our forests. That there will at the same time be a larger lumber cut in the province during next year than ever before may be taken as a certainte. As to fisheries, the exploitation of the great potential wealth of the country in sea foods may be said to have but begun during the year just ending -with the appearance of the and Mann interests in the whaling and the hallbut trade, the coming also of Sir George Doughty and his associates with their long experience in the fisheries of Grimsby, the formation of Mr. Starratt's new and well equipped com-

under way at Prince Rupert and other points along the northern coasts. Strathcona Park

pany, and the provision of the large

storage plants, construction of which is

And, to revert again to the matter of public roads and facilities, not only of communication, but of health and pleasure, British Columbia highways being now famed throughout America, it may be said that the government has not been dormant with respect to the perfection of plans for the development of Strathcona park, that Alpine wonderland surrounding Buttle lake. These plans are now being matured, Col. Holmes being in the field a considerable part of the past season, comprehensive details now obtaining consideration which will permit of the inauguration of initial work at an early date. The government holds the view that the adequate development of Strathcona park must be such as not only to afford the citizens of Vancouver and Victoria facilities for recreation and enjoyment, but also to serve a magnet for the attraction of world touriststo the advantage of provincial business interests and the advertisement of the beauties of this province and this island to the ends of the earth. Glancing over the assured operations of the coming year-with railway construction alone distributing something

like two million dollars monthly, and industrial activity keeping pace-with the cities, and notably Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, growing phenomenally and each according to its necessities of the future making such provision for that future as indicated in Victoria's recent letting of the largest individual paving contract in history and her more recent award of a contract for upwards of a million to years 1910 and 1909 are given below obtain for citizens and visitors assurance of an abundance of pure water, there is no question but that we may look upon 1912 as the year which, as a matter of fact, will open up the new

Fatally Injured

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Dec. 30 .- Engineer Thomas Code died at the hospital here Tet.

today as the result of injuries susnotive on the Wabash exploded at Phamesville, wrecking the engine.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

imo City Council and B. C. Hy. draulic Company Not Agreed on Tramway Quest

NANAIMO, B. C., Dec. 30 .- In all robability the negotiations carried on during the past six months between the city council and the B. C. Hydraulic company in reference to the installation of a tramway system in Nanaimo con necting with the outlying districts, has been labor spent in vain, for word has been received from Mr. Smith, the president, that his company would not onsider the installation of a tramway system unless the city would not only guarantee interest, but also the prin cipal required in the construction of As the council has absolutely refused

to entertain such an offer, it will probably at the next meeting, inform the B. C. Hydraulic Co. that all negotiations are called off and will decide to look elsewhere for a tramway.

The tramway committee is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Waller, the head of a company of English capitalists who visited Nanaimo several months ago, and whose proposal is to install a tramway system in this city. Mr Waller has now written the committee in charge of tramway matters, asking for a three months' option, which time he would send out engineers to look over the ground before sub mitting any definite proposal.

The request of Mr. Waller will prob ably be accepted to by the council, and the early part of 1912 will likely see English engineers on the ground making preparations for a tramway, which will make Nanaimo the distributing and central point for the entire district.

GREAT GROWTH OF TRAMWAY TRAFFIC

Year's Returns Show Growth of Fifty-two per Cent. Over Figures of Previous Twelve Months

Remarkable growth in traffic has been shown by the B. C. Electric company during the year just ending, the increase for the twelve months in the number of passengers carried on the company's local lines being no less than 52 per cent, over the 1910 total. For the twelve months the aggregate num of passengers carried was 8,221,029, conpared with 5,441 110 the previous year and 5,093,599 in 1909. The increase for

With the growth in traffic the company has been adding to its system in the way of additional line facilities and equipment, and with the new year further extensive additions are projected. The traffic returns for each month of the year compared with corresponding months of the previous twelve

			122
	1911.	1910.	
January	546,029	415,150	8
February	522,990	359,325	
March	584,250	365,457	
April	575,742	428,683	
May	701,455	445,235	
June	689,169	467,458	
July	758.,958	474,684	
August	773,958	504,253	
September	776,943	480,064	200
October	756,824	475,421	
November	731,755	455,702	
December (approx.)	802,956	569,537	4

CLEARINGS SHOW

Total8,221,029 5,441,019

FINANCIAL GROWTH

Past Year Has Established a New Record for Bank Figures—Nearly Fifty Cent. Increase

Victoria in a commercial and industrial sense showed a great advance over the previous year if the growth in the bank clearings can be taken as any indication of the decided improvement in financial conditions, and clearings are accepted as the best train barometer. The aggregate clearings for the year were \$134,929,916 compared with \$91,567,074 in 1910 and \$70, 695,882 in 1909. As compared 1910 the year's clearings showed an increase of no less than \$43,362,742 or 47 per cent. For the first year in the history of the local clearing house the one hundred million mark has been exceeded. With one or two exceptions the

monthly returns indicate that the improvement in local commercial circles has been remarkably well sustained throughout the year and not, as is the case in many cities, being accentuated at certain periods only to fall back at others. The growth while great has been steady and progressive and presents nothing of the boom characteristics so evident in many other centres The monthly returns for the year con

Jan. . . . \$9,013,716 \$7,390,767 \$4,235,476 9,978,881 6,404,570 4,321,397 12,258,320 7,170,088 4,940,269 11,693,804 7,289,389 5,529,870 12,670,585 7,485,044 5,407,659 11,361,784 9,189,761 6,452,175 11,554,681 10,517,023 6,051,953 11,394,981 8,868,559 5,845,555 11,54,544 7,239,535 12,670,535 7,485,044 11,361,784 9,189,761 11,554,681 10,517,023 11,394,981 8,865,559 9,652,394 7,984,304 11,527,732 8,750,129 era for British Columbia in all its 11,554,631 10,517,023 11,394,981 8,865,859 9,652,364 7,984,304 11,527,732 8,750,129 12,869,885 10,386,173 11,752,343 10,184,070 5,864,55 5,864,553 6,873,869 \$134,929,916 \$91,567,074 \$70,595,882

FOR ITALIANS

Turkish Troops Storm Their Position at Tobruk and Kill Large Proportion of the Gar-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- A twentyfour hour battle in which the Turkish troops defeated the Italian forces, killing half of them in rout, is described in an official message from Constantinople, that has been made public at the Turkish embassy tonight. The message was transmitted to the imperial ministry of war at Constantinople by the commander of the Turkish troops from Tobruk, Tripoli, under date of Dec. 22. The report follows:

"We have attacked the fortified posts of the enemy. Notwithstanding fire from the warships and fort batteries, we entered the fort and the garrison has been annihilated. "Ammunition, provisions, war ma-

terial and a quick-firing machine gun have been carried into our carpo. "In its forward of movement, one our wings cut off the retreat of a wetachment, who started toward the coas-During the retreat the enemy lost half of their number. Our losses seven killed and a few wounded. The sheikh Meri, who with his five sons, came at the head of his tribe, is among the dead. The courage of our officers and soldiers is exemplary. Lieutenant Notjib Dey was first to enter the fort.

FIRE IN HALIFAX

He destroyed the quick firing guns.'

King Edward Hotel and Other Buildings Destroyed, with Loss Estimated at \$200,000.

HALIFAX, Dec. 29.-Fire which has already destroyed the King Edward hotel, one of the largest in the city, and three other buildings, is still burn-

The loss is estimated at \$200,000. A gale is blowing. All guests of the hotel escaped, but were forced to abandon their belongings.

Audience Marrowly Escapes

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 29.-Two hundred men, women, and children narrowly escaped death in the Salvation Army hall here today when the interior casing on a holiday decoration caught fire from a Christmas free. Before the guests fully realized their dan ger the interior . The half was a mass of flames. The salvation Army officers prevented a panic, and by breaking out the windows all escaped.

Wrong Man Arrested

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Scotland Yard tonight received a cable dispatch from New York indicating that a mistake had been made in arresting K. Howard Ford, an American who was taken into custody at Dover on landing from the steamer Lapland. Ford said he was a director in the United States Rubber company. His wife, who is in Berlin, is said to be prostrated by his arrest. Ford was believed to be "Doc Waterbury, a notorious swindler.

Peaceful Peace Banquet

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-The strife that has characterized the preparations for the citizens' peace banquet tomorrow night, when President Taft will be the guest of honor, subsided tonight into outward peace with the announcemen of the final arrangements. Besides President Taft, the speakers will be Andrew Carnegie, Oscar Strauss, former ambassador to Turkey, Former U. S. Senator Towne and Henry Clews, the banker. The president will speak first. No reply has been received to the official invitation sent to Former President Roosevelt, but it was said on his behalf by the committee that he might. "drop in, and if he does he will be welcome. Colonel Roosevelt has said he would not

> LAND ACT. Form No. 9- Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District—District Coast Range Three.

Three.

Take notice that Vincent Clayton, of Bella Cools, occupation storekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted 10 chains west of the northwest corner of Lot 126, Bella Cools, thence south 20 chain, thence west 80 chains, thence north 10 chains, more or less to south boundary of Lot 3, thence east 50 chains more or less to south chains more or less to the northwest corner of Lot 3, thence north 10 chains more or less to the northwest corner of Lot 2, thence east 30 chains more or less to the northwest corner of Lot 2, thence east 30 chains more or less to the northwest corner of Lot 2, thence east 30 chains more or less along south boundary of Lot 2, to point of commencement. VINCENT CLAYTON,
December 13th, 1911.

WATER NOTICE.

I, Davidson Ward Co., of Var I. Davidson Ward Co., of Vancouver, B. C., by occupation manufacturers, give notice that I intend on the 14th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office at Victoria. B. C., for a license to take and use 450 cubic feet of water per second from Stafford River to be diverted at a point about the head of the above river.

The water will be used on Lot 347 for power purposes. I intend to apply at the same time for permission to store 100 acre feet of the said water in a reservoir at the head of Stafford River.

DAVID WARD CO..

Per Mostyn Williams, Agent, December 15th, 1911.

SEED Sare those who raisegoodflow-ers and vegetables. Good flowers and vegetables come from good seeds. We pro-duce good seeds—the inter-ence is obvious. For sale 1912 SEED ANNUAL

Both Parties Cotton Mi

mined Rileys For MANCHESTER Nothing has bee of intervention strike which has

an equal numb sides to the dis not to vield. Joe and Saral join the uni have been compe at Accrington demonstrations. The operative

cerned over the an agreeable ex mas holiday. SEATTLE, Dec

for December up dey, December 2 Four Ch CLEVELAND, dren of August death tonight in Mazzio's home home daughter we that it is feared fire started in I rear of his home

MORE AB House of Repres Investigate Co

WASHINGTON ping combine, the er Co., and the are to be investig session of congremittee, the creat recommended by Representative the committee, s mittee of seven mittee, be large

inquiry. The resolution ate and house con the shipping trus Representative H ton. January 15 date on which hea thereafter the rul termine what action three investigation have been held on

The Harvester also will be taken mittee will recom Patterson SEATTLE, Dec. terson, of Tennes home tonight by ing with him his rick, who shot R

chard on Decembe by a committee o nounced insane o use of liquor. Spain MADRID, Dec. sirous further t tions between S created a mission

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serious. Picture LONDON, Dec. artist, notorious tures, has just ably sensational chaser, a well kn is in a quandary, to have the "pic

price. Admissi TORONTO, Dec Wilkie the preser as it affects the Canada, and the refusal to admit of 400 Sikhs at p Dominion, this justice to fellow well as to the hi British empire de tion to relieve hereby appoints these matters to and take such s sable to the e lat will prove a

INNEAPOLIS,

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machine gun -08290. ard the coast my lost half Wer ounded. The his five sons. ibe, is among our officers Lieutenant enter the fort. iring guns."

IFAX Loss Esti-

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Escapes

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of Notice. rict Coast Range

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f Vancouver, B. irers, give notice day of January forenoon, to aploner at his ofater per second erted at a point on Lot 347 for apply at the

NOTHING DONE

Both Parties in Lancashire Cotton Mill Dispute Determined to Stand Firm-Rileys Forced to Move

MANCHESTER, Eng., Dec. 29. ers out of work and placed on half pay an equal number of spinners. Both sides to the dispute appear determined not to yield.

Joe and Sarah Riley, whose refusal to join the union caused the trouble, have been compelled to leave their home Accrington on account of hostile

The operatives so far are unconcerned over the strike, and treat it as an agreeable extension of their Christmas holiday.

Seattle Building Record

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—Building permits for December up to and including Thursde y, December 28, were \$333,260.

Pour Children Burned

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Four children of August Mazzio were burned to death tonight in a fire which destroyed Mazzio's home here. The mother and one daughter were so seriously injured that it is feared they will die. The fire started in Mazzio's bakery in the rear of his home.

MORE ABOUT TRUSTS

House of Representatives Preparing to Investigate Combine and International Harvester Co.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The shipping combine, the International Harvester Co., and the so-called money trust are to be investigated in the house this session of congress by one special committee, the creation of which will be recommended by the committee on rules. Representative Henry, chairman of the committee, said today that a committee of seven members would, in the opinion of a majority of the rules committee, be large enough to conduct the

The resolution asking for a joint sen ate and house committee to inquire into the shipping trust was introduced by Riepresentative Humphrey of Washing January 15 has been set as the date on which hearings will be granted on the Humphrey trust resolution, and thereafter the rules committee will determine what action to recommend in all three investigations. Hearings already have been held on the money trust res-

The Harvester company resolution also will be taken up, and then the committee will recommend a joint inquiry

SEATTLE, Dec. 29-Ex-Governor Paterson, of Tennessee, departed for his home tonight by way of Chicago, taking with him his 32-year-old son Patrick, who shot R. T. Seal at Port Orchard on December 7. He was examined by a committee of experts and was pronounced insane on account of the long-

Spain and America

MADRID, Dec. 29 .- King Alfonso, desirous further to promote good relations between Spain and all the countries of North and South America, has rection of the mission will be confided to Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangs, the Spanish minister to the United

Leaps from Train WINNIPEG, Dec. 29 .- Jonathan Giles of St. Paul, while on his way to Winnipeg this morning, leaped from the Great Northern flyer when it was running 45 miles an hour. He was talking to some passengers, and without warning, opening the door, went out. He is now in the Crookston hospital with several broken bones.

Smallpox Outbreak

WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—Smallpox has broken out in the northern part of Winnipeg, and two women have been removed to quarantine. There are one hundred cases in Saskatchewan and 100 in Minnesota, and the health authorities are afraid the outbreak may get

Picture Too Loud

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A well known artist, notorious for his daring pictures, has just disposed of a remarkably sensational painting. Now the purchaser, a well known railway magnate, is in a quandary, for his wife refuses to have the "picture" in her house at spr price.

TORONTO, Dec. 29 .- "Having heard

rom Dr. Sundar Singh and Rev. Dr. Wilkie the present condition of the law as it affects the admission of Sikhs to anada, and the circumstances of the refusal to admit the wives and children of 400 Sikhs at present domiciled in the Dominion, this meeting believes that justice to fellow British subjects as well as to the highest interests of the British empire demands immediate acion to relieve these conditions, and ereby appoints a committee to bring lese matters to the public attention visable to the end that injustice may at will prove a precursor of a public citation in this city at a meeting to-

lay presided over by J. K. Macdonald. Lumbermen Answer Charge.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.-In ort filed today with the clerk of mbermen's association answers the

plaint of the government charging that the association was guilty of acts in restraint of interstate trade in lumber products. The answer is a general denial of att charges. A specific denial also is made that the organization ever tried to bring about a classification in the lumber business that would in any way prevent manufacturers and wholesale dealers from doing business directly with a section of the same of t

Prince Victor's Pamily

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- An interesting went is expected shortly in the family of Prince Victor Napoleon, whose wife, the Princess Clementine of Belgium, is staying with the ex-Empress Eugenie It is believed that the widow of Naof leaving the vast bulk of her wealth Nothing has been done so far by way to Prince Vistor in the event of a son of intervention to end the cotton mill being born to him by Princess Clemen-

Roll of Victims of Fish Poisoning in Berlin Shelter for the Homeless Increased Yesterday by Nine

BERLIN, Dec. 29 .- Nine deaths since orning bring the total number of vicims at the municipal night shelter for the homeless, who were poisoned by eating tainted fish, up to fifty-seven at the year's expenditures for buildings is

Some ninety persons still are ill. nine

being in a dangerous condition. While the doctors believe the worst is over, they say it is still possible that ptomaine poison may not develop for our or five days in some persons. Berlin's fish dealers have been hard

hit and the consumption of smoked and

ice fish has almost ceased.

Director of U. S. Bureau of Mines Asserts That Fully One Half of Coal Mined in States is Wasted

WASHINGTON Dec. 29. - Dr. Joshua A. Holmes, director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, startled the chemists at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science with the declaration that of all the coal mined in in the United States fully one-half was

The waste, he stated, amounted to \$500,000,000 annually. Others dwelt on the waste of minerals to the extent of millions of dollars a year, and referred especially to the failure of the United States to develop its potash deposits instead of paying heavy tribute to Ger-

ar to those already applied to industry were advocated before the education section of the association by Dr. A. O. Norton, professor of education in Harvard University, Dr. Norton declared that educational methods as now employed was a distinct need for an eminent expert in education to assist every school superintendent. Dr. Harlan Updegraff, of the Federal Bureau of Education, answered that the bureau had prepared plans for such a system and was merely awaiting a congressional appropriation.

Startling Explosion

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 29.-There was a terrific explosion of dynamite at the Doolittle and Wilcox quarry at Dundas late tonight. Several people were about the place at the time. At a late hour tonight none of the officials of the company could be located, and the cause of the terrible explosion has not been learned, neither is it known how many were injured.

Manitoba Telephone Bates WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—The Tribune says this afternoon that strong political pressure is being brought to bear on the government to abandon the new telephone rates recently announced by the government telephone commission and which promise to be far from popular. It is understood that Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior, is taking a good deal of interest in the matter, the telephones being formerly under his department as member of the Manitoba

Grand Trunk's Application

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Application has been made by the Grand Trunk railway for permission to put its immigrant tickets on sale at Ellis Island.

Foreign Office Official Dead

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- Sir Francis Alexander Campbell, who had been assistant under-secretary of the foreign office since 1902, died yesterday. He was born on May 2, 1852, and was the son of the late Colonel Geo. Campbell of the Grenadier Guards. He was married to Dora Edith Hammersley.

ROME, Dec. 30 .- Official dispatches from Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna state that quiet prevails. No encounter of any importance has occurred in the last 24 hours.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Dec. 30.-Dr. Charles Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university. is pronounced out of danger by his physicians. Dr. Eliot was operated on for appendicitis at Kandy, where he was a guest.

YEAR'S BUILDING MAKES NEW RECORD

Remarkable Growth of City and Environs Shown by Figures -And More Millions to be

Nearly doubling the figures of the previous year and aggregating more than the combined returns for the two previous years, 1911 established another record in building figures. For the year just closing there were permits issued for structures aggregating in value \$4,-026,315, compared with \$2,273,045 the previous year and \$1,673,420 in 1909. In addition, there were, this year structpleted, but for which no permits were issued because of the fact that such were civic works, of an aggregate value of \$339,000, including repairs, \$100,000; sea walls, \$195,000; comfort station, \$18,-

000; isolation hospital, \$21,000, and park improvements, \$5,000. With the addion of these last figures the year's aggregate total comes to \$4,365,315. Including the \$100,000 for repairs, the 1910 total was \$2,373,045.

But it was not only within the city limits that the building progress was so marked. In Oak Bay the year's figures reached the big total of \$485,000 and in South Saanich and Esquimalt, in those portions adjacent to the city, and which can be properly considered to come within the "Greater Victoria" area, estimated by those who should know at \$210,000. With these figures added to those for the city proper, the total for Greater Victoria comes to the remarkable aggregate of \$5,160,315.

The above figures take no account of the great expenditure already planned, ings, estimated to cost \$750,000; for the new Belmont building, \$400,000; the Union Bank, St. John's church and High school, which will aggregate well on to three-quarters of a million, but the permits for which have not been issued by the building inspector and cannot, therefore, figure in this year's returns. In fact, there are now structures to aggregate in value nearly a million and three-quarters assured of

Every month during the year has shown substantial growth over the corresponding month in the previous year, and in some months the increase has been remarkable. Victoria's showing in November, when permits for buildings aggregated in value \$616,625, leading the whole Dominion for that month in point of increase and percentage of in-

The year's increase over the previous year was \$1,992,270 for the city proper, or \$2,514,220 for Greater Victoria, an increase for the city of 85 per cent, and for Greater Victoria, of 95 per cent.

compared with the corresponding months in the two previous years are as fol-

Burner State Confession Confessio			
	1911	1910.	1909.
Jan	\$151,455	\$128,985	\$ 78,08
Feb	182,940	151,760	122,08
March	279,945	244,760	121,64
April	280,110	192,440	188,06
May	287,335	257,250	188,62
June	052,800	227,600	90,12
Aug	429,960	212,814	141,04
Sept	406,295	199,686	140,93
Oct	563,125	124,376	104,84
Nov	616,625	104,295	53,58
Dec	242,350	131,750	71,70
The state of the state of	A Section 1	1	

Total .\$4,026,315 \$2,273,045 \$1,673,420 "were guesswork." He declared there During the year a total of 1,170 perthe previous year and 568 for 1909.

POLICE PROTECTION

Residents of Island Centres Send Requests to Attorney-General

Incident to the recent rapid expansion of population in all parts of British Columbia and to activity in railroad construction, demands and requests for increased police protection are raining down upon Attorney General Bowser from virtually every direction. Duncan city (soon to be) and the Cowichan district generally, want another officer. 'Shawnigan Lake residents are petitioning in the same behalf. Surrey folk declare that they are plagued with a plethora of peripatetic pilgrims, and ask for a policeman for rout this hobo army. Barkerville is cursed with a multitude of what are locally known as "cabin drunks," which brings its citizens back to the same request. And there are many others, all and sundry of which are receiving or will obtain in due course-the careful consideration of the min-

Pamily's Narrow Escape

HUNTSVILLE, Ont., Dec. 29.-About 7.30 this morning a fire broke out in the rear of Wardell & Sons' store, and within fifteen minutes the whole was in flames. The efforts of the firemen were futile to save the Wardell stock and household furniture and great difficulty was experienced in getting the inmates of the house to a place of safety. Mrs. Wardell and other members of the family were removed from the upper windows in their night robes.

Whiskey Given Prisoners

WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.-The police commissioners have been investigating the serving of whiskey to certain prisoners which was used at their Christmas day dinner. Two officers of the force have been temporarily suspended for giving this treat.

Toronto Vital Statistics

TORONTO, 7 Dec. 30. - Tuberculosis took off 300 lives in Toronto during 1911, twice as many as any other contagious disease. There were 129 deaths from diphtheria and 80 from typhoid. Births increased 1.000 over 1910, while the increase of deaths was 175.

A.gus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

January's Greatest Event

"CAMPBELL'S" HUGE SALE

Commences Tuesday Morning, Jan. 2.

The entire stock of merchandise of "Campbell's" goes on the bargain counter first thing Tuesday morning, January the 2nd.

The Victoria shopping public have long realized what "Campbell's" January Sale means-but this week there will be exceptional bargain offerings that will prove an unusual demonstration of what may be accomplished in the art of price dwindling while values still maintain their usual high standard. Every item mentioned will chronicle a 24carat saving-will be a genuine chance to economize on things you need and want NOW. The time you spend in reading our advertisements this week will be more than ever advantageously spent-begin today and don't miss a one. All will tell of savings.

Sale Prices in the Mantle Section

Garments of the highest character, finest materials, most perfect workmanship and every model an exclusive one.

SUIT PRICES

Regular up to \$16.00. Sale Price	Regular price \$37.50. Sale Price
Regular price \$17.50. Sale Price	Regular price \$40.00. Sale Price
Regular price \$22.50. Sale Price	Regular price \$45.00. Sale Price
Regular price \$25.00. Sale Price	Regular price \$50.00. Sale Price
Regular price \$27.50. Sale Price.	Regular price \$60.00. Sale Price
Regular price \$30.00. Sale Price	Regular price \$75.00. Sale price
Regular price \$32.50. Sale Price	Regular price \$90.00. Sale Price
eRgular price \$35.00. Sale Price	Regular price \$100.00, Sale Price
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This is undoubtedly the greatest Coat Sale ever inaugurated—the most wonderful coat buying opportunity that ever came YOUR way. COATS AT \$7.50-36 in all, and they're the smartest coats you ever |

ONE ONLY PUR LINED COAT FOR \$25.00 Other Coat prices are reduced proportionately and range at \$16.50 \$15.00, \$12.50 and \$10.50. These prices of course include our Velvets saw at their regular prices which go up to \$16.50, but now your choice

Afternoon and Evening Dresses—Such Beauty and Such Low Price

At every season of the year ladies flock to "Campbell's" to view the latest creations in Even s wear and when we tell you that the hosts of child in this GREAT JA WARY SALE you may look forward with certain y to pargains at the most extraordinary figures.

12 only, Semi-Evening and Afternoon Dresses. Regular prices up to \$32.50—your choice

8 only, Afternoon Dresses. Regular prices up to \$45.00—your choice of these for . . \$7.50

EVENING DRESSES The loveliest of Opera and Restaurant Cloaks that always and easily sell UNDERSKIRTS

AT \$2.25-Moirette Underskirts in all desired shades, regular up to

DRESS SKIRTS

AT \$5.00-In Panamas, Serges and Tweeds, navy blue, black, green, AT \$2.90-Brown Panamas and striped, brown and green Tweeds. Reggrey, brown and red .The greatest street skirt value ever ular prices up to \$5.00. January Sale Price \$2.90.

offered for just \$5.00. A Downfall of Regular Prices in the Children's Section We firmly believe that every mother will see to it that she gets her share of the phenomenal Sale Prices in our Children's Department. A/pag-

would not suffice to detail the hosts of Saving Opportunities. Here's just a brief, very brief, example of our Sale Prices: Children's Chats, including the popular little Heavy Reefers, regular prices up to \$4.50. January Sale Prices prices up to \$4.50. January Sale Prices. \$2.75 and \$2.50
Then there are some regularly priced up to \$4.50, now. \$1.75
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Flannelette Gowns, regular \$1.25 for. \$1.00
Flannelette Gowns, regular \$1.50 for. \$1.15

SKATING ACCESSORIES

Wool Rinking Caps, in white, red, navy, black and grey, regular 50c

Our entire stock of furs, including Squirrel, Wolf, Hare, Coney Seal and

UNDERWEAR

Note:-In this sale are a splendid range of O.S. sizes in Ladies' Flannelette Gowns and Drawers. WAISTS AND BLOUSES AT HALF-PRICE There are all sizes in the above lines. KIMONOS Here's some remarkable sale values. Flannelette Kimonos that sell for

BLOUSES AT 750 NECKWEAR Lace and Lawn Dutch Collars, specially marked down to clear at 250 Coat Sets-Dutch Collars, Side Frills, Lace Yokes, Tucked Net Yokes, GLOVES Ladies' Wool-lined Kid Gloves, in brown and tan, sizes 5% to 7. Regular

Ladies' Pure Silk Combinations, regular \$5.50, now

DVERYTRING IN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY has been marked down very much out of the ordinary. Look into this department first thing Tuesday.

May the New Year Bring You All Happiness and Prosperity

Special Sale Prices on Rinking Golfers for



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.

A CHINESE REPUBLIC.

The announcement that Sun Yat Sen has been chosen President of the Republic of China puts a new face upon the situation in the Orient and seems render a return to previous conditions impossible. Many persons may be disposed to question the fitness of the Chinese people for that measure of iment which a republic imhem is what a Chinese republic will be and the other is the real character of the people. It does not follow that democratic in the sense that Canada an acre as could be raised on two acres and the United States are democratic. For years to come there must be a very large element of the population which will have no voice in the conduct of the affairs of the country any more than they have had in the determination of the course of events which have culminated in the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. China will be a republic in the sense that it will not be governed by a dynasty but by a president and cabinet who will be republic opinion. The Manchu dynasty has always been a thing apart from the people. The new government, whether the Republican form is retained or not, will be to a certain extent representative. China will not be ruled from the imperial palace at Pekin by men or women not in sympathy with the great mass of the people, but by a body that will shake itself free from the trammels of ancient exclusiveness and endeavor to keep in touch with the progressive spirit of the age.

The error in regard to the character of the Chinese people arises out of the opinion that the country has had no experience in self-government, whereas the contrary is the case. Self-government has been in vogue in China for many centuries, and to a degree which Occidentals can hardly appreciate .An Englishman who had lived more than a quarter of a century in ... and whose position brought him in contact with all grades of society, said to the Colonist, long before the present movement began, that the outside World could not appreciate how very the farmer too often does not apprelittle the imperial government touched the everyday life of the people. "There is no place in the world," he said, "where there is greater individual freedom than in China," and he added that this universal fiberty of action was what made it possible for so many an area. Their very necessities had compelled the people to act up to the motto of Confucius. Do not unto teen years ago that he said it, that this unappreciated quality of the Chinese people would one day make them the greatest nation in the world. Allewing for some exaggeration in this ceded that the events of the last few weeks have placed the people of China in a new light before the rest of mankind. Japan astounded Europe and America by shaking off her ancient feudal system. Prince Ito once said: 'In' three centuries and without shedfeudal system, a test that required three centuries and incalculable bloodshed to accomplish in England." In China we seem about to witness another demonstration of the amazing quality of Oriental peoples.

FARM ECONOMICS

At the present prices of land and labfarming is more a business than ever it was. We do not assume to be able to tell a farmer how to grow crops, but there are certain elementary principles applicable to all lines of productive industry, and it may do no harm to remind those who till the soil of them. A farmer's capital is his land. To a certain extent his stock and 'machinery may be regarded as capital, but the fundamental capital is the land. An estimate was made some years ago that in the United States fully 25 per cent. of the land that had been cleared for cultivation was not cultivated. It was taken up by buildings, roads, lanes, yards, fence corners and odds and ends that for one reason or another were not or pasture. A certain portion must have houses to live in. their stock and barns not. Whether that is too much or too at which, we have no doubt, the Colonel throughout the winter months

little we shall not undertake to say. will be disposed to smile, for he love Each farmer can answer the question a joke even it his own expens as it affects himself simply by looking round his own premises and seeing what proportion the untilled portion of the tillable area bears to the whole, Whatever that proportion | may be, it represents just so much idle capital, The first point to be made is that all the tillable land should be utilized, if possible. This may seem like a needless thing to say; but just take a look over any farming community and you will by surprised at the amount of capital that is locked up in unproductive tillable areas, large and small.

be made to yield the largest possible returns. This is admitted in every other business than farming, but the importance of getting as much as possblie generally recognized. What we need in this country is not so much more cultivated land, but better cultivated but in so doing they will fail to argument, but we shall be met with the ake account of two things. One of suggestion that labor is expensive, and so it is; but we reply that by the highest cultivation and fertilization greater crops can be produced by the same expenditure of labor. If the same numunder a non-intensive system, we have, in the first place, a smaller capital charge against the crop, and in the second place a lower current expenditure, for it costs less in labor to till and har-

principles of farm economics that ought

invested ought to be made profit-vielding, if possible; and the labor ought to be so employed that it will get the \$20,000,000. The Emperor of that land greatest results from the smallest area. Another principle is that of specialization. It is generally wiser to make one department of agriculture the special feature of farm work. This leads to a concentration of experience in one line. is a fourth principle, the importance of by-products should never be lost sight of. Little things count in agriculture, as in any other line of busitalking about his sales recently, and the stored to as good health as can be ex rerson with whom he was conversing said he supposed the sales of candy did not amount to much. The merchant named a figure that was surprising, and added that most of the sales were in 5-cent lots. Another storekeeper, who sold papers in addition to his regular business, was asked if this trade was worth while. He replied that he had begun to keep the papers simply to accommodate his customers, but he added: preciates the little fractional "by-sales": ciate the little by-products.

does not want them.

and Russia are very strained, and a commercial war seems imminent.

Fielding has been offered his choice of several safe seats in the British House

Odd, wasn't it, that the flag at the United States consulate at Tabriz, Per- from the illustrated periodical in which sia, should have been cut down by Russian shell just at this particular

The King shot 30 tigers and 13 rhinoceroses on his hunting trip in India. Before this the exploits of Theodore the Restless pale into insig-

"What shall I do with that endless chain prayer?" asks a correspondent. ding a drop of blood we abolished the Say the prayer and then forget about it, is about as good advice as we can

> Montreal is going to have an apple show next fall. Here's a tip to the management: Just fill out the blanks in your first prizes with the words "British Columbia," and save future

The trouble between Russia and the United States may be thus stated: "You have violated the treaty of 1832," said the latter to the former: and the former said to the latter: "We did; but you should not say so."

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb have written to the British papers to say that "the Canadlan city is still essentially uncivilized." Said the man to the bird dealer; "C-c-can that p-p-p-parrot t-t-t-talk?" Said the bird lealer to the man: "Not if you can."

Col. John L. Marsh, who graduated from the New Brunswick University 63. years ago last June, is filling the chair of police magistrate at Fredericton with great efficiency. He must have drunk, not only of the fountain of learning, but of that of perpetual youth.

Col. Hughes having expressed his opinion that there should be a uniform color in the uniforms of the Canadian gests that the color should be orange,

The Russian government is said, to

have regarded Mr. Shuster's statements published in the United States calling upon Persia to dismiss him, Mr. Shyster illustrates a weakness common to many American citizens public positions. He talks too much.

The statement is made that the Mor mons are likely to abandon Alberta. It is alleged that they hoped to become a the outlook in that direction is hopeless The second point is that capital should they are seriously thinking of leaving the country. We venture the sugges-

preparing to go into the long-distance telephone husiness in Washington Oregon and California. The Postal is afegraphs. We do not know that they are identified except in regard to the exchange of business. Whether or not British Columbia will be invaded we do

reprint his whole letter to a British journal to which we made a reference ter is much too long for our space, and moreover the things in it that are true why we should give undue circulation to his inaccuracies.

Sir William Mackenzie is over in England, where he is said to have raised \$80,000,000 to buy up a few rallways and similar trifles. The Chinese government is at its wits' end to borrow made the greatest mistake of his life when, at the time of Sir Donald Mann's visit to China some ten years or so ago. he did not strike a hargain with Mackenzie & Mann to run his country.

Franz-Josef, Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, has lately been very seriously ill, but is recovering. He is in his eighty-second year, and has been spicuous figures in the world. It is ness. A Victoria retail merchant was good news that he is likely to be repected in the case of a man of his years, for his death at this particular time might create an embarrassing situation in European politics.

> An absurd story has been sent out from Winnipeg to the effect that Mr. Borden is to resign the premiership, to be succeeded by Mr. Robert Rogers, of the Winnipeg Conservative association, which appeared in the Telegram of that city: "Mr. Bradbury predicted that ere long a Manitoba man would be Premier of Canada if all went well and I believe that man is in Ottawa today who will be that next Premier," he added, amid rousing cheers of the meet-

A correspondent writes us to say that we were in error in saying that world, for he says there are two simithat we took the statement as printed spondent likens such an error to mis takes in geography which are made in the resemblance. A man may be fora tridge of a certain kind over a certau river, but hardly for not knowing that there is such a river, when he assumes to write about the waterways of the country in which it is.

We hear a good deal nowadays about celebrating the centenary of peace between this country and the United States but it is probable that very few people know what the Treaty of Ghent really was. For the benefit of the unknowing it was an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States by which the war of 1812 was brought to a close, It was negotiated at Ghent, Belgium, by Lord Gambier, Henry Coulburn, and William Adams representing Great Britain and J. Z. Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin representing the United States. It was signed on December 24th, 1814, ratifications being exchanged at Washington on Feb. 17th, 1815. The treaty declares that there should be a firm and universal peace between the two countries and that the two parties should use their best endeavors to abolish slavery. Provision was also made to refer to a commission matters of boundary disputes.

Rossland will have an "old boys" remion during the progress of the winter carnival, the dates of which are January 15 to February 15 next.

Tom Williams was killed last week at the Emma mine, Slocan, by an explosion. He leaves a widow and family in Wales.

It is expected that a \$50,000 federal building will be erected in Penticton. Efforts will be made to keep the K. & S. railway in continuous operation



And the heartfelt thanks to all our friends for the splendid business that you have given us in 1911.

We are entering upon a new year-1912-and we purpose, with your assistance, to make it the most all round satisfactory year in the history of our business.

We fully realize just how much the measure of our success depends upon our ability to satisfactorily serve you, and to the end of bettering our service, we shall labor unceasingly.

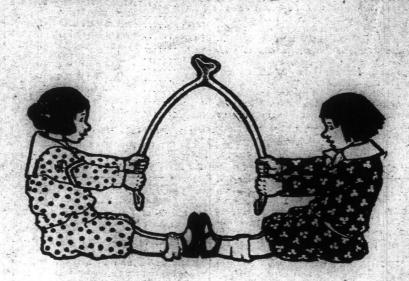
Service improved in every way where improvement is possible, better goods where possible, and prices as low as possible.

Into 1912 we enter with every effort put forth to make you realize-and realizing, patronizing-that this is the store that from every standpoint merits your patronage.

Again, for a splendid business in 1911 we thank you, and trusting to be favored with your patronage in 1912, we are,

Yours truly,

Wenter Bros



Our Wish

To you and yours. Glad sunny hours We wish you most sincerely: Through all the year May fortune cheer, And not at New Year's merely.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY



"To Have and to Hold" Your Business is Our year. The year. The astronon the earth in around the s point in its It has no s special time 5 hours, 48 this would no urement, and Europe and use. In esti year, the fract of the solar y is assumed three factors ing time, but numerically. midnight to convenience This subdivi and its origin a day the ea its axis, bat take it quite Another fact around the ea the earth are sun. A com lunation, as and 12 luna 111/4 days sh earth to revo month, which does not corr sion of time tion whatever is of Orienta as a division of which we l never used until a late pe In dealing

time, we mus Rome, whose as far as is k of 304 days, 1 into 10 mont November and show, the se months respectively to Re reign of his su January at th end of the ye ary and ende in 452 B.C. a order of thes made to prec months consis and their tota the 12 lunati added, for no belief that th and the year days. This I to be disposed sertion of an year between ruary, consist and thus in were embrac too many in t by an adjustn This syste plays a great

very complic

calendar were sary changes Caesar the tir and winter c and all the s ingly. To bri creed that the except each 366. To brin solstices migl which they I Pompellius, h rent year, wh decreed that January 1st. It was Caesa in each month that February Later when A er, he took a to August, s him should ha after his grea vent three 3 gether, Augus ber and gave was found in tice, and owir month assigne century are rangement m onds too long 128 years. so much that graded from regory XIII struck out of that century of 400, should

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THE CALENDAR

Tomorrow will be the beginning of a new

year. The year is either astronomical or civil. The astronomical year is the time occupied by the earth in making a complete revolution around the sun, that is in passing from any point in its orbit around to that point again. It has no special time of beginning and no special time of ending. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Clearly this would not do for a standard of time measurement, and hence we have the civil year. In Europe and America the Roman year is in use. In estimating the length of the civil year, the fractional parts of a day in the length of the solar year are disregarded, and the year is assumed to be 365 days long. There are three factors which are employed in measuring time, but they do not exactly correspond numerically. From noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, is a day, and this for convenience has been divided into 24 hours. This subdivision of the day is very ancient, and its origin is not known. In the period of a day the earth completes one revolution on its axis, but 365 of these revolutions do not take it quite all the way around on its orbit. Another factor is the revolution of the moon around the earth. This is not exactly in arithmetical harmony with either the revolution of the earth around its axis or that around the sun. A complete revolution of the moon, a lunation, as it is called, requires 291/2 days, and 12 lunations make 354 days, which is 111/4 days short of the time required by the earth to revolve around the sun. Hence the month, which takes its name from the moon, does not correspond with the revolution of the moon. The week is purely an arbitrary division of time in the sense that it has no relation whatever to celestial motions. The week is of Oriental origin and has been employed as a division of time from the earliest period of which we have any knowledge. The Greeks never used the week, nor did the Romans until a late period in the history of the Empire. In dealing with the year as a measure of

time, we must refer to the practices of ancient Rome, whose calendar we follow. Originally, as far as is known, the Roman year consisted of 304 days, beginning in March, and divided into 10 months. Thus September, October, November and December were, as their names show, the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months respectively. This subdivision is attributed to Romulus, and it is said that in the reign of his successor two months were added, January at the beginning and February at the end of the year. For some three centuries the Roman year began with a month called January and ended with one called February, but in 452 B.C. an order was made reversing the order of these two names, and January was made to precede February. At this time the months consisted of 29 and 30 days alternately, and their total was 354 days, corresponding to the 12 lunations. To this another day was added, for no other reason than the current belief that there is "luck in odd numbers," and the year was declared to consist of 355 days. This left 101/4 days of the solar year to be disposed of, and this was done by the insertion of an intercalary month every second year between the 23rd and 24th days of February, consisting alternately of 22 and 23 days, and thus in four civil years four solar years were embraced; but there was just one day too many in the four civil years, and that was

by an adjustment of the intercalary months.

This system was very ingenious and displays a great deal of knowledge, but it was very complicated, and those in charge of the calendar were not careful to make the necessary changes so that by the time of Julius Caesar the times were very much out of joint, and winter occurred in the autumn months. and all the seasons were disarranged accordingly. To bring order out of chaos, Caesar decreed that the year should consist of 365 days, except each fourth year, which should have 366. To bring back the calendar so that the solstices might conform to the months in which they happened in the time of Nama Pompellius, he inserted two months in the current year, which consisted of 445 days. He decreed that the Julian year should begin on January 1st, A.U.C. 708, which was 46 B.C. It was Caesar who fixed the number of days in each month as we have them today, except that February had 29 days and August 30. Later when Augustus came to sovereign power, he took a day from February and added it to August, so that the month named after him should have as many days as that named after his great-uncle Julius. In order to prevent three 31-day months from coming together, Augustus took a day from September and gave it to October, and one from November and gave it to December. Some difficulty was found in applying the new system in practice, and owing to errors made the days of the month assigned to events during the next half century are nearly all wrong. Caesar's arrangement makes the year II minutes 14 seconds too long, which is equal to one day in 128 years. In 1582 this error amounted to so much that the vernal equinox had retrograded from March 21 to March 11. Pope Gregory XIII. therefore ordered 10 days to be struck out of the current year, and decreed that century years, which are not multiples of 400, should not be leap-years. That is why 1900 was not a leap-year. This yet leaves the civic year 26 seconds too long; but as this will only amount to a day in 3323 years, the error is too small to be of any importance. We have nearly 1500 years yet to wait before

it will be necessary to drop a day to make the solar year and the civic year coincide.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIANITY

The more one investigates the early days of the Christian Church, the more apparent do two things become: One of them is that there must be in the Christian religion a remarkably vital force or it would have perished long ago, and the other is that its progress has been greatly hampered by ecclesiasticism. A very common mistake is to suppose that the early Christians were all people of profound piety, and that everything they said and did was in-spired by "the mind that was in Christ Jesus." As a matter of fact they were often mere time-servers; frequently very ignorant; sometimes, as was the case of a certain bishop of Antioch, notorious evil-livers; subject to all the influences which lead men astray in their views and their practices. Many of them were fanatical in the extreme, actually seeking martyrdom because they believed it meant for them a life of everlasting happiness.

That the simple truths taught by the Founder of Christianity should not prove acceptable to the scholars of Greece and Rome need occasion no surprise, especially as they seem to be quite insufficient for Twentieth Century clericalism. The popular conception of the ancient Romans, which portrays them as worshippers of idols, is completely erroneous. All the philosophers from Pythagoras to Cicero had taught the existence of a First Cause, and had sought to solve man's relation to it. There were many schools of philosophy and a number of "mysteries" as they were called. Of these the most celebrated was the Eleusyman, to which reference was made in this paper some weeks ago. This particular "mystery" was a special object of attack by the early Church Fathers, and yet its principal requirement was that those who participated in it should lead lives of purity and selfdenial. It did not require that its initiates should separate themselves from the world, but rather that they should carry its principles into active life. Initiation into the Eleusyman mysteries does not apear to be anything more than a solemn rite designed to impress the initiate with a sense of his duty to live a pure and honorable life. Many of the most prominent men in Rome during the century after the foundation of Christianity were Eleusymans. There were other mysteries not of so elevating a nature, notably the Orphic, which is not unlike what is called Devil Worship nowadays. The rank and file of the Roman populace were polytheists. They believed in many gods, and their superstitions were encouraged by those in authority; but they were not idolaters.

When Christianity was introduced among a people so constituted as were the inhabitants of the Roman Empire, it is not surprising that its advocates sought to devise some plan that would recommend it to the intelligence of the educated. Hence there were evolved a mass of doctrines, and over these there was great contention. As was pointed out in a previous article, the discord between two parties in the Church, which may be calland the Athanaisians and the Arians was so great that a pagan emperor summoned a church council to decide between them, and he himself presided at it. Later, when the Christian religion was in the ascendant throughout the declining Empire, the persecution practiced by the dominant ecclesiastical party against all who ventured to disagree with them upon some doctrinal point was infinitely more cruel than the worst ever ordered by the basest of the pagan emperors. We may find it difficult to reconcile the course of Marcus Aurelius towards the Christians with his high morality and his exemplary life, but it is no less difficult to harmonize the conduct of the authorities of the Christian church towards those whom they suspected of heresy. And yet we are told that we must go back to these early Fathers as to a court of last resort to determine all questions relating to our spiritual life. It is not considered sufficient that we should take the teachings of Christ and govern our lives by them; we are taught that these cannot be understood except in the light cast upon them by the speculations of men whose opinions no one would think of taking on any other subject. Christianity is developing notwithstanding this persistent effort on the part of some of its teachers to tie it to the corpse of a dead past. The most hopeful sign of the times is the disposition everywhere manifest to free the Christian religion of everything that is not Christ-like, to make it something that "the common people" will "hear gladly." For the world never needed Christianity more than it does on the eve of the year 1912. The effect of the liberty, which has resulted from the Christian doctrine of human equality, has been the production of social conditions of a serious and threatening character, and for which true Christianity, that is the Christianity of Christ, not of mediaeval bishops, can alone provide the remedy. The time is rapidly passing away when the assumption of prelates will be accepted by the people; but then there never was a time when the precepts of Jesus of Nazareth were as gladly welcomed by the mass of the people as they are today. The Christian Church-using that expression in its broadest sense, is beginning to appreciate this more and more every day, and though there are not wanting signs of ecclesiastical

aloofness and of a disposition to make a mys-

tery of what is really very simple, there is no

doubt at all that the Church as a whole has realized a new sense of its duty and received a new light as to its mission.

Christianity is developing. Its development is not towards something new, but it is like the development of a flower as it bursts out of its enclosing leaves. Its beauty and fragrance will give joy and health to a world that needs them, that is longing for them, and that stays away from church services because it is not sure of finding them there. There are a number of the ministers of the Gospel who realize what has hitherto been the great lack in pulpit instruction, and they are becoming more numerous all the time. We have them right here in our own city and if their churches are not crowded with worshippers it is not because they are at fault but because indifference bred through many generations cannot be eradicated in one. To such men we say: Keep on as you are striving to do; all the seed which you are sowing does not fall on barren ground, and though you may not see it, one day it will produce an abundant harvest. The world's greatest benefactors today are the men who preach from the pulpit the simple Gospel of Christ.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Constantine, by one of those not uncommon but inexplicable courses of action, which have characterized so many distinguished men, failed to learn the lesson of his own career. He had proved by his own experience that the peace and safety of Rome depended upon the consolidation of the imperial power in the hands of one man, and yet, while retaining to himself the title Augustus, he created his three sons, Constantine, Constantius and Constans, and his two nephews, Dalmatius and Hannibalianus, Caesars, and invested them with imperial authority. There were, therefore, at the time of his death, May 22, 337, no less than five imperial courts and five emperors, each claiming supreme power within certain areas, and neither of them acknowledging the supremacy of the other. As soon as he heard of his father's death, Constantius, who was emperor of the East, hastened to Constantinople to celebrate the funeral of the dead Emperor. At the conclusion of these observances, he was handed a writing in which it was set out that the brothers of the deceased ruler had conspired against his life and had put him to death with poison. When these statements were made known, the soldiers demanded the blood of the accused, and the result was the indiscriminate slaughter of the whole family; Dalmatius and Hannibalianus perished with their father and his brother. Thus the three sons of Constantine were left in undisputed possession of the whole Empire, which they proceeded to divide between them.

For three years all went well so far as internal affairs were concerned. Constantius was in the field against the Persians, whose intrepid King, Sapor, defeated him in no less than nine engagements, and yet so potent was the Roman Empire of the East that it was able to stand such a tremendous loss of prestige as these defeats entailed. In the year 340 Constantine, who had been given Britain, Gaul and Spain at the time of the partition, insisted that Constans had been given too great a territory. At this time Constantine was only 20, his brother Constans was 23, and Constantius was 24. Constantine demanded of Constans that he should surrender to him the African provinces, and on being refused, he invaded Italy, only to be defeated in battle and slain. Constans thus became master of two-thirds of the Empire. Ten years later he lost his crown and his life in an effort to overthrow Magnentius, who had assumed the title of Augustus, and determined to rule the Western Empire. Constans was defeated by the usurper, and, fleeing into Spain, was overtaken and slain, Magnentius then became Emperor of the West.

His success inspired the ambition of Vetranio, an aged general, who had administered the government of Pannonia and all the region south of the Danube. He determined upon avenging the death of Constans, but was persuaded by the Princess Constantina, who had been proclaimed Augusta by her father, the great Constantine, to accept the imperial crown at her hands, and to form an alliance with Magnentius. When word of this was brought to Constantius, he abandoned the prosecution of the war against Persia to one of his lieutenants, and returned to attack Vetranio. He was met in Thrace by ambassadors from the allied emperors, who offered to recognize his suzerainty if they were unmolested in their respective territories. Constantius, after deliberation, refused this proposal, and set himself to work to separate the allies from each other. He had little difficulty. Vetranio had a strong and excellently trained army, against which Constantius was unable to oppose a force with any chance of success. He was able, however, to seduce many of Vetranio's officers from their allegiance, and when the two emperors met, he contrived a very dramatic incident, the soldiers on both sides rising at a given signal and exclaiming "Long live the Emperor Constantius!" Vetranio at once laid aside his purple robe and his imperial crown and did homage to the younger man. His submission was graciously received, and he was permitted to retire to private life with an ample fortune.

To deal with Magnentius was a more serious problem. Indeed the outlook was at one time so dark that Constantius offered very reasonable terms of peace, which Magnentius rejected with scorn. The issue between the two emperors was decided on September 21, 351, on the banks of the river Drave. The battle was well contested, and for a time victory seemed to be with Magnentius, but in the end the cavalry of Constantius turned the tide of battle. More than 100,000 men, the best soldiers of the Empire. were slain in this battle. Magnentius at once retreated to Gaul, where he attempted to raise another army, at the same time opening negotiations for peace, only to have them rejected. Seeing that his complete overthrow was at hand, he determined not to trust to the mercy of the conqueror and, falling upon his sword, put an end to his adventurous career. Constantius thus became sole Emperor of Rome.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt.—IX. Theban Fairy-Tales and Love-Songs

No people in the world were fonder of listening to fairy-stories than the old-time Egyptians, though we find this love of the marvelous developed in all races in their youth, for the childhood of an individual and the childhood of a people are much the same. Many of our children's favorite fairy-tales found their beginning in the dawn of Egyptian civilization, when animals were endowed with all of man's intelligence, when gods and goddesses peopled the earth and the sky, and good spirits dwelt in the protecting trees. Some of the tales popular in the time of Thebe's maturity we give below.

Once upon a time there lived a king who had no heir to his throne. This condition of affairs distressed him sorely, and he made many prayers and sacrifices to the gods, and after a while his request was granted, and a beautiful son was born to his queen, who, though old and withered before the birth of her baby, became afterwards young and lovely as a bride. The Seven Hathors, mistresses of Fate, jealous of the happiness of the king and queen, and angry that prayers had not been made to them instead of the gods, predicted that the prince should meet his death by a serpent, a dog or a crocodile.

Like the Sleeping Beauty in the old story, he was jealously guarded from the moment of his birth. A wonderful tower was built for him, full of all the luxuries his heart could desire. He took his exercises in a high-walled courtyard, in which no was allowed to enter, and so the years passed by until he grew to man's estate. Then, impatient of restraint, he stole away from his tower and, procuring himself a great dog as a guard and a guide, he set off on his adventures.

After some months of wandering, he reached the kingdom of Prince Naharaim, and met the prince's lovely daughter. The two young people fell in love at first sight, and when the adventurous prince made known his rank and title, there was no opposition to the match; the two were wedded amid great rejoicing, and went home to reign upon the throne beside the old king and his queen.

One day as the prince and the princess were walking in the palace gardens, a snake glided out of the shrubbery and had lifted its head to strike at the uncovered ankle of the prince, when his wife darting forward killed the reptile with her small dagger, and part of the curse of the Seven Hathors was averted.

Still again when he was hunting he was saved from death by his faithful dog. A crocodile hidden in the rushes had attacked him, but the great dog proved more than a match for the savage beast, and the second part of the curse was averted.

So the prince and the princess continued to reign in peace and happiness, but the fates must be fulfilled, and there came a hot day in the summer, when the faithful dog refused to drink, and lay panting and sullen in the sun, unresponsive to the caresses of mistress or his master. Towards evening there was a terrible commotion in the palace gardens; the little children and their attendants came screaming within doors, the black slaves in a panic forsook their posts; for the great dog had gone mad and was dashing about the enclosed gardens, attacking everything in his path. "But he will not harm me," said the prince; "he loves me too well," and he put aside the clinging arms of his princess, and would not listen to the warnings of his father and his mother. He went bravely forth, the dog's chain in his hand, and going down the steps, called the animal to him. And the dog came, and the Seven Hathors had their terrible revenge.

A Theban Love-Song

O, my brother, beloved of my heart: All that hath charmed me of yore now faileth to please me: I went to prepare my snare, my cage and the covert for my trap, for all the birds of Puanit alight upon Egypt, redolent with perfume:

He who flies foremost of the flock is attracted by my worm, bringing odors from Puanit-its claws full of incense

But my heart is with thee and desires that we should trap them together—I with thee alone, and that thou shouldest be able to hear the sad cry of my perfumed bird-there near to me, close to me I will make ready my trap O my beautiful friend, thou who goest to the field of the well-beloved.

The cry of the goose resounds which is caught by the worm-bait-but thy love removes me far from the bird, and I am unable to deliver myself from it: I will carry off my net, and what shall I

say to my mother-when I shall have returned to her?

Every day I come back laden with spoilbut today I have not been able to set my trap -for thy love makes me its prisoner.

The goose flies away, alights-it has greeted the barns with its cry-the flock of birds increases on the river, but I leave them alone and think only of thy love-for my heart is bound to thy heart-I cannot tear myself

away from thy beauty.
O, my beautiful friend, I yearn to be thy wife-and that thou shouldest go whither thou wishest with thine arm upon my armfor then I will repeat to my heart, which is

in thy breast, my supplications.

If my great brother do not come tonight—I am as those who lie in the tomb-for thou, art thou not health and life—he who transfers te joy of thy health to my heart which seeks thee?

Behold, the dawn is here. Alas! what is to become of me? Thou, thou art the bird, thou callest me-and I find my brother in his chamber—I will never go away again, my hand will remain in thy hand. When I wander forth, I will go with three into the most beautiful places—happy in that he makes me the foremost of women-happy in that he does not break my heart.

THE ANTEROOM

The door behind us closed, Silent as sunset; for no alien sound May break the stillness of that peace pro-

Where, round the hall disposed, The mothers lay; and some with hands outspread,

And some with warm arms round a childish

*Neath shadowy arches dozed

They lay down worn and old, As Time had left them; but the while they

A silent change across their faces crept, Like young day's rose of gold On the grey cheeks of night, and slumbers

All the old glories of their vanished youth Restored them manifold.

No shrined saints were they, But meekly ranged them with that woman-

On earth too weary to be greatly good,

And toiling on alway, Their chiefest heaven, their hopes of being

Grew but to this-that God would grant them And now at rest they lay.

The lofty roof was dim, If roof there was; for wisps and shapes of With wind-blown hair and clouds of moving

High overhead did swim When I looked up, and sometimes childlike

Looked down upon me, grave, and strangely

Under a halo's rim.

Three pictured windows showed Morning, and eve, and moonlit midnight high, Each storied true, but each a dying sky-

And where the softest glowed. That saffron window named, "The Star of Even,"

stairway clomb; they said it clomb to heaven. And once was angels' road.

Fireflies lit up the gloom, And drowsy winds went waving to and fro A thousand roses now about to blow, And in the dusky room

Or room or garden-round each sleeper's Dream-faces shone, and golden visions spread,

Woven in Slumber's loom. And yet not wholly still Was that still place, nor always wrapt in

Those quiet shapes; their folded trances deep They loosed and left at will;

Sometimes a child laughed; once a bell struck

And a voice cried, "The night is just begun, Sleep on-your dreams fulfil.' So one by one they win

At last to heaven; for evermore there went Through the vast room a thrill, a wonderment; I heard a song begin, Remote, unspeakable; a door swung wide, And some glad mother waking, glorified,

Arose and entered in. -William Hervey Woods.

WITH APOLOGIES TO HENRY

This was the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Planed and veneered, in coats of shellac and new varnish,

Stand like Chippendale "highboys," with dainty lingerie coverlets:

Stand-full of buckshot (for wormholes), with drawers brass-handled and polished. Loud from the long-distance telephone, the deep-voiced, persistent dealer Calls in accents decisive after the monthly installment.

CHINA HELPLESS IN MONGOLIA

Government's Reply to Russia is That it Cannot Resume Control-Old Tale of Corruption and Incapacity

PEKING, Dec. 28.—In response to a direct request of the Russian government, handed to the Chinese foreign ffice by the Russian charge d'affaires today, that China promptly should resume control of Mongolla, the Chinese government declared its inability to mply at the present moment.

The only action the government is able to take regarding Mongolia, the independence of which has been pro-claimed, is the appointment of commissioners who have been ordered to proceed by way of the trans-Siberian allway to Urga, the chief city, to persuade the Mongolla authorities, if pos-sible, to renew their allegiance to China. In view of the present crisis, however, it is probable that the commissioners will never leave Peking.

The dissatisfaction of the Mongolia people has been of long standing, the Russians say, because of Chinese incapacity and corruption. The Chinese abans, or governors, have always plundered the Mongols and enriched themselves, while at the same time carrying on an unjust administration.

For several years the Chinese have been aggravating Russia, and have treating her contumaciously since the Japanese war. China even began to organize modern troops and to take other military measures along the Russian frontiers.

Russia has often protested against this, and the Chinese foreign board has promised reforms, but has not fulfilled its promises. Late in October the foreign board's written reply evaded Russia's demands.

The Russian legation has contended that the Chinese preparations necessitated the maintenance by Russia of large and expensive military forces on the Mongolian border. For the last month, since the departure of the Chinene Aban from Urga, the Russians say they have been subjected to various annoyances, including the interruption of the trans-Mongolian telegraph lines to Europe.

Russian troops have been protecting lives and interests in Mongolia, but the Russian government does not desire the expense and the annoyance. Furthermore, outer Mongolia is adjacent to Russian territory and its inerests are more closely related to Russia than to China, the latter being

across the Gobi desert.

The attaches of Japan and Great
Britain may be expected to watch events closely, but there is no cause for alarm until Russian troops cross the Gobi desert. The construction ater of the Baikal-Kalgan railway night necessitate the employment of Russian troops for protection as was the case along the trans-Siberian railway in Manchuria, but that is a consideration for the future. The present step is apparently only a diplo-matic one in the Russian programme of expansion, which did not terminate with the treaty of Portsmouth.

Although the Russians declare their desire that Mongolia shall continue as a buffer state, the attitude of the Mongolian princes who are established in Peking, will decide. As they are not able to defend themselves, they probably will accept terms from

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28 .- The ceremony of accession to the throne of the Khu Tukhta of Mongolia occurred today, and many representatives of foreign nations attended in an unofficial The Khu Tukhta is an ecclesiastic

subordinate to the Dalai Lama, the head of the religion of Lamai, a corrupt form of Buddhism, and his relations to the Dalai Lama are about the same as those of a cardinal to the Pope. In the year 1688 the Khu Tukhta, who then occupied the office, counselled the Mongolian princes to elect a Manchu emperor to the throne, but the emperor always bore a special name in Mongolia as a mark of Mongolian autonomy. It is only during the last ten or fifteen years that China has attempted to introduce into Mongolia closer administrative dependency on China.

The Reich, in a significant leading erticle this morning, recounts recent election of the Khu Tukhta in Mongolia means an end of the dependence of Mongolia and the Manchu dynasty. In the future the status of parts of renacent China may assume the character of autonomy or become a federation of independent states. But the old order in Mongolia cannot soon be restored. The proposition of Mongolian indecoincides with the failure of Premier Yuan Shi Kal's efforts on behalf of the Manchu dynasty.

China faces, according to the Reich, more or less protracted struggle for a new political order. This will allow the new-born Mongolia state time in which to wax strong and create de-fensive forces against China's further

centralistic attempts.

The Reich concludes: "We have already pointed out in what degrees course of eyents answers to the interests of Russia. We repeat now that not annexation nor grab, but proction of the independence and autonomy of Mongolia, should be the aim

of Russian diplomacy. The Russian foreign office denies the report that Russian troops have entered Mongolia. A squadron of Cossacks were sent recently to the newlyestablished consulate at Kobdo, and this evidently gave rise to the report that a Russian army was entering Mongolia. The idea of extending the ussian protectorate over Mongolia exists in certain circles here, but Russian diplomacy has so far been inactive

and has adhered to the policy of noninterference in Chinese affairs. If the Mongolians, however, insistently press for protection they might be able to procure the results desired, and Russia might be forced to act in case Mon-golian autonomy is menaced.

PULP AND PAPER

of U.S. Refusing to Concede Free-dom from Duties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-American pulp and printing paper manufac-turers are bringing pressure to bear upon President Taft to induce him to refuse to yield to the demand of Euro pean governments for the free admission of their paper and print on terms of equality with the Canadian product The disposition of the administration is to let this matter be determined by the courts, but as this involves long delay, the diplomatic protestants are by no means satisfied and are adopting measures to show their resentment.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has informed the state department that Germany would not to American exporters the reduced duties on tool steel and hard rubber accorded to Swedish and Japanese exporters under their special treaties, because America did not admit German wood pulp and print pa-per free of duty. The ambassador was reminded that German supporters could not show that their claim was just. It was thought at first that this was sufficient, but it new appears that the ambassador's statement is tually a renewed protest against the failure of the administration to adjust the matter diplomatically instead

of judicially. In view of the peculiar conditions under which Canadian pulp and paper got on the free list in spite of the fallure of the reciprocity measure, some consideration is being given to the propriety of leaving to congress the adjustment of the differences that

WOULD PRESERVE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

Hon, Dr. Young Suggests that Craigflower Building be Kept as Relic of Crown Colony Days

Now that the handsome new public school at Craigflower provided by the Provincial government to meet the growing demands of that particular section is rapidly advancing toward completion, considerable speculation is rife as to the action to be taken by the minister of education with respect to the old building, a familiar landmark on the most traveled suburban thoroughfare of British Columbia and which has recently been outgrown by the educational necessities of the district. Under ordinary circumstances the old building would be unceremon-iously razed or else sold and the proceeds turned in to augment the general revenues of the education department. This particular building, however, possesses historical importance entitling it to careful preservation as one of the landmarks in British Columbia's progressive development.

It is the first public school of Vancouver Island or of British Columbia the pioneer school of all, of which Robert Barr was headmaster, having been established within the Hudson's Bay Company fort enclosure and disappearing with the demolition of the company's original stockade and pioneer log buildings along the inner harbor front. The Craigflower school has been in continuous use earliest crown colony days on Vancouver Island and is in fact the original public school of this westernmost

Canadian province. It is therefore held to be only fit and proper that it should be preserved for posterity and one suggestion offer ed for the consideration of Hon. Dr. Young is that it be maintained as it in its attractive location on upper Victoria Arm, provided with a suitable historical memorial plate, and utilized as a gymnasium and for manual training classes in connection with the work of the modern school now building. The suggestion at least is worthy of ministerial consideration.

SUICIDE'S RECORD

tions as Charcoal Gas Slowly Suffocates Eim

PARIS, Dec. 28 .- When a police com missary at Lyons entered the rooms of a tailor who had committed suicide by suffocating himself with charcoal he found a letter addressed to himself, in which the unhapppy man explained that he wished to put an end to his physical and moral suffering. Notes of hen sensations, which he had calmly jotted down, were added:

Twenty minutes to 4: I lay my watch beside me and am going to note my impressions.

Ten to 4: I already experience pain in the head. Four o'clock: I feel beatings of the

A quarter past 4: I am a prey to suffocation. I breathe with difficulty. Half-past 4: My head is bad, and dizziness is coming on.

Twenty to 5: My sight grows dim. Ten to 5: I can scarcely see. My body is beginning to be numbed. Five o'clock: Please bid farewell to my friend, X., 16 Rue de l'Epec. All the lines except the last

traced in a firm hand. No receptacle has ever been with sufficient strength to resist the bursting power of frozen water. The average Englishman is tw

inches taller than an American.

Regrets for Outrage Committed in Case of Consul Smart, Whose Safety is Said to be Assured

LONDON, Dec. 29.-Affairs in Persia are quieter. The Persian government has apologized for the outrage against Consul Smart, whose safety is assured, and has taken measures to stave off a British punitive expedition. In Calcutta the opinion is held that an expedition will be sent to occupy

A Teheran dispatch to the Times says the British and Russian legations are definitely supporting M. Mornard, the Belgian director of customs in Persia, for treasurer-general.

Consul Smart is suffering from only a slight flesh wound in the thigh, Bussia in Control

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28 .- The appointment of a Russian governor and chief of police for the city of Tabriz in Persia and the assumption by the Russians of the financial contro of the affairs there, together with the of exclusively Russian courts of law, are reported today in the semi-official Novoe. Vremya which says: "Punishment will be meted out to the Persians. This is not the most difficult problem to be solved. A task, which is made complicated and equally important is the introduction into Persia by Russian authority of severe and firm but just administration. Persians must remember the bloody war of December and stay the advance of Russian troops not only by an iron repression of the revolt but by the establishment of an orderly system; not only by fear but by gratitude."

British Unessiness

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- The reports in the daily press that the Russian gov-ernment has decided upon stern measures to suppress disorders in Persian towns, which, owing to the destruction of the telegraph lines, makes it impossible to get reliable news of the out breaks, has given the Persian situation one of the gravest complexity. As reports of Russian progress in Persia and stories of the indiscriminate killing of natives in Tabriz and Kesht and of the destruction of Persia's constitutional government under Russian menaces continue to reach Britain, the peo ple are becoming increasingly disquieted at the British government's complicity, which the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, thinks is a matter of policy and compelled by the Anglo-Russian agreement.

The Times is the only newspaper that strongly supports the government and it expresses considerable uneasiness over Russia's intentions as hinted in

St. Petersburg reports. The Manchester Guardian, the ablest and most influential provincial Liberal paper, deplores Great Britain's attitude and questions whether the governmen could not have taken some stand earlier but fears that it is now too late. In short, the whole affair is repugnant to Liberal sentiment.

PACKERS' DEVICES

Government Seeks to Show that Two Companies Were Formed to Market By-Products

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- Objections made which the government seeks to offer regarding the opening of the Kenwood company and the Aetna Trading com pany halted the packers' trial late this afternoon and caused Judge Carpenter to excuse the jury pending legal arguments, The government contends that the Kenwood company, which was organized by the packers in 1900 and continued in business until 1905, was one of the alleged pools used to market the packers' by-products. It is alleged that the Kenwood company dealt in oleo and the Aetna Trading company in the

same period dealt in casings. The government expects to show that the Kenwood company's profits were \$4,000,000 in one year, despite the fact that it was incorporated with a capital stock of only \$14,000. The profits of the Aetna Trading company are alleged to have been proportionately large.

By making an inadequate allowance for these by-products in figuring the test cost of the animals slaughtered, the packers were enabled to keep the profits of the parent concerns within reasonable limits, according to the government.

The defence's objection to this line of testimony was that it had nothing to do with the allegations made in the indictment that there was a combination to control fresh meat prices and the prices paid in the market for cattle.

AEROPLANE IN WAR

Much Attention to Development of Aerial Craft Devoted by War Office

BERLIN, Dec. 23 .- The German w. office continues to devote minute attention to the development of aerial craft as weapons of warfare. In addition to the exhaustive scheme of aeroplane frontier outposts shortly to be put in practice, the military authorities are closely studying the question, of steerable balloons, which on account of their great weight-car-rying powers may be used as offensive

During the past few days a series of airship tests have been taking place at Cologne, under the superintendence of the military authorities, in which steerable balloons have been put through all sorts of manoeuvres calculated to represent nearly all the pos-sible conditions of an aerial battle, and these have been submitted to every possible test as to their powers of pily together until the defendants inflight, lifting capacity, etc. These duced her to leave him.

tests have given great satisfaction, particularly in the case of the larger vessels, the new Zeppelin military balloon, one of the largest aerial cruisers in existence, acquitting itself in a manner most satisfactory to the authori-

The war office is now considering the question of a fleet of huge vesthe question of a fleet of huge vessels able to carry large amounts of explosives and big fighting crews, and plans submitted by Messrs. Schleibinger and Wetzel for an airship of even more tremendous proportions than has yet been attempted are now under consideration. The experimental balloon will be built on the rigid system, similar to the Zeppelins, and wil have a gas capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet. It wil he canable of carrycubic feet. It wil be capable of carry ing 300 men, and will be engined to give an estimated speed of 25 yards per second. The exact details of construction are being kept a secret, but if this colossal vessel should prove a success it is to be expected that the German government will place for a number of these aerial Dread-

GRANT GOES ASHORE

Seattle Ralibut Steamer Strikes on Banks Island and Sinks—Crew

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Dec. 28 .-The halibut steamer Grant, of Seattle, during Tuesday night, went ashore off White rock, Banks island, and quickly sank. Her crew of forty men took to the dories and were picked up by the Canadian fishing steamer. Falcon from here. Owing to the rough weather, the Falcon did not report here until today. As provisions were not sufficient for so large an addition to the complement, the Grant's crew were on short allowance. The Grant was formerly a revenue cutter. She had 30.000 pounds of halibut on board at the time.

SEATTLE, Dec. 28 -The steamer Grant, which was owned by the San Juan Fishing and Packing company, of Seattle, was formerly a U. S. revenue cutter. She was an iron vessel and was built at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1871.

MINING TOWN BURNS

Large Part of Golden City, in Porce pine District, Ontario, Destroy-ed—Dynamite Resorted to

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—A bulletin from Golden City, in the Porcupine district, received here about 2:30, says half the business section of Golden City is in flames. Thirty stores were

completely gutted. COBALT, Dec. 28.—Fire started at an early hour this morning in Golden City, Porcupine, and at one time it seemed as if the entire town would go. By the use of dynamite to blow up some buildings the flames were prevented from spreading to the residential part. The recording office was also saved by this means. Fire swept up King street destroying Evans & Co's store, Forbes & Laub's stores, saloons, the Strathcona House and several other stores and buildings.

The loss is estimated at \$66,000.

HAS NO DESIRE TO ANNEX THE YUKON

Premier McBride Says Proposal Never Emanated from the Province—British Columbia Has Enough to do

During the past few weeks there have appeared in the newspaper press of Canada numerous references to a tentative proposal that, to facilitate the administration of that district and its development, the Yukon territory of Canada should be annexed to or merged in the province of British Columbia. A resolution in advocacy of such action, originating in the Boundary district and first given publicity in the editorial columns of one of the weekly journals of that section, believed to constitute the sole foundation of all the recent consideration of the question. The impression which has been gained by quite a number of Canadian newspapers and by a considerable portion of the Klondike community that the absorption of the Yukon in British Columbia is desired by the government or by the Conservative party in this province is quite

Interviewed yesterday with respect to the various late newspaper references to this proposal, Hon. Richard McBride stated that the proposal of annexation had never emanated from this province—at all events since he been first minister-and that there is quite enough to be done within the borders of the province as at present adjusted without going farther afield in search of new responsibilities. Although complaints have been made in the past with respect to the administration of public affairs in the Yukon, he felt confident that, under the new order of things federal, all cause of dissatisfaction would quickly disappear. With respect to British Co. lumbia and its policy, it would be for the people of this province to develop their own rich heritage in the westernmost and southerly areas of Canada and see them occupied, populous and prosperous before seeking other territory to reclaim from the wild.

Croker Pamily Quarrel

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-Richard Croker and his sons, Richard Croker, jr., and Howard Croker, were made joint defendants in a civil action begun today by John J. Breen to recover \$100,000. Breen married Miss Ella J. Croker, daughter of the former Tamman chieftain, on April 28, 1910, and alleged that his wife's affections were alienated by Croker and his sens. Breen declares that he and his wife lived hap-

MLTTA STRENGTH

Lieutenant Simons Tells of the Working Out of a New Scheme Which Will Give a Splendid Fighting Force

Lieutenant Simons who is in command of the "Australian Boys" who are visiting Victoria this week, has a very interesting tale to tell of the wholehearted way in which the Austrailan people have thrown themesives into their scheme of universal service in defence of their country.

This scheme came into being on the first day of this year superseding the old system of volunteer cadet corps The first camps were held from July I onwards. Every boy of 13 is registered; for the first two years he is put through a course of physical drill which is modelled on that of the Swiss army. At 15 years old the rifle is put into his hands and year by year he gives more and more time to training till the maximum is reached at eight een years of age, when he is trained for half a day each fortnight in addition to three night drills. There is also the annual camp lasting 21 days. From then the time devoted to training decreases until the age of 26 when he goes on the reserve. Australia has at the present time

100,000 registered and this notwithstanding the fact that it was decided to leave out at starting, all over 16 years of age. In six years she will have a force of 600,000 fighting men. A great point with the Australian government is that all stores, clothing and equipment shall be made in Australia and factories are being already established for the making of rifles and ammunition. A heavy penalty is laid down for any employer who places any obstacles in the way of his employees fulfilling their course of training, but the Australian people are so enthusiastic and practically unanimous in favor of the system that no trouble is anticipated in this respect, and, as will be seen, the conditions of training can in no sense be called onerous or liable to cause any detriment to the trades or commerce of the country.

Special instructions are issued to the executive of the army to see to it that not too many employees are withdrawn at one time from any one establishment. The country is divided into squares, each with its executive of permanent officers who administer it and report to the central authority. - Bilitary: College

A military college for the training of officers is being built at Duntroon entrance to it is by competitive examination from the ranks and only through the ranks. The whole cost of the course there is borne by the country and a commission is thus open to ability unhampered by any considerations of a pecuniary nature. After exnaustive study of similar colleges in other countries it was decided to model it in a great measure on West Point, the military college of a democratic nation, but the purely military training will be on the most modern lines

of English tactics and strategy. Lieutenant Simons spoke with enthusiasm of the progress that had been made in the short space of a few months towards this ideal of an Australia able to defend herself. Her "army of a dream" is already a reality and when a war council of the empire meets, say, ten years hence, that portion of it which can say that it has a trained force of over 600,000 trained men and a well-equipped navy of its own, will come there speaking with authority and a force which other parts of the empire who have not put their shoulder to the wheel in like manner cannot aspire to. He, like all other Australians, is unable to understand why England has not adopted universal service in face of the perils she is confronted with

England's Consumption of Turkeys LONDON, Dec. 28.-America is no

the only country which gorges itself with turkey on Christmas. England consumed about 300,000 turkeys on Monday. The greater number of turkeys are homebred and are reared on farms in Devon, Norfolk and Ireland, but there is also a large quantity imported from the continent. The home birds and those reared in Normandy are considered the best, but the secondary quality, in which a great trade is done, come mostly from Italy and Servia. A large number of turkeys are also brought over from Southern France, where there are extensive farms; and it is an open secret that in most of these nurseries the turkeys are gently aided in the endeavor to get fat by the cramming machine. In Normandy the turkeys are fed on barley meal and

SOLD TO TRUST

Crockery and Glassware Business P. Buscombe & Co., Vancouver, Changes Hands

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 28 .- Announcement was made here today of the sale of the F. Buscombe and Company Limited, the largest crockery and glassware house in the west, to Cassidy, Ltd., of Montreal.

The sale was arranged by W. D. Birchell a few days ago, The transfer is effective January first. This means the passing of the last important independent crockery house into the hands of the Canadian crockery trust. Mr. Frederick Buscombe, senior member, steps out entirely, but Mr. George Buscombe, who also sold out his holdings, remains as general manager. The firm's name remains unchanged.

GROCERIES Are A Large Item of Expense

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"The Grocers" that guarantee to save you money and THEY DO IT

MAPLE ELAVOR SYRUP

quart can	25c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack	\$1.75
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-pound sack	
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds for	\$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets; the best tea ever offered at the price; 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
CALIFORNIA SLICED PEACHES,	25c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-pound sack	\$1.35
ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 full weight bars	25c
PURE WHITE CASTILE SOAP, long bar	20c
FINEST MIXED NUTS, walnuts, almonds, filberts or Brazil, per pound	20c
FANCY JAP ORANGES, per box	50c
ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, three dozen for	\$1.00
PATRONIZE THE STORE OF THE PEC	PLE

COPAS & YOUNG

Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632



EXTRACT OF WILD PLOWERS OF EXMOOR

A deliciously fragrant and most autiful perfume an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much of as little as you please; 50c per ounce sold here only.

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The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ld

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"Long Life and Prosperity to All Your Posterity."

Order Whiskey Today Ready for New Year's

然是一个大型工作的,我们是对了一个大型的一个大型工作的,就是一个大型工作的,这个大型工作的,但是一个大型工作的。这个大型工作的一个大型工作的,这个大型工作的工作	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Mumms' Extra Dry Champagne, Cliquot, Irroy and Most & Cham	don per
pint bottle \$1.75, quart bottle	.83.50
Gilbey's Hock, per bottle \$1.00 or	50¢
Gilbey's Chambertin, per bottle \$1.50, or	756
Gilbey's Beaune Burgundy, per bottle \$1.00, or	
Wilson's Invalid Port, per bottle	
Mative Port Wine, per bottle 35c or	250
St. Augustine Port	500
Gilbey's Pine Old Spanish Port, flagon	\$1 00
Gilbey's Invalid Port, bottle \$1.25, or	750
California Port, per bottle \$1.00, 75c or	300
Lyons' Old Port, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or	.81.00
Fine Old Sherry, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or	. 21 00
Perrier Water—the celebrated French Table Water, ner dozen	81 7K
Glenlivet, our own brand, imported, quart \$1,25, imp. pint 75c. ne	or bottle
85c, flask	KOA
Clan Mackenzie, bottle	81 97
Blue Funnel. bottle	41 OK
Bonnie Lassie, imp. quart \$1.25, imp. pint	FKA
Watson Three Star, bottle \$1.00, No. 10 bottle	81 95
Whyte & Mackay's Special, bottle	81 00
Dewar's Special, bottle \$1.00. Extra Special.	21 95
Dewar's Special Liqueur, bottle	81 7
Sandy Mackay, bottle	.81.0
Old Banff, bottle	81 2
Kilmsrnock Extra Special	817
Kilmarnock Scotch	.81.0
Burke's Old Irish Whiskey, imp. quart \$1.25, imp. pint. 75c. flask.	50
Seagram's Rye, bottle \$1.00 or	
Walker's Club Rye, bottle \$1.00, Imperial Rye	81.
G. & W. Mye, bottle \$1.00 or	81
Corby's Special, bottle	.81.00
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TELEPHON

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SUN YAT SEN IS PRESIDENT

Chosen Unanimously by Nanking Convention as Head of Republic of China-Will Organize Cabinet

NANKING, China, Dec. 29.-Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been unanimously elected president of the republic of

Yuan Offers to Resign

PEKING, Dec. 28.-Premier Yuan Shi Kai offered his resignation today, but the offer was refused. The incident occurred at a meeting in the palace to discuss a settlement of the revolution. The dowager empress, the premier and the princes of the mperial clan, were present and the debate waxed so warm that finally Yuan Shi Kai offered to resign.

Premier Yuan explained to the princes that he could continue the government and retain the country north of the Yangtse river only by naving funds placed at his disposal. asked the princes to empower him to obtain money.

He explained that \$10,000,000 would meet the payment for the soldiers for months, after which the south would become disunited, and the provnces would return to their allegiance. But the princes were unmoved. They pleaded tack of money, although most f them are wealthy. None has given an substantial amount to aid the government, with the exception of Prince Ching, who has handed over more than \$100,000. The dowager empress wept, and Yuan Shi Kai showed signs of distress. Then he declared he could not desert her and the child Emperor, and decided to continue.

It is said tonight that Yuan Shi Kai intends to make another attempt to obtain a loan of \$10,000,000 from the "four nation group," of which three of the countries signified their willingness to furnish a loan three weeks The premier says he will not use the money for a campaign of aggression but will leave the republicar provinces to consummate their own destruction, only defending the north bank of the Yangtze river. He insists that the rebels have small reserves, and that their troops already are engaged in plundering. Must Be Republic

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.—An imperial edict will not be accepted by the revolutionists except in the most liberal form under which a republic can be established without delay, or unless it

has passed out of his control, Reports that American bankers rep-

resented at Peking are willing to lend money to the imperialists are regarded here with much apprehension. If the Southern revolutionists were once convinced that Americans were supporting the imperialists, either financially or diplomatically, the result, they say, would be disastrous to American trade and influence and endanger all Ameri-

cans residing in the interior. Dr. Su Yat Sen has made prepara tions to organize his cabinet. It is believed the first ministry will be strong, and may include some of Yuan Shi elegates, who accompanied Tang Shao Yi, the premier's representative, at the peace congress.

Troops Short of Food

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.-The students of Fong Yuan college at Canton, 1000 in number, have formed a fighting corps and are preparing to move to Shanghai to join the rebels, according to a dispatch received here today by the Chinese Free Press.

Another dispatch to the same paper, dated Shanghai, stated that the revolutionary leaders were preparing to go ahead with the formation of the new republic regardless of the conference, but Premier Yuan proposes to call a convention to determine the form of government.

Starvation faces the imperial troops now holding the cities of Han Yang and Hankow. It was learned today in a dispatch received by the Ching Sai Yat Po, a local Chinese daily. A proposal was said to have been made to the British consul that the imperial troops be allowed to evacuate, yielding the places to the rebels. They insisted, however, on taking their arms with them and the matter was referred to the Pekin government.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

LONDON, Dec. 28.-The medical committee recently appointed to inquire into the working conditions of telephone operators in this city issued its report yesterday.

Of 248 operators examined 142 stated that their health had been impaired in some way. The contributory causes are tabulated as follows: The telephonist is constantly using

three special senses-sight, hearing There is a constant demand on her

tion; accuracy is essential; she act on her own initiative; and may have many calls in operation he same time.

ealing directly with the public se methods, manner, and temper always diverse and sometimes uneasant, the telephonist is often the bject of abuse and reproach. She has continually to wear the ead and breast gear of the trans-

nitter and receiver. The perpetual jumping up and down nd reaching required tends to cause

hisical weariness. The committee suggests the desiraility of the rejection of all candidates or telephone work who show any pro-

ounced sign of anaemia or of an unstable state of the nervous system, and emphasizes the importance of an even temper and a suitable temperament if a girl is to become a successful telephone operator. Many of the cases of neurasthenia found among the girls were the result, in the opinion of the medical committee, of poor stamina rather than the conditions of working.

PANAMA CANAL TRADE

Bed Star Steamers Are Transferred to United States Flag in Readiness For This Business

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The Red Star iner Kroonland, which has sailed for three years under the Belgian flag, will nenceforth fly the Stars and Stripes Sailing today for Antwerp the ship is in command of an American skipper, with an American flag at her masthead. The reasons for the change are not specified by the owners, but it is said that the pending completion of the Panama canal has something to do with

The Kroonland's sister ship, the Fin land, will also be taken under Ameri can registry within a few weeks. Probably both will later enter the American coastwise trade between Pacific and Atlantic ports via the Panama canal.

Endangered Submarine Mines

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 28.-Capt. J. Higgins, master of the steamship Coaster, was placed under arrest yesterday by a deputy United States mar shal on a warrant charging him with "carelessly and negligently" permitting his anchor to drag, thereby interrupting the fire control system of the mines at the mouth of the Columbia. The incident is said to have occurred a year and a half ago. Higgins was released on \$2000 bonds.

NATURAL PORT

Visiting Engineer Thinks Victoria Has a Better Claim for Transpacific Trade Than Any Other Coast City

"Why do I think Victoria has a bet ter chance for the future trade of the Orient than any of the other cities or the Pacific seaboard? Because I think I understand the situation from a nautical point of view, and am no bound by the condition of things as they are, so much as by my vision of things tablished without delay, or unless it provides for the restoration of the provisional government, of which Dr. Sun Yab, Sen will be leaders here laugh at the apparent struggle of Yuan Shi Kai, the imperial premier, to temporize with the situation, which they declare located port on the Pacific coast of America for the handling of the future trade for the occidental nations of the

So says Mr. Thomas McFarlane. young English engineer, who has been all round the world and who spent yesterday afternoon in the city prior to leaving in the evening for Vancouver where he intends to entrain for the south to make some observations or the construction of the Fanama canal

Mr. McFarlane held that if Victoria was brought into a condition becoming a world port by the construction of a better inner harbor, and a more capacious outer harbor, her claim would undoubtedly take priority over the Am-erican cities located to the south on the mainland. He said: "Assume for a moment that Victoria is linked up with the mainland by rail, and I understand that that is only a matter of time and not of conjecture, and you have here the nearest port of call to the markets for Oriental goods. What ocean ships want to save most of all is time. If they can unload their cargoes at Victoria and have them railroaded from thi point to the mainland and from thence to every quarter of the American con tinent—an idea that has already ceased to be a dream, and become a practical possibility by the invasion of American roads into this country and the counte extension of Canadian roads into United States territory-and you wil at once realize the advantage which this port offers to ocean liners from the Orient as compared with San Francisco and the other lesser ports up the coast.

In reply to a query as to what he thought of the claims of Prince Rupert as the Canadian port for the Orient, Mr. McFarlane replied that with all its advantages as represented by the G.T.P. railway, and the shortest possible route to the east, Victoria would still have the pull. "There is now an established route from the east direct to Victoria, and all the time that could possibly be cut off by making Prince Rupert the port of call and not Victoria would not be worth while considering. And over and above that fact it must be remembered that Victoria is immeasureably nearer the ultimate markets of the eastern Pacific than Prince Rupert. It is possible-in fact it is projected-to have Victoria linked up with the mainland and with all th great distributing lines of railroad that is practically possible, to have Prince Rupert so conditioned. You cannot run a railroad over the mountaintops that fringe the coast of B. C. and the time taken in tracking it inland and then sending to all the required points. would, to my mind, discredit the serious consideration of such an idea. From the Oriental point of view, Victoria is more clearly central to the markets of western world than any other port and if the present opportunity is taken to make the port fit for the accommoda-tion of vessels of the largest size, I see no reason for doubting that in the

long run Victoria will exercise a pull

in the race for the traffic of the great

Oriental liners."

List of Hunters Who Met Death in This Province During Season as Result of Carelessness-What is Remedy?

Whether or not there will be any amendment of the provincial game law during the approaching session of the legislature has not yet been finally setermined by Attorney-General Bowser. and will not be decided until he has had an opportunity to confer with the chief game warden, Mr. A. Bryan Williams, who is expected to visit Victoria during the next few days for consultation on this subject. Naturally, now that the British Columbia statutes have only just been revised and consolidated, the finished work of the commissioners forming a com-plete compendium of provincial law, the attorney general is desirous that there shall be no avoidable genera legislation enacted just at present, detracting as it must from the import ance and value of the revision as covering in its entirety British Columbia's statute law; and general legislation during the coming session will there fore be pruned to the limit of the essential in the public interest. There has been during the past few month a very general agitation throughout the province for such new legislation as will tend toward a diminution of hunting season mishaps, either through the requirement of gun licenses being taken out by all hunters or, through the augmentation of the penalties where accidents are shown to-occur through carelessness little short of criminal, or by the requirement of some specific and glaringly conspicuous hunters costume, as in Ontario, where red coats and hats are by provincial law nsisted upon.

No one is more fully aware than is Hon. Mr. Bowser of the deplorably high percentage of accidents afield in British Columbia, but that this percent age is much higher than that of other provinces is unquestionably due prim arily to the fact that game is more plentiful here than elsewhere in the Dominion, that hunters in consequence form a much larger factor of the population, and that the hunting is done as a rule in thickly populated and brush country.

Matural Conditions

These are natural conditions which the law does not at all affect, and as natural conditions vary in the different districts it may be ragarded as well to adopt and even extend the principle of local option which is now partially in force rather than ill-advisedly to In Cowichen and in Saanich, for ex-

ample, municipal permits or licenses are obligatory; in Point Grey municipality the discharge of firearms is per emptorily forbidden; in Chilliwack an certain other of the lower Mainland districts permits are required and Sunday shooting is also strictly taboo; in the Queen Charlottes, very curiously, the tribal council of the Masset Indians has been the first authoritative body in British Columbia to prohibit the carrying or use of firearms by minorsthe age at which a youth, after satisfying the council of his trustworthiness and knowledge of lethal weapons, may be permitted to use a gun, being fixed

at twenty years. The action of the Masset Indians in this regard was taken as the sequel of a most remarkable accident about three weeks ago, when Geoffrey Russ narrowly escaped death as the result of the carelessness or inexperience with firearms of a companion and schoolfellow, Stanley Jones. At the Indian school, rifle practice has been one of the "optional subjects 'entered into with much zest by the boys, wh have taken a special pride in their cadet or scouting corps. The teacher was directing the lads in a competitive shoot and a first round had been fired when Jones, after reloading, accidentally discharged his rifle, the bullet striking Russ fair in the centre of the forehead, at less than ten yards' range Three bones were broken, but the bullet providentially missed the brain and was extracted with comparatively little difficulty at Queen Charlotte city and young Russ is making a good The reported fatalities of the present

hunting season in British Columbiafrom September 15 to date-number no fewer than fourteen, with, very curiously an equal number of wounded. Of the latter, two are still hovering between life and death, the success or failure of their fight being still in the balance. This is, as Hon Mr. Bowser freely admits, a lamentable showing.
What Is Bemedy?

"But, he remarks, "how is the situ ation to be corrected by legislation? There are any number of people who blame a defective law for the heavy toll of lives sacrificed to cerelessnes in the hunting field. There are any number who say the law should be amended. But no one has come forward yet to show or to suggest how it may be amended to secure the results which everyone desires. A very large proportion of shooting accidents is due to gross carelessness in the handling of frearms and to the display of anything but common sense by hunters afield. But you cannot by legislation make wise, level-headed man out of a fool. But still the possibility of a solution demands the most careful consideration No stronger argument in support of this position could possibly than in the presentation, as hereunder of the roll of dead and wounded for the expired portion of the present hunting

season in British Columbia, duck shoot-

ing having still some little time to run

H. J. Ehmke, of Armstrong, accident-

ally shot in the head by a bullet from

ear-old son-died a few hours later.

a .22 rifle in the hands of his fourteen

aged twenty, shot through the lungs by the accidental discharge of his shot-gun as he was laying it down—died the same evening. McCluskeys brother lost his life in almost identical manner a

few years ago.
Samuel Hudson, of Nanaimo: Shot in the neck and head through the acci-dental discharge of a rifle carried by Alexander Campbell, a hunting com-panion—killed instantly.

Walter Robson, of Stony lake: Shot by a friend named Waldamir in mis-take for "game of some sort moving in the thicket"—died within a few hours. Indian Charlie, of Saanich: Shot through the groin and intestines through the discharge of his own weapon-died at St. Joseph's hospital here within twentyfour hours.

John, J. McDonald, of Vancouver Shot 'in mistake for game near Powell river by an unidentified member of another hunting party-died in a few moments.

Ernest Heywood, of Kamloeps: Shot through the chest while hunting with a younger brother, near Chu-Chua through the brother acidentally dropping his piece, which was thereby dis-charged—died a few hours later. Ernest Morris, also of Kamioops

Shot through the arm by the disc of a gun being carelessly pulled into a boat—died in the hospital soon after arrival, through shock and loss of blood consequent upon the amputation of the shattered arm.

Henry McMaster of Prince Rupert: Shot inexplicably while hunting on Porcher Island, it is assumed by some other hunter, accidentally-was dead when fonud. Louis Royso of Nasco, Cariboo: Shot

himself while cleaning a .22 rifle, Surgical attention might possibly have saved his life, but the accident occur red too far from a hospital or doctor and its victim died of blood poisoning. Musike Raikovich of Prince Rupert Shot himself when the trigger of his shotgun caught during his progress through thick underbrush-died a few

hours later. Abraham Mushfelt of Fernie: Shot imself in the foot while hunting and thus crippled was overtaken by a snow storm and frozen to death.

Arthur Denton of Kamloops: Shot, dying shortly afterwards, by his companion. A. Bedard, through the accidental discharge of the latters fowling piece while he was changing it from

one hand to the other.

O. Ywada, a Japanese: Shot himself in his boat while hunting ducks on the Fraser river; died in the Royal Col-umbian hospital shortly after his arrival there.

The Wounded

In addition to these, Angus McIntosh Mamette Lake trapper, is now in a critical condition at the Merritt General hospital, as the result of the accidental discharge of a 30.30 rifle in his wn hands, and a little fourteen-yearold lad named Durschew is hovering between life and death at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, having been shot by his father, firing at a pheasant rising in ground between them. Other entries in the foll of wounded are as

Joseph McMullin, aged 12, of Verhon, Shot by the accidental discharge of his own rifle, which he dropped upon running into a hornets' nest—the bul-let penetrated the liver, but the boy is recovering.

Viola Mevard, aged nine, daughter of Mr. W. A. Nevard of Chilliwack; Shot in the eye by a youthful compan-ion—will lose the sight of that eye. F. L. Stephenson of Bridge Creek: Gun discharged through being carelessly held while riding and Stephen-

son's thumb being blown off. Harry Hewditt, of Victoria: Shot in the right leg near Spectacle lake. through the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Stanley Peatt, his

friend-ankle shattered. William Green of Victoria: Shot in the face near Summit by a companion hunter, who did not see him through brush, in trying for a covey of quali-

Royal Robinson, of South Vancouver shot through both hands by the discharge of a gun he was carrying careessly-lost three fingers of the right hand and had the left blown off. Two children of Mr. J. Cage, of Saan-

ch: Lightly peppered with shot fired by Mr. A. A. Sears at birds-happily little injured. G. W. Terrell, of Ladner; Shot in

the chin by John Krout, illegally firing at a hen pheasant-little hurt. A. L. Partington of Victoria: Shot in the side through leaving a loaded and cocked gun in the bottom of a boat while duck shooting, the weapon be-

ing discharged by slipping. Charles Watkin, aged seventeen, of Victoria: Shot through attempting to drag a loaded gun to him by the nuzzle, his arm being so badly shattered as to render amputation impera-

Frank Ebbutt of Vancouver, shot in the leg while duck shooting with Harold Butt at 14-mile Point, through the shifting of a gun carelessly stowed h the boat.

Other Accidents Other minor accidents have been re

ported from Fort George, Quesnel, North Vancouver, Fairview, Kamloops, Enderby, and Merritt, in two explained cases through the man behing the gun firing at "something moving in the bushes," which "something" proved to have been a man and not game of any sort in season. In Moodyville Otto Johnson was narrowly missed by a bullet which came through the window while he was sitting at supper John McNary being the name of the careless sportsman(?) firing. At Kamloops a rifle bullet-by whom fired was never ascertained-crashed through the windows into the C.P.R. parlor car Beresford, attached to No. 3 C. P. R. express. At Enderby Mrs. G. F. B. Tames was sitting on her verandah when someone on the lake fired directly inland. The bullet would have struck her but for its diversion by the hough of an acacia tree, happily in ine. At the Fairview Roman Catholic monastry, Vancouver, a rifle bullet came through a window embedding itself in the wall not eight inches over the head of a sick man in bed. Frank McCluskey, also of Armstrong, And still the list grows.

Blue Funnel Liner Delayed at Seattle Where Heavy Line Was Entangled Around the Steamer's Port Propeller

After being delayed at Seattle ow ing to a line being entangled around her propeller, the big Blue Funnel liner Teucer reached the outer wharf last night to discharge 2,200 tons of general cargo for local consignees from the United Kingdom and ports of the far east. The Teucer was expected to arrive sooner, but was delayed at Se attle until 2 p. m. yesterday. The line fouled the screw of th

Teucer as she was going alongside the pier at Seattle on Wednesday morning. The stern line, which members of her crew were attempting to get ashore, was fouled by the port propeller, and in an instant was drawn into the rapidly revolving wheel. It was wound in a tangled mass around the propeller hub before the vessel's engines could be stopped. The heavy lines are very expensive and an effort was made by Driver Finch to disentangle it, but without success.

Finally he went beneath the water with saw in hand and after nearly an hour's work succeeded in cutting the line from the propeller hub. The heavy swells made by passing steamers rock ed the diver's float upon which his equipment was carried, and made the work extremely dangerous. A large crowd on the pier watched the feat.

The Japanese steamer Seattle Maru delayed by heavy weather on the way from Yokohama, will reach the outer wharf tonight or tomorrow morning. Heavy gales have been encountered by the Osaka Shosen kaisha steamer and she has had to be slowed down many times.

The Orteric of the Weir line, which left Yokohama on December 19th with large cargo, is expected in port on Tuesday, and the Inaba Mura of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line is due on Thursday, bringing a cargo of about 4000 tons, including 491 tons for discharge here, and 1,800 bales of raw silk, worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

The Magician of the Harrison Diect line, which reached San Pedro on Tuesday from Antwerp, Liverpool and Glasgow via the Strait of Magellan, is expected to reach this port about the nd of next week. The Magician called at Santos, Brazil, on her way out. The British steamer Santa Rosalia a new vessel of 3,488 tons, has been chartered to load at New York for Vancouver consigned to Evans, Cole-

man & Evans. She will probably load general cargo on the Sound for Eu-rope in the Marle Leaf line. She is fixed for February loading at New York.

CIVIL SERVICE

INVESTIGATION Governor-General Signs Order-in-Coun-

His Royal Highness the Governorgeneral has signed the order-in-council appointing a commission to investigate the civil service. The order is based upon a report to council by the prime minister, Hon. R. L. Borden, which reads as follows:

cil Appointing Commission

"The undersigned has had under onsideration the order-in-council approved on the 8th May, 1907, and ob served that by the terms therein gentlemen herein mentioned were appointed commissioners to inquire into and report upon the operation of the then existing Civil Service act and kindred legislation with a view to proposing such changes as might be deemed advisable in the best interests of efficiency in the public service.

"The undersigned further observes that from the report of the commissioners then appointed it appears that their inquiry extended to only a few of the departments of the government and that in no case does it appear to have been complete.

"The undersigned further remarks that it is desirable to take any action which may aid in securing increased efficiency and more thorough organization and co-ordination of the various departments of the government and that to this end it is important to make such inquiry and to obtain such information as will enable any existing defects or abuses to be remedied secure the adoption of more efficient methods, remedy any existing abuses and more thoroughly safeguard the public interest.

"It is therefore considered advisable to continue and enlarge the inquiry which was commenced under the order-in-council of May 8, 1907, and in that connection to give to the com-missioners such enlarged powers as may be necessary for the purposes above set forth. "The undersigned therefore recom-

mends that commissioners be appointed to investigate and inquire into, and concerning all matters connected with or affecting the administration of the various departments of the government and the conduct of public business and especially (but without restricting the generality of the foregoing) the following matters:
"1-The methods employed in the

transaction of public business, "2-The control of appropriations and expenditure.

"3-The construction and maintenance of public works and the carrying on of dredging operations. "4-The administration methods and operations of the chief spending de-partments.

"5-The administration and alienaon of the public domain.
"6—The discipline and efficiency of the departmental staffs. "7-The duplication of the same or

similar work in two or more departments.

"8-Any other matters embraced in the scope of the order-in-council of 8th May, 1907, or mentioned in the report of the commissioners thereby ap-

pointed. "That such inquiry should extend or relate to such period or periods of time preceding the date of the commissioners' report as in the opinion of the commissioner should be the sub-ject of investigation and inquiry having regard to the public interests and to the facts and circumstances of any particular inquiry.

"The undersigned further recom-

nends that for the purposes aforesaid the commissioners be empowered to appoint a secretary and to engage the services of such expert accountants, engineers, technical advisers or other experts, clerks, reporters and assistants as they may deem necessary or advisable; that the commis-sioners be also authorized to retain the services of counsel to aid and assist the commission in the inquiry that the commissioners be required to report to His Royal Highness in council the evidence taken upon the said inquiry together with the findings of the commissioners, and moreover that such report shall, if deemed expedient by the commissioners, or if required by His Royal Highness in council, be made from time to time with respect to each department as the inquiry

"That the commissioners be requested to proceed with the inquiry as rapidly as possible.

"That the commissioners be pointed under provisions of the Inquiries Act, R. S. C., 1906, chap. 104, part 1, and have power to summon witnesses, to require them to give evidence under oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as the commissioners may deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine.

"The undersigned further recommends that Alfred Bishop Morine, one of His Majestys council, learned in the law, Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme,, of the city of Montreal, financial and Richard Stuart Lake, of Grenfell, in the province of Saskatchewan, farmer, be appointed as such commissioners, and that the said Alfred Bishop Morine be the chairman of the said commis-

DARING VOYAGERS LOST

couple Who Set Out in Yawi on Similar Cruise to that of the Tilikum from Victoria Long Missing

Little doubt is felt that a tragic fate has befallen two men who undertook one of the most daring voyages round the world ever attempted, emulating the trip of the Tilikum in which Capt. J. C. Voss went from Victoria to circumnavigate the world some years ago.

Two and a half years ago Captain Blythe, a young man of twenty-six, set out with Peter Anajakis to encircle the globe in a 36ft. yawl, which they had had built under their own supervision at Perth, in Australia.

Sailing from that port they safely crossed the Pacific and rounded Cape Horn, and the Pandora, as the yawl was named, reached New York early in July considerably battered, but still seaworthy.

Then what was considered the easiest "leg" of the long cruise—viz., across the Atlantic, was entered upon. Over three months have passed without the little craft being reported, and it is feared she has been lost.

Another Large Liner HAMBURG, Dec. 28 .- The Hamburg-American line has ordered a third 50,000-ton liner for the transatlantic service. She will be constructed by Biohm & Voss at the private yard here and will be a sister ship to the lines Imperator, which has a length of 890 feet and a 90-foot beam. The Imperator, which is to go into service in the spring of 1913, will provide accommodation for 5000 passengers.

Nelson newspapermen have organized local press club, with Mr. W. Garland Foster of the Daily News, a one-time member of the Colonist staff, as its original president:

Another squadron of the British Colimbia Horse is to be formed at Kamloops, and the Rocky Mountain Rangers considerably strengthened.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laureis, Rockland ave., Victoria B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of Lot 1023, Victoria City, and in the Matter of the "Quieting Titles Act."
Take notice that Mary Ann Booth, who claims to be the owner of an estate in fee simple in possession in the above land, has applied to this Court under the above Act to have her title judicially investigated, and that the Registrar General of Titles, to whom the petition has been referred, has decided to grant said application and at the expiration of four weeks from the first publication of this notice will sign a declaration of this notice will sign a declaration of this notice will sign a declaration of this pattern of said applicant, subject only as part 164 feet by 120 feet only as part 164 and land to a lease to Henry Callow for of title In favor of said applicant, subject only as part 16½ feet by 120 feet of said iand, to a lease to Henry Callow for ten years from the first day of May, 1909, unless an adverse claim be previously filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court, at Victoria, B. C.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 27th day of November, A. D., 1911.

EBERTS & TAYLOR.

Solicitors for the Petitioner.

MINERAL ACT—FORM F.

NOTICE. Monteith Mineral Claim, situate atsino Mining Division of Rupe

the Quatsino Minimo of Rokshittle Arm of Where logated: On Kokshittle Arm of Warcouver Kyuquot Sound, west coast of Vancouver Take notice that John L. Hangi, Fre. Miners' certificate No. 54013B, agent for A. Montetth, Free Miners' certificate No. 54012B, intend. sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the

purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commended before the tesuance of such Certificate of Improve-Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. 1911,

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about four miles westerly from Point-no-Point on the Straits of Juan De Fuca marked D B, on the southeast corner post, thence running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. ommencement.

DR. WILLIAM BRYANT.

W Spittal, As

W. Spittal, Agent. Dated December 15th, 19112.

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted four miles westerly from Point-no-Point on the Straits of Juan De Fuca, marked W. T. southeast corner post thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

WM. TURPEL.

WM. TURPEL, W. Spittal, Agent Dated December 15th, 19112.

LAND NOTICES

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST. Take notice that 30 days after date. I. Robert Sword, of Victoria. B. C., mend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the shore line of Rocky Bay, thence running 10 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains south to the shore line following the shore line to the point of commencement.

ROBERT SWORD.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

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

LESLIE H. ELLIS.

October 30th, 1911.

October 30th, 1911. VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after dete, I, Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 30 chains west, thence 30 chains south to point of commencement. THOMAS HOOPER. October 30th. 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST.

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

October 31st, 1911, W. H. ELLIS. VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

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

MRS. THOMAS HOOMES

MRS. THOMAS HOOPER.
October 31st, 1911. VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 3 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains morth, thence 30 chains east, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement, MRS. W. H. ELLIS.

November 1st, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRI OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date. I. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 4 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains north, thence 30 chains east, thence 80 chains south ROBERT SWORD.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Mrs. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 4½ miles northwest of Rocky Bay thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

MRS. ROBERT SWORD.

November 3rd, 1911.

November 3rd, 1911. VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Charles Reynoids, of Vancouver, B.C. intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Peirojeum over and 'under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 5 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

November 4th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Edward Ellis, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a usust 5 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

EDWARD ELLIS.

November 4th, 1911. November 4th, 1911.

LAND ACT Form No. 9. Form of Notice
Victoria Land District—District of Coast
Range 3.

Take notice that Howard D. Brown, of Bella Coola, occupation, farmer, intends to apply for permission to burvies. Itelia destricted lands: Commencing at a post planted 10 chains north of S. Clayton's Prem. Claim, 326 on the Indian R. S. coner, thence west, 40 chains, south 40 chains east 40 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement. HOWARD D. BROWN Dated, December 15, 1911.

I. Albert Lee Allen, intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate on Culvert Island B. C., joining Fred. Haitig pre-emption on west, commencing at a post at the north-east corner, thence 20 chains west, thence 80 chains bouth, thence 20 chains south thence \$0 chains morth to place of sturing ALBERT LINE ALLEN, \$69 Hamilton St., Voncouver, I

November 28th, 1911.

TABRIZ FIGHT WAS DESPERATE

Casualties Among Russians Said to be More Than One Hundred, and Those of Persians Still Greater

TABRIZ, Persia, Dec. 29.—A nine day siege of this city by the Russian troops has resulted in its complete occupation by the Russian forces and the dispersal of the combatants belonging to the constitutional and progressive party,

Numerous casualties were sustained by both sides, the Russians alone losing from one hundred to two hundred men, while the loss of the Fidas was more than that.

During the fighting an enormous amount of damage to property was done, and the American flag floating over the United States consulate was shot down by a Russian shell, which, however, did no further damage to the consulate

No casualties were suffered by the foreign population, but many individuals suffered from lack of provisons while they were closeted in the buildings, and were unable to leave them. The Russians alone were the object of the operations of the Persians, who no resentment whatever

against other foreigners. A collision between Russian guards and Persian constitutionalists, during the night of December 10, was the beginning of the disturbance. Two persons were killed in this affair, after which fighting became general throughout the city. The principal battles took place around the palace, known as the "Ark."

Russian soldiers in the camp replied by driving the Persians from their position. On the following day there was desperate fighting in the streets, the rifle and maxim gun firing being continuous. At night the Persians made an attack on the Russian camp, to which the Russians did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the assailants. Finally the Russian troops opened

fire, repulsing the Persians with a heavy loss. The Russians' positions both in the camp and at the Russian consulate. were at that time evidently in a precarious state. All communication between the camp and the Russian consulate was cut off for several days. The first detachment of Russian re-

inforcements from Julfa, consisting of 800 men with four guns, arrived at the outskirts of the city on the night of December 26, after making a forced march of forty-eight hours from their camp 80 miles from Tabriz.

Without establishing previous com-

munication with the Russian camp or consulate, the reinforcements shelled the city indiscriminately. The citadel was evacuated by the Persians on the following day, and the Russian troops occupied it, raising the Russian flag over the "Ark."

Just then the Persians made a final attack on the camp of the Russian reinforcements, who responded with bombardment of the northern quarter of the city until midnight. The disturbance was a complete surprise to everybody, including the Russians, who, it is believed, expected to disarm the Fidas a few days without further fight-

It is reported that Shua-Ed-Dowleh will enter the town under Russian protection as the governor-general of the province of Azerbaian.

Russian Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29 .- Dispatches from Tabriz today say that after a two-days' bombardment of the offlicial quarters of that city, the Fifth egiment of the rifle brigade effected their entrance into the town. Tranquility has been practically restored.

The Russian government does not contemplate the dispatch of any further troops to Persia. The brigade of sharpshooters, consisting of four regiments and comprising about 4,000 men, with four squadrons of Cossacks and battery of artillery, are considered sufficient to maintain order in the city of Tabriz. The force of Russian troops at present encamped at Kasbin totals ,000 men of all arms.

The attack on the Russians which as recently made by the Persians at tesht is considered by the military auporities as of minor importance. military commanders have peen ordered by headquarters to co-operate with the Persian authorities in punishment of the disorderly elents responsible for the attacks on the Bussian troops at various places. Britain's Position.

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- The foreign office declares to be without warrant the ment circulated in the United States that the British government had sent an ultimatum to Russia demand-ing the immediate cessation of the ravages of the Cossacks in Persia. The attitude of the British government has not changed since foreign secretary dward Grey spoke in the House of Parliament on foreign affairs in Noember last and recognized that the action of Russia in Northern Persia justified from the Russian point of view. On that occasion he also tes tified to Russian loyalty to the Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to Persia. The foreign office is not in the least likely to take any step that will embarrass Russia at the present time.

DESTROYER DAMAGED

U. S. Maval Vessel Struck by Sch and Disabled—Latter Though Latter Thought to have Sunk

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.-Looking as though she had been under fire, the pedo boat destroyer Warrington, ich was rammed by a schooner 20 iles below Cape Hatteras yesterday orning, reached the navy yard tonight in tow of the tugs Mohaw and Mohana. Part of her stern was torn

Lieutenant Hunt, commanding her,

said, "The collision occurred when most of the men were asleep, and they were thrown out of their hammocks by the impact. I reached the deck in time to see the outlines of a schoone to have all salls set. Gunner's Mate J. M. Stanley and Chief Gunner's Mate J. M. Bounder were injured.

"The bulkheads held perfectly, but

after the revenue cutter Ono reached us, as the storm was still rag-ing, we decided it would be better to take off the greater portion of our

"Twelve members of the crew, Lieutenant R. W. Mathewson, Ensign J. B. Stanley and myself remained on

board to work the pumps."
A three-masted schooner lies sunk about 14 miles off Hatteras, with nothing but her topmasts showing. It is thought it may be the vessel that ran affoul of the Warrington.

MUCH BELOW ZERO

Severe Cold Reported from Points in Montana and in Canada—Snow Hampers Traffic

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 29 .- The cold est spot in Montana today was at Chessman reservoir, 20 miles north of Helena, where the thermometer registered 26 below zero. At Helena it was 20 below, and at Havre 16 below Butte reported 18 below this morning but the mercury rose slightly this af-

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 29.-The cold weather in Montana shows signs of breaking tonight. As far as reported, temperatures are lifting. Missoula re ports 16 below zero. All trains from the east are from one to three hours late tonight. Reports received here from the northern Pacific points show that severe snowstorms are raging in North Dakota and are hear The snow is drifting badly. way.

BRANDON, Man., Dec. 29.—Western Manitoba is today in the grip of the coldest spell of the winter. Thirty be low was recorded last night at the experimental farm and a northwest gale aggravates conditions. All outside work is discontinued.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—Bitter cold continues, with the thermometer around thirty below this forenoon Prince Albert recorded 42 below last night. Such cold spells are rare be fore January.

Lights of London Town

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- As a result of the experimental lighting of certain of London's streets with centrally hung electric and gas lamps it has been decided to adopt this system throughout the city, and contracts for ten years have been divided between the electric light and gas companies. When the new form of lighting is in complete operation it is estimated that the city's night lights will be equivalent to 1,210,160 candle-power, nearly double the present illumination, notwithstanding which the cost will be reduced by one-third. Holborn also has been improving its street lighting and altegether the competition between gas and electric engineers promises soon to make London's night almost as bright as its day.

King Solomon's Mines

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Before the members of the Royal Geographical society the other evening Sir Alfred Sharne read a paper entitled, "The Geography and Economic Development of British Central Africa." "The idea that King Solomon got his gold from Mashonaland," said the lecturer, "has sometimes been ridiculed. We know that in those times fleets were sent out from the Red Sea periodically, which returned with gold, apes, ivory, and feathers-all products of Africa Where would the explorers be likely to go first on leaving the Red Sea? Out into the Indian Ocean or down the Affollow down the land, and whether or not in King Solomon's days he got his gold from East or South, it may be taken as certain that the whole East African coast was then known and frequented by traders."

MEAT TRADE CONTROL

Direct Evidence in Regard to Packers Organization is Given by Its Secretary

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.-Direct evidence that a packers' pool was in existence from 1893 to 1906, and that after suspending operations for two years it resumed control of the country's fresh meat business was given today in the packers' trial by Henry Veeder, who admitted that he acted as secretary of the organization.

This positive testimony was offered

by the government regarding the existence of the old pool, which met unde the name of "Post Office Box No. 247" every Tuesday afternoon on the sixth floor of the Councilman building, Chicago, to fix the price charged for fresh beef, agree upon the price to be paid for cattle and allot among its members the amount of meat to be shipped into the different centres of distribution Henry Veeder, who is a son of Albert H. Veeder, the veteran attorney for the packers, followed his father on the stand as the second witness called by the government. His story of the working of the old packers' pool was not half finished when the court adjourned. He supported many of the material allegations made by counsel for the government in their opening addresses.

Seattle Sued

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.-The state in dustrial insurance commission, created by the last legislature began against the city of Seattle for \$4,745 today, charging the municipal corporation with having refused to pay its as ments for the industrial insurance fund for workmen on its payroll of workmen prior to October 1, It is charged that prior to that date the city entered into contracts with various firms and corporations for labor of an extra hazardous nature, that the sum sued for is due and not paid, and the claim has been definitely rejected by the city. It is the city's contention the contractors should pay int of the assessments.

General Baden-Powell to Bring Over British Flag Presented by King George and Won by St. Catherines

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—General Sir R Baden-Powell, organizer of the Boy Scout movement, is going to the United bring with him a British flag presented by King George to the St. Catharine's troop of Ontario for having the most King's scouts. This troop had six scouts who have qualified in twentyfour different examinations which enables them to be King's scouts.

The Dominion secretary-of the Boy Scouts will leave for New York about the middle of January to receive the flag from General Baden-Powell, and will bring it to Ottawa for the Dominion council to make the presenta-tion to the St. Catharine's troop. The first Winnipeg troop was one

man short of getting the flag, they having five King's scouts. General Baden-Powell will be unable to visit Canada on that occasion, but may do so next October.

MITT BE TELL TO CONVENTION

Form of Future Government of China to be Decided by Gathering Representative of Nation

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—The peace conference being held here between the representatives of the Peking government and the revolutionary party today agreed that the form of government ultimately to be adopted for China should be decided by a national convention, the decision which should be binding on both par-

It was agreed that pending the decision of the national convention the Manchu government was not to accept or attempt to raise foreign loans. The republican troops, meanwhile, shall neither advance nor occupy new places, pending such arrangements as may be made mutually. The Manchu troops are not to advance or attack the positions at Sang Tan. It is understood that the national convention is to include the delegates at present in conference at Nanking, who have elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen president of

Tang Shao Yi today received a tele gram from Peking saying that Tuan Fang, former director of the Szechian rainoad, and ex-viceroy of the province of Chi Li, has arrived in capital disguised as a coolie.

Dr. Sun's Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.-A cablegram received today by the Chinese Six Companies from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president elect of the new Chinese republic, contains the names of four men who will be members of the president's cabinet. Among them is g Chi Yuen of San Francisco The others are Wong Hing, Li Yung Heng and Wu Ting Fang. The news confirms predictions made by Chinese here several weeks ago.

Fung Chi Yuen, who visited the United States soon after the outbreak of the revolution, later returning to China, will be minister of the colonial department, according to Chinese here. He was chosen president of the division of the Quang Tung province at a meeting of a revolutionary party Tokio in 1905, and has been known in both the United States and Canada as one of the most prominent of the

Chinese revolutionists.

It is understood that General Wong Hing, who has for years been military trainer of the Young China party, will be vice-president and secretary of state. Wong Hing represented Dr. Sun Yat Sen in China while the latter was abroad, and is regarded, next to the president, as the most influentia man in the revolutionary movement. General Li Yung Heng is said to be slated for the portfolio of minister of war, in recognition of his services in eading the campaign against the Manchus

Another revolutionist who will be given a high position in the new gov-ernment is Ho Han Min, general secretary of the Hing Chong (Young China party) of southern China.

Ex-Regent's Movement.

LONDON, Dec. 29.- The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says the report that Tang Shao Yi, representative of Yuan Shi Kai at the peace conference at Shanghai, has resigned proves incorrect, but that Tang is now openly a republican. He adds that the revolutionary cabinet drawing up fresh proposals for armistice extension.

Continuing the correspondent says "The departure from the forbidden city at noon today (Friday, of the ex-Regent, Prince Chun, who was followed by a closed carriage guarded by an escort of lancers, caused a report that he was removing his child temporar-ily from Peking. This report, how-

ever, has not been confirmed. "According to the vernacular press, vesterday's conference between Yuan Shi Kai, the Dowager Empress and the princes of the imperial clan caused framatic scenes in the palace."

Doubtful as to Republic. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The correspondent at Tokto of the Times says pub-lic opinion there is pessimistic over the prospect of a Chinese republic. It is believed, he says, that it will take several months to organize the elec-tions, and in the meantime there will be great difficulty in preserving peace and order.

President Acclair

SHANGHAI, Bec. 28.—Immediately following the receipt of word from Nanking that he had been elected president of the republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen handed the following statement to the Associated Press with the reques that it be transmitted to his friends in the United States:

"I consider it my duty to accept the presidency. My policy will be to secure peace and a stable government by the promptest methods possible. My single aim is to insure the peace and contentment of the millions of my felw-countrymen." The news of Dr Sun Vat Sen's select

tion to the presidency by the delegates of the 18 provinces of China proper at their conference at Nanking spread with extraordinary rapidity among the population. Crowds made their way to the house in the French concessions, in which he has resided since his arrival here. When he appeared he was greet-ed with enthusiastic ovation.

The city shows evidences of great ctivity. Members of the provisiona cabinet which was formed by Dr. Wu Ting Fang on November 6, and the deloga s who were sent by both the im-perial sts and revolutionaries to the peace conference, which is now recommended as having lapsed, pass frequent ly along the streets on their way to President Sen's headquarters.

It is believed that President Sen wil immediately demand the withdrawal of the so-called imperial troops from their strategical position in order to avoid the possibility of conflicts with the rebels. As soon as this has been effected the armistice now existing will be extended and the Manchu troops will be ordered to lay down their arms and to enter the service of the republic. As soon as military arrangements have been completed negotiations will be op-ered on the subject of pensions to be offered to the former princes. Bombs in Poking

PEKING, Dec. 29.-The news of the selection of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the Chinese republic reached the members of the cabinet by the Associated Press today. It is believe that the members of the cabinet will remain in Peking until after the abdication of the Empress Dowager and the child Emperor are announced, which was considered only a matter of days. It is understood that some of the princes have taken refuge within the foreign concessions at Fien Tsin and it is probable that a secret arrangement has been made for the emperor and the Empress Dowager to take refuge in the legation quarter of Peking.

The importance of yesterday's edict to decide the form of government for China, apparently is not recognized in the Chinese capital. There is more agitation here over the arrest this morning of three revolutionaries carry-ing bombs in front of the central police station than over the imperial edict.

Premier Yuan Shal Kai states that the present situation is the result of following the advice of friends who were opposed to fighting. Previously the Imperialists had been able to sup press the rebels, but they were no longer able to do so owing to the im pecuniosity of the government. Yuan Shi Kai says that as premier he is willing to bow to the wishes of the major ity, but he remains a monarchist and will serve a republic.

High Food Prices

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28 .- A dispatch to the Associated Press on Dec. 12, attributed to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale university, in a speech before the City high cost of living was due chiefly to malaria, hookworm and alcohol, and said that he "acquitted the trusts of blame for the high prices." Professo Fisher declares that the dispatch misread his remarks and describes as "absurd" the statements he was said to have made. "I stated," says Professor Fisher, "that the causes of the worldwide rise of prices were a matter of dispute, and that therefore there should be appointed an international commission to make an authorative investiga tion of that subject."

Newspaper Men Arrested SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 .- John D. Spreckels, proprietor; Curtis W. Horn ing, general manager and Ernest S Sampson, editor of the San Francisco Call, were in custody today on a misdemeanor libel charge laid by H. A Moiss, a stock and grain broker, recent ly convicted in the police court here of having violated a city ordinance. The three men were released on their own recognizances, and will be given a hear ing tomorrow.

Dr. Sunder Singh

TORONTO, Ont., Dec 28 .- Dr. Sunder Singh, of Victoria, B. C., editor of the Arian, is delivering a series of adiresses throughout the Dominion, endeavoring to work up agitation in favor of the Sikhs being given the same treatment as immigrants from other countries. This afternoon he addressed a meeting of the Canadian club here.

Eastern Cold Wave

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- A cold wave from the west took possession of New York today. At an early hour the thermometer was hovering a dozen degrees freezing and a high northwest wind was rattling the high boardings and whistling through the trees in the squares. The weather man confirmed the advent of the cold wave by pro phesying light snow and still lower temperature.

Salvation Army Barred

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.-The ouncil of ministers has decided not to allow the Salvation Army to carry on its work in Russia. General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the army went to St. Petersburg in 1898 for permission to establish a branch in Rus He was strongly opposed by the Holy

Notorious Character Known as "Doc Waterbury," Who is Said to Have Defrauded Prominent Politicians

LONDON, Dec. 28.-A report from Dover says that J. Howard Ford, who crossed the Atlantic on board the Lapland, has been arrested by Scotland Yard detectives at the request of the New York police. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-1. Howard

Ford is better known here by the police as "Doc" Waterbury, a swindler of international notoriety. He falsely represented himself as a reporter, and it is alleged swindled former United States Senator Darrow, of Michigan, Attorney General Wickersham, and

He was convicted of one of his of fences and served eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta. Upon his release Ford came here and is accused of abducting Evelyn Roth, 17 years old. Ford also is accused of cashing a bogus cheque for \$500 before he sailed for England.

Suit against Steamship Company

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Suit in equity was brought in the United States circuit court today by W. O. Christen sen, of Oregon, against the Robert Dol lar company and the Dollar Steamship company. Fraud, diversion and decei are charged in the dissolution of the old M. S. Dollar Steamship ocmpany, which was capitalized at \$343,725, and its sub sequent acquirement by the new Dollar Steamship company, capitalized at \$1,-250,000. Christensen, one of the stock holders in the old company, refused to enter the new one. He asks for an accounting and the recovery of the value of his stock.

Collision at Regina,

REGINA, Sask.,, Dec. 28.—John Hudson, an engineer, was probably fatally injured and an engine and sev eral baggage coaches were thrown off the track in a collision between a passenger train and yard engine at 8 o'clock this morning. Hudson's leg was crushed and he was badly scalded The Winnipeg local was an hour behind time and the yard engine attempted to run on the main line. Both trains met at the switch. One engine was thrown four feet clear of the track and coaches toppled over onto the top of the platform of the station. The engineer of the passenger said it was mpossible to see the yard engine as the steam was so dense. The wreck age was cleared in two hours.

To Give Evidence

SEATTLE, Dec. 28.—It was learned oday that George Eckman, a local collector, has been summoned to appear before the federal grand jury at Los Angeles. Eckman was a foreman in charge of the construction of the Fed eral building at Los Angeles at the time the dynamite was found near the Hall of Records. It was said that he was the man who first noticed the dynamite and told the police.

Military Acroplanes in France

PARIS, Dec. 28 .- In his report of he war estimates M. Clementel states that when the outstanding orders are executed the war department will have at its disposal 174 aeroplanes. To these must be added a further number of forty for the delivery of which the department is now in treaty with the constructors, and, finally, the twenty aeroplanes acquired as the result of the military competition. Therefore the official figures for the French aerial fleet in 1912 will be 234 units

Newspaper Pays Damages.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 28.—Judge Bruneau adjudged \$200 damages against the Montreal Standard for printing an interview in which it was stated that Mrs. Dr. Cote was a believer in spiritualism and consequently an unbeliever. "She is a Roman Cathodeclared the judge, "and I am confident from the proof that she does not believe in spiritualism or anything of the kind, and .- this province where the belief in the Roman Catholic faith is so strong, it must obviously be damaging for a paper to state that she was an infidel."

Closes Conference SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Sun Yat Sen's

election as president of the republic by the Nanking conference today means that the peace conference between Ting Fang and Tang Shao Yi is closed. The president has charge of all negotiations. The president, as head of the military government as now established at Nanking, will treat the court as a thing of the past, because eighteer provinces in a properly constituted convention already have voted in favor of a republic, and the edict recenty issued at Peking says that if a representative onference favors a republic the throne will abdicate.

Kinrade Case Again.

HAMILTON, Dec. 28,-Sensation was prung in police circles here when one of the assistants to the chief of police formally announced that application would be made to the crown for funds to further investigate the unsolved Kinrade murder case. The instigator of the application, he said, was a private detective of wide experience. Florence Kinrade (now Mrs. Wright of. the leading figure in the case, was in the city a week ago with her husband. The same police official also announced that the old Barton murder case will be resurrected.

Cheap Campaigning

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28 .- It cost the vomen of California 15.3 cents a vote to win their fight for national suffrage at the recent state election, according to reports given out as the headquar-

ters of the Southern California Political Equity union today. The men folks admit that is cheap.

Ontario Lawyers' Resolution TORONTO, Dec .28 .- The Ontario bar ociation at a meeting here today, recommended that a law be passed abolishing the administering of the oath on a Bible in the courts. The establishment of a divorce court for Ontario was also suggested, but it was finally

decided to recommend that the supreme court and not the senate be the tribunal to try all Canadian divorce cases Claims Self-Defence

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-James Lowrer, otherwise known as "Jimmy John-son," the race track man accused of having killed Peter McBride Harvey at Leeds, England, on August 29, waived extradition proceedings today and consented to return to England. He clai he killed Harvey in self-defence.

PORT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-William Loeb r., collector of the port, announced to day that the customs duties collected here during the last year will aggregate \$196,871,850, as compared with total receipts in 1910 of \$212,999,250.

Exports of domestic merchandise at the port of New York amounted \$776,391,619, an increase of about \$90,over the previous year.

During the year, gold and silver imports were valued at \$26,533,810, as against imports of \$32,135,692 in 1910. Gold and silver exports, domestic, for the calendar year, amounted to \$59,-287,978, as compared with 83,121,766 for last year, while exports of gold and silver, foreign, were valued at \$5.414.411 as against \$6,452,364 last year.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 28 .- Chief of Police Robert McElroy, of Mattawa, was murderously assaulted by Ernest Monette, a farmer, when he was arrested Monette knocked the chief unconscious with a club in the lock-up, and escaped, but was recaptured. The wounded man will likely die.

Found to be Insane

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—The police case in which Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux recently figured as a witness is not likely to go any further, as Lucien Jeannette, the accused man, is now in the asylum. Jeanette was charged with obtaining maney under false pretenses by stealing, stating that he would secure a government position. He sent tele grams and letters to Ottawa and to various plants here asking for \$25 more to insure a position and signing the names of Rodolphe Lemieux and the government members. Thus he raised quite a sum seeking government jobs. Jeanette has shown signs of insanity.

. Charge Against En .. neer.

QUEBEC, Que., Dec. 28 .- The coun cil is investigating a charge that \$10. 000 was paid to City Engineer Foreste to influence him in awarding a contract for the new forty-inch water main pipes. Forester denies the charge under oath, and alleged tha tthe tenderers vere in conspiracy and raised the price of pipe \$5 a ton.

Tariff at Washington WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Revision of he iron and steel schedule will be the first thing on the tariff legislature programme of the House after congress convenes next week. Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, made it known today that the committee would postpone consideration of the wool schedule until every feature of the tariff board's report on the subject had been thoroughly

Will Live in Montreal

Pugsley, ex-minister of public works, will take the examination in law so as to be able to practise in Quebec, an will levate in Montreal.

Law Clerk's Suicide TORONTO, Dec. 28 .- Frederick Brooks

Hill, a law clerk in the employ of Louis M. Singer, a barrister, committed suicide tonight by taking carbolic acid. Deceased was an Englishman. Telegraph Tolls Inquiry OTTAWA, Dec. 28 .- The railway board as definitely fixed on January 8 as

the tariffs of tolls of telegraph companies and the settlement of the proper form for telegraph companies

the date for the general inquiry into

Lower Cable Tolls NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The French Telegraph Cable Co. announced that eginning January 1, it would accept plain language cablegrams to England, France and Germany at half the rate of code messages, full rate business to

take precedence. Sir Charles Tupper

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The latest report regarding the condition of Sir Charles Tupper states that he is making good progress and the physicians have stopped issuing bulletins.

Bank Branch Destroyed

STONEWALL, Man., Dec. 28 .- The Bank of Hamilton block was gutted by five at 6 o'clock this morning. Very little of the contents were saved. The block was occupied by the Bank Hamilton, with the manager's residence overhead, also the offices of W. W. Cotton, barrister, and the Lelong court clerk.

The cotton industry of England empleys many more women than men. The Thames Embankment cost \$8,-550,000 to build.

A Russian does not come of age until he is twenty-six. False teeth made of paper in Germany are said to retain their color

as well as porcelain ones, and to be stronger and cheaper. Women carry some forty or fifty miles of hair on their head. The fairhaired may even have to dress seventy miles of threads of gold every morn-

MINISTERS WORK AT HIGH SPEED

Devote Time from Early in Morning Until Near Midnight to Consideration of Business for Session

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.-The Bor

den cabinet is winding up the year with a display of industry which has put all previous exploits in the shade. The ministers were down at their offices early and went through their programme at a pace that broke the speed limits. At 11 o'clock they assembled in the council chamber. Few people saw them after that. The lunched in the historic council cham ber, resting their tea and sandwiches on the edge of the round table. They were still working at 6 o'clock. At a quarter past six they went away to dinner, and at 8 p. m. were back in the council chamber. The night sitting lasted till close on to midnight when the council adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning. The whole day was spent in consideration of the programme to be presented to parliament when the house reassembles.

Plag for Canadian Mavy.

The government has decided upon a flag for the Canadian navy, and a description of the bunting will be published in the Canada Gazette tomorrow. The order is that "all ships of the Royal Canadian navy shall fly at the stern the white ensign as a symbol of authority of the Crown, and at the jackstaff a distinctive flag of the Dominion of Canada, such distinctive flag being a blue ensign with the arms of the Dominion inserted in the fly. A white pennant will be flown at the masthead.

The tenure of the appointment of Colonel G. Jones as director general of medical service on the headquarters staff has been extended. Colonel Jones' re-appointment dates from December 22. Efforts are being made to form a

Canadian branch of the Empire pariamentary association, the foundations of which were laid during the visit of the overseas parliamentary delegations to England at the time of the coronation. The object is to provide some permanent machinery to provide more ready exchange of information and to facilitate closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between the members of the various British parliaments. At the time several parliamentary delegations were present in London this plan was talked over, and committees were appointed to explain the proposal to the mem-bers of their respective parliaments. The Canadian committee consisted of Messrs, H. B. Ames, Hon. G. E. Foster Senator Casgrain, Hugh Guthrie and A. B. Warburton. The objects of the organization are to provide facilities for travel, information and entertainment of members when visiting in different parts of the Empire. The announcement of the formation of branch in the United Kingdom was received here today. There are two presidents, the Right Hon. Earl Loreourn, Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. J. W. Lothew, speaker of house. Temporary offices have been opened at the Imperial institute.

Officer Reinstated Hon. Colonel Sam Hughes, has by militia order issued today, corrected a wrong done in 1904, to Colonel R. W. fregory of the 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines. It will be remembered that at the time of the former government's quarrel with Lord Dundonald, harsh treatment was meted out to Colonel Gregory, who, despite Lord Dundonald's support, lost his place in the militia. The new head of the militia department has restored Colonel Gregory to the militia as an officer of the reserve.

STUDENTS STRIKE

Unpopular Professor Causes Trouble in Medical Faculty of University of Paris

PARIS, Dec. 29.—For some time past the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris has been in a state of uproar and confusion owing to the opposition shown by the students to the lectures of Prof. Nicolas. Prof. Nicolas was appointed to the chair of anatomy from the Faculty of Nancy and the appointment of a provincial prefessor to this post caused a considerable amount of jealousy, as there were a number of Agreges of the Paris Faculty unprovided with official employment. The students have pelted M. Nicholas during his lectures with every kind of missle, and even when the Dean of Faculty called in the police it was impossible to maintain order in his lecture room. The other day the scholars succeeded in surrounding the professor in his leboratory and preventing him from reaching his lecture room at the appointed time.

"You will be late!" they cried. "Try an aeroplane!" Nor were they more respectful to the doyen. Dr. Louis Landousy, when he proceeded to the laboratory to ascertain the cause of the delay. They allowed him to pass, and as soon as he had entered they again blocked the doors. The doyen tried to parley with them, at first in vain, but finally re was released on pledging his word that he would not send for the police.

"Raise your right hand, and say II smark

"Raise your right hand, and say I swear it," the young men cried. "I swear it," repeated the doyen, with a smile, as he raised his right hand. "Let our doyen pass, he is now sacred in our eyes!" the bystanders shouted, and by dint of hustling they got him through the crowd. Afterwards the young men amused themselves by setting fire to newspapers in the street until the police intervened and arrested five of them. The lectures are suspended until further notice.

National Pruit Exhibition MONTREAL, Dec. 28.-Montreal will

next year probably be the scene of the national fruit exhibition on the same big scale as marked the national apple show at Vancouver. It is proposed that an exhibition of what is regarded as Canada's national fruit, the apple, shall be held here next November, when there will be exhibits from all apple-growing districts of Canada

RETRO

Today, the to an end the First being in time for years this year been field shooter. lawful to shoo have to take t the sportsman the shores of Islands; on th same measure

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

(Richard L. Pocock)

Today, the last day of the old year, brings to an end the game-shooting season, January First being in the closed season for the first time for years, New Year's Day having until this year been the final winding-up day for the field shooter. For two months more it will be lawful to shoot ducks and snipe, while geese have to take their chances against the wiles of the sportsman at any time of year, that is on the shores of Vancouver Island and adjacent Islands; on the mainland they now enjoy the same measure of protection as ducks.

Looking back over the shooting season of 1911, sportsmen have little ground for comlaint, small game of all sorts was as plentiful as it has been in recent years, and the weather god was kindly, the little bit of hard weather which he sent us by mistake for a more eastern lime affording the duck-hunters an unusually early opportunity of getting even with the widgeon and the pintail, some very excellent bags having been made during the cold snap at the best known resorts handy to Victoria.

The opening of the season in Saanich was, the signal for a vast army of hunters of all sorts and sizes to get afield, and those who were brave enough to go out on the opening day for pheasants describe the Saanich peninsula as a vast battlefield, one army veteran assuring me that a body of troops could not have made a greater demonstration. However, it did not necessarily follow that the enemy suffered decimation; fewer guns would probably have done more destruction among their ranks, and in the subsequent weeks, when the great majority had tired of the game, the more ardent and regular habitues of the chase found excellent sport throughout the season. Cock pheasants were plentiful and quail in large coveys "all over the place."

Pheasant shooting was well up to the average in all the districts where they are to be shot, and quail are more than holding their own-a most satisfactory state of things, as these little birds afford most excellent sporting shooting and appeal very little to the pot-

September the fifteenth being chosen by the authorities for the opening day for grouse, afforded the opportunity of several days' first-class shooting before the birds took to the security of the tall timber away back, and from all reports it would seem that the blues have not suffered over much from the chances of a good stock being bred for next year.

Deer seem as plentiful as ever, it being a continual wonder to note the large numbers brought in regularly every season by week-end hunters on the line of the Esquimalt & Nanai-

When the legislature meets next session, it is hoped that they will find time to give their attention to a new Game Act. At present the law seems to the layman such a jumble of amendments and orders-in-council that it would take a pretty sharp lawyer to get a clear idea on many points with which it is concerned; all sorts of riddles are at times propounded to us in this office with regard to the game law, so that we invariably find it safer to refer the questioners to headquarters for answer. For instance, it is not always easy to know whether one is lawfully shooting a willow grouse in the Highlands or Esquimalt districts, or poaching it in Saanich municipality, and, if it is necessary to get a permit from the Reeve to shoot in North Saanich municipality, and North Saanich municipality does not legally exist, what are we to do about it?

We were promised a new Game Act last year, but something blocked it, I know not what; and we should like very much to have it this year, and would respectfully suggest that the opinions of competent sportsmen with a knowledge of local conditions and the needs of the game, should be listened to, be-

fore any regulation becomes law. In any case, whether we get a new Act or have to put up with the present way of opening the season by order-in council, we hope that the unfortunate delay in publishing the regulations which irritated so many the last two seasons, will not be repeated. The best time to get an idea of the stock of small game and the advisability of opening the season on various kinds of game in various districts is shortly after the breeding season, and not just a few days before the usual opening date for shooting. We could do well with a few more game wardens to enforce respect for the law; those we have did excellent work this last year, and were the means of bringing not a few offenders to justice, thus giving salutary lesons to other would-be lawbreakers, but the present staff is altogether too small to be horoughly efficient.

Two suggestions have been made for alterions in the opening season, the first being at we should have an open season on ducks m the first of September, the reason given ng that, in this month, large numbers of best kind of ducks, not the flying-fish kind, ear off the Vancouver Island coast in the k of condition, and are allowed to proceed safety further south to swell the bags of nited States duck-shooting clubs. The arguent against this, that it does not do to give ne poacher an excuse to go out with his gun one kind of game before the others are in eason, and that it is best to open the season everything on the same date, carries little

eight so long as the season for ducks is pro-

longed for two months after it is closed for everything else. If a duck-shooter is liable to shoot a pheasant in September, he is just as liable to commit the same offence in January.

The other suggested alteration is in the closing date for deer-shooting; habitual deerhunters knowing only too well that at present the date for closing is unduly delayed. In December the bucks are poor and hardly fit for food, while the does are undoubtedly in fawn. This assertion will be borne out by all the natural history authorities of the country who have given the matter their attention. Many think it unsportsmanlike to shoot a doe at all, except when necessary for food; but, surely, all will agree that it is the very reverse of sportsmanlike to shoot a doe knowing that

it is carrying young!
The number of shooting accidents, fatal or otherwise, this season was so appalling as to arrest the attention of citizens of all persuasions, sporting and non-sporting, and several suggestions were put forward in the daily press for measures of prevention, chief among them being the institution of a gun iicense. The need for a gun license has been urged at intervals for several years in this page, chiefly in the interests of the game; but it does not seem to be all that is desired as a remedial measure for the accident crop which comes up every year. It would seem that the mere payment of a sum of money for the privilege of carrying a gun will not make a man less careless of his own and others' safety, so that it should be made compulsory for any one who wishes to use a gun to obtain a permit, whether paid for or free, which should never be issued to anyone who could not prove himself to the government official entrusted with the issuing of it, familiar not only with the use and proper way of handling a gun, but also sufficiently aware of its capabilities for danger as to make him a fit and proper person to be allowed to carry firearms. The age limit should in all cases be strictly enforced, as, without a doubt, a great many accidents are caused by boys being allowed to carry arms before they are old enough. Even if they have no accident in boyhood, carelessness of youth becomes a habit and grows up with them into manhood.

SMALL BORES VS. LARGE BORES

The small bore shotgun is becoming very popular in the last year or two and many letters from its champions are constantly appearing in all the leading publications devoted to outdoor pursuits. It has seemed to the writer that many people have allowed their enthusiasm to carry them somewhat beyond the proven fact.

There are certain advantages that every one must concede are held by the small bore guns. For example, most people are able to handle, point and swing the lighter guns more rapidly and more accurately than the 12 guage. The small bores are less burdensome to carry, and, what is perhaps more important than the lightness of the gun, is the light weight and small bulk of the ammunition. These advantages of the small bore are obvious, and probably no one will dispute any of them.

It is also claimed that the small b propels its charge of shot at a higher velocity than the larger bore. This fact, I think, has several times been proven to be true by careful experiments, but the important qualification should be borne in mind that these experiments were, apparently, all made with specially loaded ammunition, intended to produce the best results of which the gun was capable. I say that apparently the experiments have been made with ammunition so loaded. This has been stated to be the fact with regard to all tables of velocities which have come to the notice of the writer, and it is probably true of all such experiments for the reason that the ammunition factories adopt the 12 guage as standard, and load all other sizes-not to bring out the best that is in the gun-but to produce approximately the same velocity as the twelve. This statement regarding factory standardization, I have frequently seen in print, and experiments with different sizes of factory loaded shells will tend very strongly to verify it. Besides a 12 guage Fox and the 12 guage hammer Remington which preceded it, the writer has used at different times a 16 Remington, a 16 Tobin, a 20 Parker and a 28 Parker, which last gun he still has. He has shot ducks, including sprig, widgeon and mallard, with all these guns, and has shot geese with all of them but the 28. That has so far never been used on geese, but there is no doubt that reasonably good results could be had on geese with it. To get the advantage of increased velocity, it is necessary with all these guns to load your own shells or have them specially loaded. The Selby factory, at least, which controls the ammunition business on this part of the coast (Bakersfield, Cal.), will not load the necessary amount of powder and shot under any consideration, and in order to get the required amount of powder and lead into the shells, the writer has found it necessary either to stint the wadding or load a dense powder in a bulk shell; I have had the best results in the 16 with three drams of bulk powder, or its equivalent in dense powder, and seven-eighths of an ounce of shot, although I find the 16 will handle an ounce of shot with three drams of powder very nicely. With the 20, my best results were with two and three-quarters bulk or its

equivalent, and seven-eighths of an ounce of

shot. With the 28, 21/4 drams of powder and 5% ounce of shot. With these loads the little guns give surprising results, but it has been my experience that for range and killing power, none of them will equal the 12, nor will any one of them equal the size next larger. Of course, the little guns have their advantages over the 12, but range and killing power, according to my experience, are not in the list. The reason for this, as my experience has tended to indicate, brings this letter to the point where I think the small gun advocates have allowed their enthusiasm to carry them beyond the

It is the common claim that the small bores re more sportsmanlike than the 12; that it is harder to get a bird into the pattern with one of them, but that, once hit, there is less chance for the bird to get away crippled. This is on the theory that the small gun makes approximately the same pattern, so far as concerns distribution of shot, as the 12, but covers a smaller radius. If this were true, there would be nothing to offset the advantage of increased velocity, and the 28, if properly loaded, would, when held right, kill cleaner and at farther ranges than the 12. Right here is where I think the small bore man is wrong. Mr. Greener in his booklet called "The Modern Shot Gun" states that at a given range the small bore will spread its smaller charge of shot over practically the same radius as the 12 spreads its larger load of shot, and spreads it thinner. The book was, I believe, written before the days of nitro powder, but the writer has tried hundreds of experiments which have shown almost uniformly, the same results. I believe any candid person who will take a good 12 gun and a good 28, load them for their best results with the same size shot, and target them both at 40 yards, will find that he has verified what I have stated. Say, for instance, he uses No. 7 shot; he will find that the width of the 28 pattern is virtually the same as that of the 12; he will find a slight-very slightdifference in penetration in favor of the 28, but he will find scarcely room for a quail to get through the 12 pattern while there will be spots where a mallard duck could go through the 28 pattern unscathed. Also he will find-alas for the claim that it is harder to hit with the little gun!-that as many of the deadly spots in that 28 pattern are on the outside diameter of the 28 pattern as are near the centre. In other words, it's just as easy to get a bird into your pattern with a 28 as with a 12. You won't hit your bird with any shot so often at long range with the 28 as with the 12, but it is blind luck. and not marksmanship, that presides over that

feature of the game. If you concede that the little gun will not reach so far nor kill so far as the 12, and when you use one, you don't try to kill so far, then there may be room to claim that the little gun is more sportsmanlike. This is a debatable question, however, for there is plenty of room to claim that it is harder to estimate the necessary lead on a bird and hit it at 40 yards with a gun deadly at that range, than to hit the same bird at 25 yards with a 25-yard gun. But the point about passing up the distant bird is not the point made by most of the small bore advocates. They say the little guns will kill cleaner and as far as the 12. In this I believe they are wrong, and they are not only doing an injustice to some mighty fine little arms by setting a mark for them beyond their limitations, but they are succeeding, to some extent, in making things unpleasant for those of us who still want to lug our good old twelves to the duck and goose ground.-F. E. Borton in Outdoor Life.

SMALL GAME ALONG PUJAUB STREAMS

In a dry land like the Northern Puniaub all the interest and charm of the country lies along the courses of its streams. There the vegetation is at its best, and there most of the wild birds collect. There is no such thing as arid desolation beside running water, but if you go away from the water it is easy to find plenty of dreary enough desert in the north of India. The rainfall of these regions is but scanty, under the best monsoon conditions, so that the period during which the brown becomes moderately green is correspondingly short. A rail journey from Jhodpur, via Luni, to Karachi by the metre gauge will give one a very good idea of desolation. Along this route are wayside stations where the only water obtainable is drawn up in leather buckets from wells of immense depth. The country is undulating and sandy, dotted with straggly tufts of dry yellow grass. Here and there may be seen larger tussocks of very coarse bladed grass, the color of which is a dark greyish brown. Such few trees and bushes as exist are stunted thorns, almost leafless and incapable of giving shade. Not a bird is to be seen, and not a sound breaks the desolate silence.

Probably the only animals one would find when exploring the inhospitable country would be a few chinkara, for these gazelles seem to be almost able to do without water, or at all events in some localities only drink at long intervals.

Up in the north round about Nowshera, Attock, Campbellpore, and Rawal Pindi, tl:country, though arid enough on the hills, is comparativey fertile in the valleys while there are plenty of interesting streams and small rivers wandering along the coursese of which is delightful to anyone fond of rough sport.

The amount of shooting to be got is of course limited but in the scanty bag there will always be plenty of variety, while there will be ample matter to interest one all the time.

Hordes of birds migrate to and from India

every year, and a great proportion of these

invasions and retreats are like the human ones have been by the north. Consequently numbers of duck and quail pass over the Punjaub in their migrations, and enough of them rest on the way to give the small game shooter ample sport. Although no immense duck haunted swamps are to be found along the courses of the rapid streams of the Northern Punjaub like those of say the great valley of the Ganges yet there are plenty of charming little jheels, each of which hold their quota of teal and snipe. Some of the brooks are quite small and wind in zigzagging loops through flat valleys-I have one such in mind where I have spent many a happy day; the Goondal Stream, near Hadji Shah, in the Attock district. This devious rivulet is narrow with steep clay banks, so that it is almost invisible from a short distance. Wandering along its serpentine twists one never knows that a spot-bill or malard may not fly up round the next corner and so there is delightful and excited anticipation all the time. A great variety of duck are to be met with along these Punjaub streams, but as a rule in ones and twos and at long intervals. Besides duck there are numberless other birds, some of them worthy objects of shikar, others not. I have met with the European peewit, or green plover, in the Northern Punjaub (the only part of India I have ever seen it in.) The small Oriental form of the golden plover is also occasionally met with. That curious and handsomely colored hird, the painted snipe is not at all uncommon. Then there are various kind of rails, and the bittern is often come across in grassy jheels. Among the winter visitors are cranes, and I have often seen sarus feeding among the cornfields along the banks of the Indus. They are however very shy and wary, quite different in their habits from the same great birds which stalk confidentially to and fro among the crops of the Hindu farmers in the United Provinces; there they are regarded as sacred, like the peacocks, and so have little fear of man.

The Punjaub jheels and rivers are full of reptile as well as bird life. Turtle are as plentiful as in the great rivers further south, and in the large still pools attain the same enormous dimensions. The swamps hold numbers of snakes, which subsist largely on the unfortunate frogs which like the same moist places. More than once have I added specimens of the deadly Russel's viper to my bag when snipe shooting near Rawal Pindi. I have also come across those great amphibious lizards the cabraboyas, which though somewhat resembling the monitors of Southern India, so much esteemed as a food by certain native castes, are I believe foul feeding in their habits, and

therefore not eatable. The low lying cornfields of the Punjaub are resorted to by thousands of grey quail during their great migrations. The natives keep large numbers in captivity which they use as call birds. This use of tame quail to call down the migrating flocks as they pass overhead makes the quail shooting in the Pindi and Attock districts somewhat artificial in character. So many cages, each with a call bird in it are put out overnight and the sportsman goes to the ground in the morning not only certain that he will get plenty of shooting but knowing the exact fields in which the wild quail will be found. Indeed the call birds are always put out in crops which are just the right height to give the alighting flocks sufficient covert yet not so high and thick that it will be too difficult to gather the birds as they are shot. Such certainty robs the sport of a good deal of its charm, and moreover the quail of the Punjaub valleys all seem to fly exactly the same. When put up they go straight away at just about the height of the shooter's eye. However it is often possible to improve the shooting by flushing the quail towards a line of trees so that they have to rise well to clear them.

Colonies of blue rock pigeons inhabit many of the clay cliffs which are a feature of this part of India. These give occasional chances for the shot gun, or opportunities for the exercise of considerable skill if they are stalked with a miniature rifle. They are shy birds in the north, shy as wood pigeons at home, so that they must be shot at long dis-

Coots, moorhens, redshanks, greenshanks, sandpipers of different kinds and pheasanttailed jacanas are all to be found during a walk along a Punjaub stream. The ubiquitous red wattled plover or did-he-do-it is also, of course common: in fact I do not remember any part of India where they were not to be found. I have occasionaly met with the game looking little grey plover; once I succeeded in getting four of them. In the evenings the little Seesee partridges come down to drink so that one may get occasional shots at them, even when not seeking them in their proper haunts on the stony hillsides. Once on the banks of Sohan I came across Seesee thus, and added a brace and a half of these excellent little birds to a bag which I had only expected to contain waterfowl.

One cannot dismiss the Punjaub streams without reference to that grand game bird, the imperial sandgrouse. Hiding beside a favorite watering pool on a keen winter morning and shooting these great sandgrouse as they



Sportsman's Calendar DECEMBER

December 15-Last day for deer-shoot-December 31-Last day for pheasants, grouse, and quail. After November it is illegal to sell ducks, geese, snipe.

sweep up at sixty miles an hour is most exhilarating sport. They probably travel on their long pointed wings as fast as any game bird known, and certainly are harder to kill clean than any bird of their size that I know. I have knocked over these sandgrouse with a charge of No. 4 from a choke bored gun and seen them fall well crumpled up with a thump on the hard ground; then while my attention was being taken up with fresh birds coming in those apparently defunct have revived and flown off never to be seen again. The explorer of Punjaub streams will find occupation for the rod as well as for the gun. These small rivers hold plenty of mahseer as well as other kinds of fish. The mahseer are not large certainly but the lottle fellows of half a pound tothree pounds often take a fly spoon readily, and one may enjoy excellent sport with a light trout rod. If the water is not clear enough for spoon fish can still be got by using exactly the same methods as those practiced for taking grayling in our own rivers. That is a fine gut cast, small hook, single pellet of shot, and tiny float the size of a marble. Instead however of a worm or gentle the bait is a pellet of paste. There are numbers of little flour mills along these Punjaub streams, and the mahseer get used to feeding on paste regularly. In the still pools one can also catch large catfish and murral. Both these kinds of fish take a live bait readily .- Fleur-de-Lys.

HERE'S ANOTHER ONE

In a recent issue of Rod and Gun is published the following fish story from Sky Glen Cape Breton which is noted for the large size of the trout to be found in its streams:

A certain gentleman who is a resident of Sky Glen told me that at one time he owned a dog of no particular breed, just a dog, a very wise old fellow who was always anxious to lend a helping hand whenever his master needed assistance. He was only a small cur, but a terror to any animal whom he caught in the act of trespassing. One day his owner made up his mind to go fishing a sport in which he seldom indulged. The dog, as a matter of course, accompanied him. The fish were soon biting well and the dog appeared to enjoy the sport as much as the angler. Suddenly a monster trout hooked on and the gear was not strong enough to pull the trout out Cape Breton fashion, which is to yank him out if the neck will stand the strain. In this case the neck stood the strain all right but the fish was bound to stay in its native element and the nearest approach to landing the trout was to see it raise its head out of the water and then have it disappear the next minute. This performance was repeated several times while the dog stood on the bank of the stream wagging his tail and seeming to say, "Don't lose him. He's a beaut." The last time the fish's head appeared above the water the dog did not wait to see it disappear but made a sudden spring and grabbed the trout by the back of the neck. The additional weight added to the strain already on the line broke it. and away went trout, dog and all, followed by a burst of very/unparliamentary language on on the part of the fisherman left standing disconsolate on the bank. The dog held on with the tenacity of a bulldog, and after reaching a shallow part of the stream he succeeded in dragging his struggling captive safe to shore where after coughing out the water that he had swallowed, he looked up in his master'se face with an expression that plainly said: "Pretty nice trout that."

While deepening a pond on a farm a few miles west of Welland, Ont., a peculiar find was made. The find was a horn, eight feet in length, and a true haif circle, two feet, two in. around the large end. When weighed it tip ped the scales at one hundred and fifty pounds. The horn was in good state of preservation and fifteen wrinkles circling it at the big end could easily be distinguished. The finder was offered a large sum for his find but preferred to retain it for the present.

Casey-Now, phwat wu'u'd ye do in a case loike thot? Clancy-Loike phwat?

Casey-Th' walkin' diligate tills me to stroike, an' me ould woman orders me t ke-ape on wurrkin.'-Western Christian Adve

Spencer's 34th January Sale Commences Tuesday, the 2nd, at 8:30 a. m.

Women's Kid Gloves at Less Than Half Price

500 Pairs of Glace Kid Gloves, in colors navy, green, tan, beaver, brown, grey and red. Have two-clasp fastening, and come in all sizes. Regular 75c values on sale Tuesday of the colors and the colors are colors.

and come in colors navy, green, tan, brown, beaver, slate, red and black. All sizes are here. Regular value, \$1.25

Millinery Department—Every Hat, as Usual, to Be Cleared

ALL OUTING HATS \$1.00 AND ALL TRIMMED MILLINERY \$2.50 AND \$5.00 Values from \$5.00 to \$25.00

There is such a large variety to choose from that you are sure of finding something that will please you at an exceptionally small price. This year we have a heavier stock than ever before, consequently we are offering bargains that are even better than our average January bargains.

Women's Waist Department

55 DOZEN VARIOUS LINEN AND EMBROIDERED WAISTS, VALUED FROM \$1.75 TO \$3.50. JANUARY SALE PRICE \$1.00

Tailored Waists-Your choice from a variety of styles, made of white Irish linen. Most of them have fronts finished with clusters of 1/4 in. tucks and tucked backs. The fastenings are through a wide box pleat. Have laundered collars and link cuffs. All sizes are here.

closing of pearl buttons through an embroidered panel. The back is tucked and the sleeves are finished with laundered link cuffs. A detachable linen collar with each garment, and all sizes are to be had. January sale price /......\$1.00

28 DOZEN LINEN WAISTS, \$1.50 VALUES FOR 75¢

Heavy Irish Linen Waists-The front is made with a box pleat down the centre, and fastens through with pearl buttons. There are three wide pleats on either side, plain sleeves, link cuffs and tucked back. January sale

wide Gibson pleats extending over the shoulder and down the back. Fastens down the front with buttons through a box pleat. Has detachable linen collar and plain sleeves with soft cuffs. January sale price 75¢

\$1.50 TO \$2.25 WAISTS FOR 75¢

Good Lustre Waists-Made with a box pleat down the front with two full length pleats and two shoulder tucks on either side. Has long sleeves, starched cuffs, and the back is finished with tucks. January sale price.... 75¢ Unshrinkable Flannel Waists—Made in the plain tailored style, with a detachable soft collar of self. The sleeves are finished with soft link cuffs, and has a patch pocket. Your choice from a variety of striped effects, in colors

white and black, and white and mauve. January sale price75¢ DARK FLANNELETTE WAISTS. JANUARY SALE PRICE 65¢

Printed Flannelette Waists-In a variety of neat designs. They are made of a good quality flannelette, fasten in front and have clusters of tucks on either side of the box pleat. The sleeves are full length, buttoned cuffs and detachable collar of self. Colors navy and white, also

Have fastening under a box pleat down the front, long sleeves and soft cuffs. Color blue and white. Sale

\$3.50 AND \$3.75 WAISTS AT \$2.50

All-Wool Flannel Waists-These are strictly man-tailored waists, are unshrinkable, and come in a variety of striped designs. They have soft turndown collars and turn-\$2.75 TO \$4.50 SILK OVER NET WAISTS FOR \$1.90

These are embroidered Brussels net over a slip of Japanese silk. They have kimono sleeves and Dutch necks. Colors ecru and white. January sale price...... \$1.90 Chiffon Taffeta Waists-In black and white stripes. The yoke and collar is of tucked net and sleeves are kimon

January Sale Values in Table Damasks

Bleached Table Damask-This is 62 inches wide and a spe-Bleached Table Damask-66 inches wide. We recommend Unbleached Table Damask-There are 40 pieces in this line.

It is 54 inches wide. January sale price, per yard. 35¢ Unbleached Table Damask-This is 60 inches wide. Jan-Unbleached Table Damask-No better value than this in a 64-inch width. Special for the January sale, per yard 50¢ 72-inch Unbleached Table Damask-Special for the Janu-

ITH THE APPROACHING END OF THE year our thoughts are particularly directed to the loyalty of our friends who have contributed to our success since last Christmas, and a Happy New

Year is what we wish you all.

We have never been so optimistic about starting a new year. Victoria's possibilities and general outlook for the future are so bright that the most enthusiastic will be simply astonished when looking back on the growth of the city in another year's time.

Our January Sale is the great trade event with which we will start the New Year.

Every Garment in the Ready-to-Wear Departments Will Be Cleared Out at Unheard of Reductions Even for Us, and We Have a Reputation for Ridiculous Reductions During January

FANCY SUITS REGULARLY SOLD AT \$12.50 AND \$15 FOR \$4.90

These are smart tweed Costumes. The styles are nearly all different, so description is out of the question. See the window display, the goods will tell their own story. January sale price \$4.90

\$25 COSTUMES AT \$8.75

These are made of good tweeds and plain cloths, in a variety of colors and mixtures. This is a ridiculously low price to offer costumes that are well worth their regular price, but we are determined to make a clean sweep of all winter wearing apparel and if low prices, combined with exceptionally good quality, is an inducement, these costumes should find ready purchasers. Your choice from a great variety on Tuesday, for...... \$8.75

THE BALANCE OF OUR SUITS VALUED FROM \$30 TO \$75 ALL TO CLEAR AT \$15

In this lot the styles are many and all sizes are to be had. There are tweeds, panamas, English serges, chiffon broadcloths and various other popular materials to choose from, and even the most exacting customer will be pleased with the bargains offered. See the View street window dis-

Children's Cloth Coats at a | Women's Long Coats All Big Reduction for the January Sale

Like the women's coats, these garments are in such a wide range of materials and styles that description is almost out of the question. This year we have purchased heavier stocks in this line than usual, and every purchase having been made to advantage, the sale pricewill prove very attractive. The sizes range from 27 to 39 inches and the styles and materials are all the season's newest and best.

Regular \$4.75 and \$5.75 values, to clear at\$2.90 Regular \$7.00 and \$7.50 values, for \$4.90 Regular \$9.50 and \$10.00, to clear at .. \$6.90 Regular \$11.75 and \$12.00 to be sold at \$8.90 Regular \$14.50 to \$17.50 on sale at .. \$10.90

Being Cleared Out

Regular \$15.00 values for \$6.90, \$20.00 values at \$11.90, values from \$25.00 to \$30.00, for \$14.90 and all our regular \$35 to \$47.50 values at \$21.90

A glance at the above prices will show to what extent we are going in order to clear out every garment in this department. In the View street windows we are showing a few of these garments, but space will not permit as large a showing as we would like, but there are sufficient to give you some idea of wonderful values they represent. There are tweeds and plain cloths in a variety of colors and patterns to choose from, and the styles are almost as numerous as the garments. All sizes are here and there is no reason why you should not secure a garment that will please

CLEARING OUT ALL FURS

MUFFS AND STOLES AT PRICES THAT WILL MEAN RAPID SELLING ON TUESDAY

There are muffs and stoles in a great many styles to choose from, chiefly in marmot, Persian lamb, squirrel, moleskin, Alaska sable, Thibet and fox. Having a considerable stock on hand and the season being well advanced, we have determined to clean them out at once. Notice the following prices and see the window displays for further particulars.

Regular \$3.50 values will be sold at.....\$1.90 Regular \$9.50 values will be sold for....\$6.90 Regular \$5.00 to \$6.75 will be cleared at ...\$2.90 Regular \$15.00 values are marked at\$8.90 Regular \$7.50 values will sell at......\$4.90 Regular \$18.50 values are marked at....\$11.90 All from \$25.00 to \$27.50 will be sold at \$14.90

Children's Fur Sets at Half Price for the January Sale

Here you will find an interesting assortment of Children's fur sets, consisting of muff and tie, made of Thibet and other materials. The January sale prices start at 75c a set and range up to

or Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Other Items See Page 23

Slightly Soiled Whitewear at **Greatly Reduced Prices**

Underskirts—These are made of a good cambric and are trimmed in a variety of styles with lace and embroideries. Not one of these garments is worth less than \$2.25 and many are worth \$3.00, but all will be cleaned out at, per

Underskirts, made of fine nainsook and cambric. These are elaborately trimmed with Swiss embroideries and lace and are our regular \$3.25 and \$6.50 values. January sale price\$2.50 Underskirts, made of fine nainsook in a diversity of styles,

some having deep flounces of Swiss embroideries and German Valenciennes lace. Regular \$6.75 to \$12.50 values and will be sold on Tuesday at per garment \$3.75 Combinations, made of good cambric and trimmed with fine embroideries. These are sold regularly at, from \$1.25 to

\$3.50 to \$6.50, on sale Tuesday, at......\$2.50 Drawers-Made of good cotton and are finished with a frill of self, tucks and hemstitching. Others are finished with a frill of embroidery. Regular 50c and 75c values, to

lace and embroidery. Regular values from \$1.25 to \$2.00, all to clear, at......90¢ Drawers-These are made of an extra fine nainsook and cambric and are finished with wide flounce of fine em-

Drawers-Made of an extra fine nainsook and finished with flounces of valenciennes lace or flounce of Swiss embroidery. Regular \$5.00 to \$7.50 values, on sale Tuesday at, per garment\$3.75 Corset Covers-Made of fine cotton, cambric or nainsook,

They are trimmed in many styles and are regular 65c to \$1.25 values. January sale price, per garment 45¢ Corset Covers-These are made of fine nainsook in many dainty styles. They are handsomely trimmed with lace and insertion and are our regular \$1.75 to \$2.25 values.

are made of good nainsook and are trimmed with valenciennes lace, insertions and ribbons. Regular values from \$2.75 to \$4.75 will be sold on Tuesday at, per gar-

Hosiery for Women, Children and Boys at January Sale Prices

Women's and Children's Holeproof Cotton Hosiery, in all sizes, fast colors and reliable qualities. Your choice from colors tan and black, and values that sell regularly at

Women's Cashmere Hose-These come in 1-1, 2-1 and 4-1 ribbed and are worth 50c a pair, will be sold as long as Boys' Worsted Hose-These come in various sizes and are

our regular 40c values. Special sale price, per pair 25¢ Boys' Pure Worsted Hose-These are to be had in sizes 7, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Not one of these are worth less than 50c a pair. Special for the January sale, per pair. 35¢

Children's Dresses at January Sale

Sailor, French and Pleated Dresses, made in a variety of styles and materials and come in sizes to suit girls from 2 to 16 years old. Regular values from \$1.50 up to \$16.50, will go on sale on Tuesday at, from 75c to \$6.75 Velvet Dresses, with fancy collars and white kid belts. These are suitable for girls from 1 to 3 years old. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.50 values, all to clear at........\$2.50 Misses' Sailor Suits, made of good serges in all the newest

styles. Regular values from \$3.00 up to \$15.00 will be sold on Tuesday at, from \$2.65 up to......\$7.85 Party Dresses, made in many attractive styles. Colors pink, blue and grey, all to clear at HALF PRICE.

Big Reductions in the Silk Department on Tuesday

\$1.00 VALUES FOR 50¢

2,000 yards of Plain Taffetas, Satin Mervs, Paillette, Peau de Soie, in colors, grey, myrtle, reseda, olive, crimson, cardinal, cherry, sky, Alice blue, royal blue, king's blue, navy blue, maize and black. These are our regular \$1.00 **VALUES TO \$2.00 FOR 50¢**

75 yards only of Shot Taffeta in colors reseda, pink, old rose, grey and brown. Most of these are our regular \$2.00 values that will be sold on Tuesday at, per yard....50¢

VALUES FROM \$12.50 TO \$22.50 FOR \$5.75 French Dress Patterns-There are six patterns only in this lot in fancy foulards, bordered Crepe de Chene and floral organdie, all to be cleaned out at, each\$5.75 Linen Taffeta-There are 125 yards of this material in colors pink, grey, navy and black. It is 27 inches wide and

Black Taffeta-There are 150 yards, worth \$1.00 a yard, will

VOL. L.

Estimates fo Three Bills House Pri assemblin

TRADE PRE

Whereby ment May An Estima

government is work. The per served the pur the inevitable elections and g current year fit sembling the mi before the hous 13. and on open bills ready to in the department specting the s taries of minis forward of bus from the start. The governm

steps to imple

for closer trade ada and the Bi gotiations have the imperial au Indies, and the ernment of Car Hon. G. E. Fos which the neg the establishr preference. As ada gave the W of 25 per cent Lord Balfour appointed by th investigate the islands might h 25 per cent. pr products and a preference in each year a sn sugar at lower the list was no ada, especially required to gra stood that the encountered in somewhat comp sugar trade and the island of Ja commercial rel To Ex

One of the p of public busine estimates to a can canvass the civil servants general setting the time of the though the La no notice. The ber a deputation of the British parties, waited and urged a consideration 1 favorable reply, the plan will be parliament nex government is a closely, and del consideration of special commit tures to be wa save much time Riotous OTTAWA, Jan

hiotous scenes ess a during paigns occurred held by Mayor were over 300 pe of Mayor Archa Duplez, the two There was the Incre was the it early part of it took place all yelling, catcalls blocked any att Mayor Archamb meeting. The were called in was in progres sulting. Even a to keep quiet, at parish priest of heard the disturbed to be called