

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L., NO. 522

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1912

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.



Victoria, B.C., Dec. 22, 1911

Editor Colonist,  
The season's greetings  
to all householders in British  
Columbia. They have just finished  
My heart  
is shining wonderfully  
for the upbuilding of this  
adopted Province. They  
will exhibit the spirit  
of their fathers, and do  
honour to their home  
Province for which I  
trust they will always  
have a fond remembrance.  
G. W. Murray

## New Year Greetings to People of British Columbia



PREMIER'S OFFICE

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 22, 1911

I am grateful for the invitation to extend  
through these columns a New Year's  
message to the people of British Co-  
lumbia, and gladly avail myself of it.  
During the past twelve months the  
province has experienced wonderful  
growth in population, industries and  
general development. Extensive railway  
construction and large additions to the  
merchant marine have been necessary  
to supply the demands for greater trans-  
portation facilities, and in all these lines  
has been healthy and well sustained  
progress.

For the year 1912 there is a certainty of  
an increased impetus along all lines  
that make for material advancement  
and in my best wish for a large volume  
of settled as well as the investment of  
vast amounts of capital in the further  
development of our natural resources.  
With this bright prospect in view we  
may all wish peace and happiness  
surrounding us every day and  
prosperous new year.

Yours sincerely,  
Richard McBride

### MESSAGE FULL OF OPTIMISM

Premier McBride Reviews Pro-  
gress of Past Twelve  
Months and Predicts In-  
creased Prosperity

### GREAT ADVANCES IN RAILROAD BUILDING

Natural Resources of British  
Columbia are Being Devel-  
oped, Bringing Material  
Gain to Inhabitants

"I look forward confidently to 1912  
as the year which, as a matter of fact,  
opens up the new era for British Colum-  
bia in all its fulness—a year of great  
development, beyond what we had dar-  
ed 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 qual-  
ity and variety of natural wealth sur-  
passes its future. And not only has it  
exceedingly rich endowment in natural  
resources, but it has climate and geo-  
graphical 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 Euro-  
pe 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  
Hon. Richard McBride, prime minister  
of British Columbia, summarized the  
situation in and for the province, as  
the volume of another year's progress  
is completed and a new volume begun.  
**Last Year's Prophecy**  
Just one year ago, to a day, the  
first minister conveyed through these  
columns a New Year's message of cheer  
and optimism to the people of British  
Columbia. In that message he made  
bold to prophesy great things for the  
year and period then opening and in  
this connection said:  
"The next four years will witness a great  
development of British Columbia's popula-  
tion and a larger expenditure in railroad  
construction and major industrial works  
than any previous period has witnessed in  
the history of the province. This predic-  
tion is based with confidence upon assured  
development, enterprises already in  
progress. Railway construction alone during  
the next few years should provide for a dis-  
tribution of over fifty million dollars in this  
province, while there should simultane-  
ously be more than a like amount invested

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 upon  
the carrying forward of which his  
optimistic, but by no means extrava-  
gant, prediction was based.  
And with the close of the first year  
in this period at hand, British Colum-  
bians are able to look back, and—  
checking the record of the past twelve-  
month's accomplishments—realize how  
well within the bounds of safe con-  
servatism the premier was in speak-  
ing then as he did, and yet how cap-  
able of judging the forward movement  
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 re-  
capitulate 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.

**Railroad Construction.**  
Dealing with the subject of railway  
construction approximately, there  
have been during the just ending year,  
according to the provincial minister of  
(Continued on page 2.)

### NAMES CABINET FOR REPUBLIC

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, ac-  
cording to cable advices received to-  
night by representatives of the Chinese  
Six Companies, from the provisional  
government at Nanking:  
Premier—General Li Yuan 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 Fao.  
Agriculture—Chung Chin.  
Communications—Wong Chung Yue.  
Education—Yee.  
Attorney-General—Sow Gow Yin.  
Chief Adviser—Chung Tai Yue.  
Assistant Advisers—Wong Moo, Ah  
Fung See.  
**Yuan Stands Firm.**  
**PEKING, Dec. 30.**—Yuan Shi Kai re-  
ceived 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 there-  
fore, 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 oppo-  
site to haste because of the danger that

the Shanghai convention would not  
be representative.

Replying to a question as to whether  
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 de-  
clared that money will be needed and  
the princes had not come forward suf-  
ficiently in that direction. He added  
that if the rebels advanced the Im-  
perial troops would engage them.  
There will be another meeting at  
the palace tomorrow of the Empress  
Dowager, the Premier and the Im-  
perial 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  
armistice.

### 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.  
3 on the Great Northern railroad, the  
"Oregon," was wrecked about 4 miles  
west of Finley today with a loss of  
six known dead and thirteen injured.  
The wreck was due to a broken rail.  
The train left St. Paul at 3:25 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 follows:  
(Continued on page 2.)

### PEACE DINNER WELL POLICED

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

**NEW YORK, Dec. 30.**—With the  
Waldorf-Astoria 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 al-  
most 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  
Philadelphia, and was driven directly to  
the hotel.  
Through some misunderstanding, the  
dinner cards had not been delivered,  
and the president, on reaching the Wal-  
dorf, was ushered into a private room  
and had to wait more than an hour  
while the committee tried to un-  
tangle the scheme and arrange for the  
seating of more than 1400 guests. Be-  
fore the difficulty had been adjusted, both  
the management and the guests became  
perceptibly angered.  
Echoes of dissension which had  
marked preparations for the dinner  
were still heard as the diners were as-  
sembling. The detachment from Wash-  
ington was a disappointment 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  
acceptances by those guests, some of  
the delegations arriving today, one be-  
ing by telegraph.  
The discussion of the purpose of the  
dinner, whether it definitely was to en-  
dorse the pending arbitration treaties,  
also was revived with the declaration

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 Roose-  
velt, about whose attitude towards the  
function the controversy centered. In his  
letter declining the invitation, Colonel  
Roosevelt reiterated his declaration that  
it seemed to him "worse than foolish-  
in short, utterly hypocritical—to sup-  
port these treaties."  
President Taft, in contrast to condi-  
tions attending his visit here a fort-  
night ago, was plentifully guarded to-  
night. Besides a half-dozen Pennsyl-  
vania railroad detectives and an equal  
number of secret service men, who es-  
corted 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 Dyn-  
amiting 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-  
eral grand jury began investigating  
here and in Indianapolis recently after  
the McNamara brothers made their  
confession on Dec. 1.  
The men taken into custody were  
Olat Tveitmore, secretary-treasurer of  
the California state building trades  
council and head of the anti-Asiatic  
League, A. Johannsen, organizer of the  
state building trades, and J. Munsey,



OFFICE OF  
THE PRIME MINISTER & PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL  
ONTARIO

Toronto 25 Dec 1911

Editor Colonist  
Victoria  
Dear Sir On this Christmas day I  
gladly comply with your request to  
send you a New Year message from  
myself to former residents of Ontario  
now residing in British Columbia.  
To all such good men & good  
citizens I wish very many returns of  
this festive & holiday season. I greet  
them as good men and good citizens with  
every confidence in the propriety and  
accuracy of my description, and  
I have no doubt but they will, by their daily  
lives and conduct, showing that they ap-  
preciate the blessings of British institutions and  
British freedom, that they value the traditions  
which cling around and have become part  
and parcel of our national existence as  
British subjects, and that with earnest thank-  
fulness for the divine favour which has been  
ordained out to the Canadian people with an  
unfailing hand, they propose to stand by  
the continuity and permanence of British  
institutions on the continent of North  
America, and to be ready and anxious  
to take whatever part may be allotted  
to them in the great work of the strength-  
ening and concentration of the British  
Empire everywhere.  
Nor have I any  
doubt Mr. Editor that alongside and  
in full sympathy with them will  
march their British Columbian  
Brethren  
Yours very truly  
J. P. Hartney

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

E. A. Clancy, formerly business man-  
ager of the structural iron workers'  
union in San Francisco, was charged  
with the same offense in the same in-  
dictment, but has not yet been taken  
into custody.  
In addition to these four, five other  
men were named in the indictment—  
Ortle McManigal, who was special  
agent in gathering evidence, the two  
McNamara brothers, and David Kap-  
lan and one Schmidt, the alleged con-  
federates of James E. McNamara in the  
blowing up of the Los Angeles  
Times building.

Tveitmore, Johannsen and Munsey ob-  
tained 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 for-  
merly edited a labor union paper here,  
and who was a farmer near Los An-  
geles, acted as bondsmen. Edward A.  
Regan, deputy United States attorney,  
approved the bonds and agreed with  
attorney Job Harriman, who represent-  
ed the accused men, that the arraign-  
ment should not take place before  
Tuesday, January 2.  
A. C. McCormick, United States dis-  
trict attorney, declared positively that  
the government's investigation into the  
alleged national dynamite conspiracy  
was by no means ended, and he also  
intimated that besides continuing the  
investigation into the illegal transpor-  
tation of explosives, the grand jury

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

The investigation which resulted in  
the return of the conspiracy indict-  
ment today was begun December 7,  
two days after the McNamara brothers  
were sentenced. Since then the  
grand jury has examined a large num-  
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-  
day.

**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 con-  
nection 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 suf-  
fering from heart trouble, and phy-  
sicians hold out little hope for his re-  
covery.

Clancy, at his residence tonight, was  
visited by United States Marshal El-  
liott and served with a warrant. As  
he is very ill, Clancy was allowed to  
remain at his home on custody of  
Deputy United States Marshal War-  
ner. Clancy said that he will be able  
tomorrow to give the \$5,000 bond re-  
quired.

**Local Option Contests**  
**TORONTO, Dec. 30.**—Several local  
option contests will take place in Ontario  
on Monday. There are today 412 mun-  
icipalities "dry" in this province, and in  
386 liquor is sold. Of the 70 contests  
on Monday 15 are on repeal of the  
law.



NOTHING DONE TO END STRIKE

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

MANCHESTER, Eng., Dec. 29.—Nothing has been done so far by way of intervention to end the cotton mill strike which has thrown 160,000 weavers out of work and placed on half pay an equal number of spinners. Both sides to the dispute appear determined not to yield.

Seattle Building Record SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—Building permits for December up to and including Thursday, December 28, were \$33,280.

Four Children Burned CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Four children of August Mazzio were burned to death tonight in a fire which destroyed Mazzio's home here.

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.

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, started the chemists at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science with the declaration that of all the coal mined in the United States fully one-half was wasted.

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 created a mission for this purpose.

Manitoba Telephone Rates WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—The Tribune says this afternoon that strong political pressure is being brought to bear on the government recently announced by the government telephone commission and which promise to be far from popular.

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 any price.

Admission of Sikhs TORONTO, Dec. 29.—"Having heard from Dr. Sundar Singh and Rev. Dr. Wilkie the present condition of the law as it affects the admission of Sikhs to Canada, 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 action to relieve these conditions, and hereby appoints a committee to bring these matters to the public attention and take such steps as they deem advisable to the end that justice may be removed." Such was the resolution that will prove a precursor of a public demonstration in this city at a meeting to-day presided over by J. K. Macdonald.

Lumbermen Answer Charge MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—In a court filed today with the clerk of the federal court, the Northwestern Lumbermen's association answers the

complaint 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 all 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 consumers.

Prince Victor's Family LONDON, Dec. 29.—An interesting event 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 Napoleon III. has signified her intention of leaving the vast bulk of her wealth to Prince Victor in the event of a son being born to him by Princess Clementine.

DEAD NUMBER FIFTY-SEVEN

Roll of Victims of Fish Poisoning in Berlin Shelter for the Homeless Increased Yesterday by Nine BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Nine deaths since morning bring the total number of victims at the municipal night shelter for the homeless, who were poisoned by eating tainted fish, up to fifty-seven at midnight.

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 four or five days in some persons. Berlin fish dealers have been hard hit and the consumption of smoked and ice fish has almost ceased.

GREAT WASTE OF RESOURCES

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, started the chemists at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science with the declaration that of all the coal mined in the United States fully one-half was wasted.

The waste, he stated, amounted to \$500,000,000 annually. Others dwell 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 Germany.

Efficient methods in education similar 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 "were guesswork." He declared there 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.

Starting 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.

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YEAR'S BUILDING MAKES NEW RECORD

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

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 11,760 new structures and works carried out and completed, 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, \$3,000. With the addition 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, the year's expenditures for buildings is 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 \$5,190,315.

The above figures take no account of the great expenditure already planned, for the additions to the legislative buildings, estimated at 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 erection.

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 increase.

The year's increase over the previous year was \$1,943,270 for the city proper, or \$2,131,420 for Greater Victoria, an increase for the city of 85 per cent, and for Greater Victoria, of 85 per cent. The monthly returns for the year compared with the corresponding months in the two previous years are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec.

Total \$4,026,315 \$2,273,045 \$1,673,420 During the year a total of 11,760 permits were issued, compared with 744 for the 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.

Family'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.

Whiskey Gives 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, Dec. 30.—Tuberculosis took off 300 lives in Toronto during 1911, twice as many as any other contagious disease. There were 123 deaths from diphtheria and 86 from typhoid. Births increased 1,000 over 1910, while the increase of deaths was 175.

Angus 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 24-carat 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

Table with 2 columns: Regular price, Sale Price. Rows include Regular up to \$16.00, Regular price \$17.50, Regular price \$22.50, Regular price \$26.00, Regular price \$27.50, Regular price \$30.00, Regular price \$32.50, Regular price \$35.00.

COAT PRICES

This is undoubtedly the greatest Coat Sale ever inaugurated—the most wonderful coat buying opportunity that ever came YOUR way. COATS AT \$5—42 in all and no two alike. Regular prices up to \$15.00. Sale Price \$5.00. COATS AT \$7.50—36 in all, and they're the smartest coats you ever saw at these regular prices which go up to \$16.50, but now your choice for \$7.50.

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 Evening wear and when we tell you that the hosts of "Campbell's" models are included in this GREAT JANUARY SALE you may look forward with certainty to bargains at the most extraordinary figures. 12 only, Semi-Evening and Afternoon Dresses. Regular prices up to \$32.50—your choice of these for \$5.00. 8 only, Afternoon Dresses. Regular prices up to \$45.00—your choice of these for \$7.50. 11 Only Afternoon Dresses of exceptional beauty and distinction, very specially marked down to January Sale Price of \$10.00. In this sale are also included expensive imported models including the rich velvets.

OPERA AND RESTAURANT CLOAKS

The loveliest of Opera and Restaurant Cloaks that always and easily sell for up to \$75.00, now brought down to the insignificant prices of \$37.50, \$50.00, \$25.00, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$17.00, \$16.50, \$15.00 and \$12.50.

UNDERSKIRTS

AT \$2.25—Moirette Underskirts in all desired shades, regular up to \$4.75. Now your choice for \$2.25. Silk and Satin Underskirts are reduced just as much as on other lines.

DRESS SKIRTS

AT \$5.00—in Panamas, Serges and Tweeds, navy blue, black, green, grey, brown and red. The greatest street skirt value ever 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 paragraph would not suffice to detail the hosts of Saving Opportunities. Here's just a brief, very brief, example of our Sale Prices: Children's Dresses, regular up to \$3.00 for \$1.75. Children's Dresses, regular up to \$4.00 for \$2.50. Children's Dresses, regular up to \$3.50 for \$2.00. Children's Coats, including the popular Little Heavy Reefers, regular 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. 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 for \$1.00. Wool Rinking Caps, extra heavy, in red and white, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 for \$1.00. Wool Toques, in red, navy, black and white, regular 40c and 60c for 25c.

UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular 65c for 50c. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular 75c for 60c. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular 90c for 75c. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers, regular \$1.25 for \$1.00. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular \$1.25 for \$1.00. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular \$1.50 for \$1.25. Ladies' Flannelette Nightgowns, regular \$1.80 for \$1.35. Note:—In this sale are a splendid range of O.S. sizes in Ladies' Flannelette Gowns and Drawers. WAISTS AND BLOUSES AT HALF-PRICE. Linen Vesting and Striped Cambric Shirts, just a little soiled. Regular \$4.50 to \$1.75. January Sale Prices \$2.25 to 90c. There are all sizes in the above lines. Silk Blouses, regular prices up to \$7.50. January Sale Price \$2.50. Striped Wool Mohair and Delaine Waists, regular up to \$2.25 for \$2.25. Regular prices were \$1.25, but now only 90c. These come in navy blues and blacks with white spots. KIMONOS. Here's some remarkable sale values. Flannelette Kimonos that sell for \$1.25, now 90c. Regular \$1.75, now \$1.25. Regular \$2.25, now \$1.75.

May the New Year Bring You All Happiness and Prosperity



The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1212 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

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 to render a return to previous conditions impossible. Many persons may be disposed to question the fitness of the Chinese people for that measure of self-government which a republic implies; but in so doing they will fail to take account of two things. One of them is what a Chinese republic will be and the other is the real character of the people. It does not follow that because the new government of China may be republican in form it will be democratic in the sense that Canada and the United States are democratic.

Here, then, we have two fundamental principles of farm economics that ought to be kept in mind: The whole capital invested ought to be made profit-yielding, if possible; and the labor ought to be so employed that it will get the 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, which is very valuable. But, and this 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 business. A Victoria retail merchant was talking about his sales recently, and the person 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: "It pays my rent." The merchant appreciates the little fractional "by-sales"; the farmer too often does not appreciate the little by-products.

FARM ECONOMICS

At the present prices of land and labor, farming 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 in crop or pasture. A certain portion of this unused area cannot be tilled. Farmers must have houses to live in, barns for their stock and barnyards; but, eliminating these, there remains nearly 20 per cent. so it has been estimated, that might be tilled but is not. Whether that is too much or too

little we shall not undertake to say. Each farmer can answer the question as it affects himself simply by looking around his own premises and seeing what proportion the uncultivated 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 be surprised at the amount of capital that is locked up in unproductive tillable areas, large and small.

The second point is that capital should 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 possible from each acre is not by any means generally recognized. What we need in this country is not so much more cultivated land, but better cultivated land. This will be admitted without argument, but we shall be met with the 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 number of tons of potatoes can be raised on an acre as could be raised on two acres under 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 harvest the crop from one acre than from two.

Here, then, we have two fundamental principles of farm economics that ought to be kept in mind: The whole capital invested ought to be made profit-yielding, if possible; and the labor ought to be so employed that it will get the 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, which is very valuable. But, and this 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 business. A Victoria retail merchant was talking about his sales recently, and the person 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: "It pays my rent." The merchant appreciates the little fractional "by-sales"; the farmer too often does not appreciate the little by-products.

The Montreal Herald says "Referenda." The fellow who calls them that does not want them.

Relations between the United States and Russia are very strained, and a commercial war seems imminent.

It is stated in Ottawa that Mr. W. S. Fielding has been offered his choice of several safe seats in the British House of Commons.

Odd, wasn't it, that the flag at the United States consulate at Tabriz, Persia, should have been cut down by a Russian shell just at this particular time?

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

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

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 trouble.

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 Canadian city is still essentially uncivilized." Said the man to the bird dealer: "C-c-can't that p-p-parrot t-t-talk?" Said the bird dealer to the man: "Not if you can."

Col. John L. Mazah, 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 militia, a graceless contemporary suggests that the color should be orange, at which, we have no doubt, the Colonel

will be disposed to smile, for he loves a joke even at his own expense.

The Russian government is said to have regarded Mr. Shuster's statements published in the United States press as a sufficient justification for calling upon Persia to dismiss him. Mr. Shuster illustrates a weakness common to many American citizens in public positions. He talks too much.

The statement is made that the Mormons are likely to abandon Alberta. It is alleged that they hoped to become a political power in that province, but as the outlook in that direction is hopeless they are seriously thinking of leaving the country. We venture the suggestion that many of them will remain and abandon Mormonism.

The Postal Telegraph Company is preparing to go into the long-distance telephone business in Washington, Oregon and California. The Postal is affiliated with the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs. 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 not know.

Mr. Winterbourne would like us to reprint his whole letter to a British Journal to which we made a reference a day or two ago. We have no other objection to doing so, except the letter is much too long for our space, and moreover the things in it that are true are not new, and there is no reason 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 railways and similar trifles. The Chinese government is at its wits' end to borrow \$20,000,000. The Emperor of that land 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 bargain 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 for a long time one of the most conspicuous figures in the world. It is good news that he is likely to be restored to as good health as can be expected 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. The story is based upon the following, extract from a report of the meeting 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 meeting.

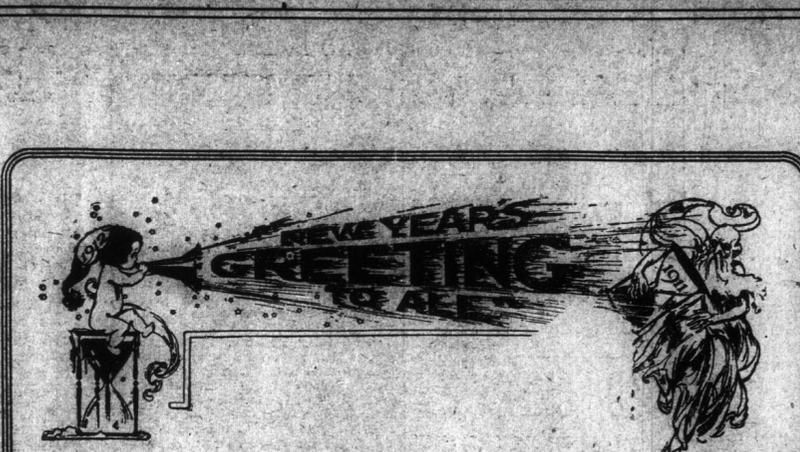
A correspondent writes us to say that we were in error in saying that the new "conveyor" bridge over the Tees is the only one of the kind in the world, for he says there are two similar bridges in Germany. The error, if it was one, was ours only in the sense that we took the statement as printed from the illustrated periodical in which it originally appeared. Our correspondent likens such an error to mistakes in geography which are made in British newspapers. We fail to see the resemblance. A man may be forgiven for not knowing that there is a bridge of a certain kind over a certain 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.

Rosland will have an "old boys" reunion 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, Slovan, by an explosion. He leaves a widow and family in Wales.

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



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.

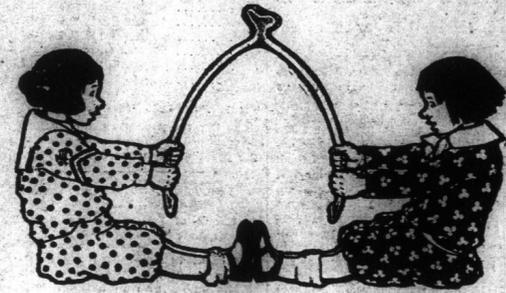
Service improved in every way where improvement is possible, better goods where possible, and prices as low as possible.

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,

WEILER 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

WEILER BROS

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

"To Have and to Hold" Your Business is Our Greatest Desire

Tomorrow year. The ye The astronom the earth in around the s point in its o It has no sp special time o 5 hours, 48 m this would no urement, and Europe and use. In estl year, the frac of the solar y is assumed to three factors ing time, but numerically, midnight to convenience. This subdivi and its origin a day the ea its axis, but take it quite Another fact around the ea metical harm the earth are sun. A com lination, as and 12 lunat 11 1/4 days sh earth to revol month, which does not corre moon. The v sion of time i tion whatever is of Oriental as a division of which we h never used t until a late pe In dealing time, we must Rome, whose as far as is k of 304 days, b into 10 mont November and show, the sev months respec tributed to Re reign of his s January at the end of the year Roman year b ary and ended in 452 B.C. an order of these made to prece months consis and their tota the 12 lunatic added, for no belief that th and the year days. This l to be disposd ortion of an year between uary, consist and thus in f were embrace too many in t by an adjustm This syste plays a great very complica caendar were sary changes. Caesar the tim and winter o and all the s uly. To bric creed that the except each 366. To bring solstices migh which they h Pompeilius, he rent year, wh decreed that January 1st, I It was Caesar in each month that February Later when A er, he took a o to August, so him should ha after his grea vent three 31 gether, August and gave it to ber and gave i was found in a tice, and owing month assigne century are n rangement ma onds too long 128 years. I so much that graded from Gregory XIII struck out of that century of 400, shoul 1900 was not civic year 20 will only amo error is too s We have near

# An Hour with the Editor

## 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 29½ days, and 12 lunations make 354 days, which is 11¼ 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 10½ 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 Numa Pompilius, 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 11 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 1700 was not a leap-year. This yet leaves the civil 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 inspired 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 Eleusian, 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 self-denial. 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 Eleusian mysteries does not appear 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 Eleusians. 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 called the Athanasians 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 mediæval 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 mystery 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 in 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 shouldst 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 spoil—but 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 shouldst go whither thou wishest with thine arm upon my arm—for 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—who transfers to 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 profound

Where, round the hall disposed,  
The mothers lay; and some with hands outspread,  
And some with warm arms round a childish head,

'Neath shadowy arches dozed

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

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

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

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

On earth too weary to be greatly good,  
And toiling on away,  
Their chiefest heaven, their hopes of being blest,

Grew but to this—that God would grant them rest—

And now at rest they lay.

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

High overhead did swim  
When I looked up, and sometimes childlike eyes  
Looked down upon me, grave, and strangely wise,  
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."

A 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 bed

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

Sometimes a child laughed; once a bell struck one,  
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, unpeasable; 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.  
Planned 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.

—Puck

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...

The only action the government is able to take regarding Mongolia, the independence of which has been proclaimed...

The dissatisfaction of the Mongolia people has been of long standing, the Russians say, because of Chinese incapacity and corruption.

For several years the Chinese have been aggravating Russia, and have been treating her contumaciously since the Japanese war.

Russia has often protested against this, and the Chinese foreign board has promised reforms...

The Russian legation has contended that the Chinese preparations necessitated the maintenance by Russia of large and expensive military forces on the Mongolian border.

Russian troops have been protecting lives and interests in Mongolia, but the Russian government does not desire the expense and the annoyance.

Further, outer Mongolia is adjacent to Russian territory and its interests are more closely related to Russia than to China...

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...

Russian Views ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The ceremony of accession to the throne of the Khü Tükta of Mongolia occurred today...

The Khü Tükta is an ecclesiastic subordinate to the Dalai Lama, the head of the religion of Lamaism...

The Reich, in a significant leading article this morning, recounts recent Mongolian events, and states that the election of the Khü Tükta in Mongolia means an end of the dependence of Mongolia and the Manchu dynasty.

China faces, according to the Reich, a more or less protracted struggle for a new political order.

The Reich concludes: "We have already pointed out in what degree such a course of events answers to the interests of Russia."

The Russian foreign office denies the report that Russian troops have entered Mongolia. A squadron of Cossacks were sent recently to the newly-established consulate at Kobo...

and has adhered to the policy of non-interference in Chinese affairs.

PULP AND PAPER

Germany Threatens Retaliation in Case of U.S. Refusing to Concede Freedom from Duties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—American pulp and printing paper manufacturers are bringing pressure to bear upon President Taft to induce him to refuse to yield to the demand of European governments for the free admission of their paper and print on terms of equality with the Canadian product.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has informed the state department that Germany would not accord to American exporters the reduced duties on pulp and paper that had been accorded to Swedish and Japanese exporters under their special treaties...

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

British Unrest LONDON, Dec. 28.—The reports in the daily press that the Russian government 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 outbreaks...

WOULD PRESERVE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

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

Now that the handsome new public school at Craighower 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...

It is the first public school of Vancouver Island or of British Columbia, the pioneer school of all of which Robert Barr was headmaster. It has been established within the Hudson's Bay Company fort enclosure and disapproving with the demolition of the company's original stockade and pioneer log buildings along the inner harbor front.

It is therefore held to be only fit and proper that it should be preserved for posterity and one suggestion offered for the consideration of Hon. Dr. Young is that it be maintained as it stands, 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.

By making an inadequate allowance for these by-products in figuring 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.

SUICIDE'S RECORD

PARIS, Dec. 28.—When a police commissary 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 unhappy man explained that he wished to put an end to his physical and moral sufferings.

Ten to 4: I already experience pain in the head. Four o'clock: I feel beatings of the temples. A quarter past 4: I am a prey to suffocation. I breathe with difficulty.

Ten to 5: My sight grows dim. Five o'clock: Please bid farewell to my friend, X., 16 Rue de l'Épée. All the lines except the last were traced in a firm hand.

No receptacle has ever been made with sufficient strength to resist the bursting power of frozen water. The average Englishman is two inches taller than an American.

APOLOGY COMES FROM PERSIA

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

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Affairs in Persia are quiet. The Persian government has apologized for the outrage against Consul Smart, whose safety is assured, and has taken measures to have off a British punitive expedition.

A Tehran despatch 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.

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 boats and were picked up by the Canadian fishing steamer, Falcon from here.

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

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—A bulletin from Golden City, in the Porcupine district, received here about 2:30, says that 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.

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.

PACKERS' DEVICES

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Objections made by counsel for the defence to evidence which the government seeks to offer regarding the opening of the Kenwood company and the Aetna Trading company halted the packers' trial late afternoon and caused Judge Carpenter to excuse the jury pending legal arguments.

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.

By making an inadequate allowance for these by-products in figuring the profits of the parent concerns within reasonable limits, according to the government.

AEROPLANE IN WAR

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The German war 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 white-rising powers may be used as offensive weapons.

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 possible conditions of an aerial battle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Richard Croker and his son, Richard Croker, Jr., and Howard Croker, were made joint defendants in a civil action begun today by John J. Breen to recover \$100,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—An 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.

AUSTRALIA AND MILITIA 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 Australian people have thrown themselves 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 1 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.

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 established for the making of rifles and ammunition.

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.

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.

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.

England's Consumption of Turkeys LONDON, Dec. 28.—America is not the only country which gorges itself with turkey on Christmas. England consumed about 300,000 turkeys on Monday.

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SOLD TO TRUST

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE BUSINESS OF F. BUSCOMBE & CO., VANCOUVER, CHANGES HANDS

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RESOLVE TO DO BUSINESS WITH COPAS & YOUNG

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

- MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP, quart can 25c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-pound sack 35c
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, large can 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

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers Corner Fort and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

"Lorna"

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

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

A SPECIALTY The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

Order Whiskey Today Ready for New Year's

- Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, Cigot, Brooy and Most & Chandon, per pint bottle \$1.75, quart bottle \$3.50
Gilbey's Scotch Whisky, per bottle \$1.00 or \$1.50
Gilbey's Chambray, per bottle \$1.50 or \$2.00
Gilbey's Scotch Whisky, per bottle \$1.00 or \$1.50
Wilson's Invalid Port, per bottle \$1.00
Native Port Wine, per bottle 35c or \$1.00
St. Augustine Port, per bottle \$1.00
Gilbey's Fine Old Spanish Port, per bottle \$1.00
Gilbey's Invalid Port, bottle \$1.25 or \$1.75
California Port, per bottle \$1.00, 75c or \$1.00
Lyons' Old Port, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or \$1.00
Fine Old Sherry, per bottle \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 or \$1.00
Farrar Water—the celebrated French Table Water, per dozen \$1.75
Glanville, our own brand imported, quart \$1.25, imp. pint 75c, per bottle 50c, flask \$1.00
Glan MacKenzie, bottle \$1.25
Blue Funnel, bottle \$1.25
Eccles' Scotch Whisky, imp. quart \$1.25, imp. pint 75c, flask \$1.00
Walker's Club Whisky, bottle \$1.00, No. 19 bottle \$1.00
G. & W. Whisky, bottle \$1.00 or \$1.25
Corby's Special, bottle \$1.00

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. 53

GROCERIES Are A Large Item of Expense

To a family in the course of a year RESOLVE TO DO BUSINESS WITH COPAS & YOUNG

- MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP, quart can 25c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
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SUN YAT SEN

Chosen Unanimously as King of the Republic of China

PEKING, Dec. 28.—Sun Yat Sen has been elected president of the Republic of China.

Yuan Shi Kai offered but the offer was declined. He had intended to discuss the revolution with the premier and the imperial clan, but debate waxed so hot that he withdrew.

He explained that the payment of the loan would become difficult unless the revolution were successful. But the premier's plea for a loan of \$10,000,000 was not accepted.

He said tonight that he intended to obtain a loan of \$10,000,000 from the revolutionaries. The revolutionaries are engaged in a struggle to obtain a loan of \$10,000,000 from the revolutionaries.

SHANGHAI

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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 China.

Yuan Offers to Resign. PEKING, Dec. 28.—Premier Yuan Shi Kai offered his resignation today, but it was refused.

Premier Yuan explains to the princes that he cannot continue the government and retain the country north of the Yangtze river only by having funds placed at his disposal.

He explained that \$10,000,000 would meet the payment for the soldiers for five months, after which the south would become disunited.

It is said tonight that Sun Shi Kai intends to make another attempt to obtain a loan of \$10,000,000 from the "four nation group."

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.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has made preparations to organize his cabinet. It is believed the first ministry will be strong, and may include some of Yuan Shi Kai's delegates.

Students of the Chinese Free Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The students of the Chinese Free Press at Canton, 1000 in number, have formed a fighting corps and are preparing to move to Shanghai to join the rebels.

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.

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 Sal Yat Po, a local Chinese daily.

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

PANAMA CANAL TRADE

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

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Red Star liner Kronland, which has sailed for three years under the Belgian flag, will henceforth fly the Stars and Stripes.

The Kronland's sister ship, the Finland, will also be taken under American registry within a few weeks.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 28.—Capt. J. F. Higgins, master of the steamship Caster, was placed under arrest yesterday by a deputy United States marshal on a warrant charging him with "carelessly and negligently" permitting his anchor to drag, thereby interrupting the fire control system of the U.S.S. Albatross.

NATURAL PORT FOR ORIENT

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

"Why do I think Victoria has a better chance for the future trade of the Orient than any of the other cities on the Pacific seaboard? Because I think I understand the situation from a nautical point of view, and am not bound by the condition of things as they are, so much as by my vision of things as they must be."

So says Mr. Thomas McFarlane, a 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 on the construction of the Panama 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 American cities located to the south on the mainland.

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.

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

Telephone Operators. Of 248 operators examined 142 stated that their health had been impaired in some degree. The contributory causes are tabulated as follows: The telephonist is constantly using three special senses—sight, hearing and speech.

GUN ACCIDENTS KILL FOURTEEN

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 determined by Attorney-General Bower, 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.

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TEUCER UNLOADS AT OUTER WHARF

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

After being delayed at Seattle owing 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 line fouled the screw of the 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.

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 rocked the diver's float upon which his equipment was carried, and made the work extremely dangerous.

The Oretic of the Weir line, which left Yokohama on December 19th with a 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 451 tons for discharge here, and 1,800 bales of raw silk, worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

The Magician of the Harrison Direct 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 end of next week. The Magician called at Santos, Brazil, on her way out.

The British steamer Santa Rossa, a new vessel of 2,138 tons, has been chartered to load at New York for Vancouver, commencing at Evans, Coleman & Evans. She will probably load general cargo on the Sound for Europe in the Marie Leaf line. She is fixed for February loading at New York.

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION

Governor-General Signs Order-in-Council Appointing Commission

His Royal Highness the Governor-General 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:

"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 commissioners such enlarged powers as may be necessary for the purposes above set forth.

"The undersigned therefore recommends that the 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 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 departments.

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RENEWAL 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 about four miles west from Point-à-Point on the Straits of Juan De Fuca, marked W. T. southeast corner post, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

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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 of Fidas.

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 suffered by the foreign population, but many individuals suffered from lack of provisions 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 displayed no resentment whatever against other foreigners. A collision between Russian guards and Persian constitutionalists, during the night of December 19, 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 shelling the "Ark" with shrapnel and driving the Persians from their position.

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 Russian 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 reinforcements 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 communication 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 a 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 fighting.

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

Russian Report. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from Tabriz today say that after a two-days bombardment of the official quarters of that city, the Fifth regiment of the rifle brigade effected their entrance into the town. Tranquillity 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 a 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 4,000 men of all arms.

The attack on the Russians which was recently made by the Persians at Rasht is considered by the military authorities as of minor importance. The Russian military commanders have been ordered by headquarters to cooperate with the Persian authorities in the punishment of the disorderly elements responsible for the attacks on the Russian troops at various places.

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

DESTROYER DAMAGED

U. S. Naval Vessel Struck by Schooner and Disabled—Letter Thought to Have Sunk

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—Looking as though she had been under fire, the torpedo boat destroyer Warrington, which was rammed by a schooner 20 miles below Cape Hatteras yesterday morning, reached the navy yard to-night in tow of the tug Mohaw and Mohana. Part of her stern was torn away.

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 schooner pulling away from us. The schooner had all sails set. Gunner's Mate J. M. Stanley and Chief Gunner's Mate E. M. Bounder were injured.

"The bulkheads held perfectly, but after the revenue cutter Onondaga reached us, as the storm was still raging, we decided it would be better to take off the greater portion of our crew.

"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 aground of the Warrington.

MUCH BELOW ZERO

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

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 29.—The coldest spot in Montana today was at Chessman reservoir, 20 miles north of Helena, where the thermometer registered 26 below zero. At Helena it was 26 below, and at Havre 15 below.

No reports are received this morning, but the mercury rose slightly this afternoon.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 29.—The cold weather in Montana shows signs of breaking tonight. As far as reported, temperatures are lifting. Missoula reports 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 heading this way. The snow is drifting badly.

BRANDON, Man., Dec. 29.—Western Manitoba is today in the grip of the coldest spell of the winter. Thirty below 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 26 below last night. Such cold spells are rare before 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.

His Holiness also has been improving its street lighting and altogether 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 this afternoon Sir Alfred Sharpe 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 he explore? He is likely to go first on leaving the Red Sea, out into the Indian Ocean or down the African coast? They would, of course, follow 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 operations for the country's fresh meat business, was given today in the packers' trial by Henry Veder, secretary of the organization.

This positive testimony was offered by the government regarding the existence of the old pool, which met under the name of "Post Office Box No. 247" every Tuesday afternoon on the sixth floor of the Council 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 Veder, the veteran attorney for the packers, followed his father on the witness stand. His witness called by the government. His testimony of the work of the old packers' pool was not finished when the court adjourned. He reported many of the material allegations made by counsel for the government in their opening addresses.

Seattle Sued

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—The state industrial insurance commission, created by the last legislature, began suit against the city of Seattle for \$4,745 today, charging the municipal corporation with having refused to pay its assessments for the industrial insurance fund for workmen on its payroll of workmen prior to October 3. 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 that the contractors should pay the amount of the assessments.

PREMIER TROOP OF BOY SCOUTS

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 States for an official visit and will bring with him a British flag presented by King George to the St. Catherines' troop of Ontario for having the most King's scouts. This troop had twenty-four 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 presentation to the St. Catherines' 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.

WILL BE LEFT 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 of which should be binding on both parties.

It was agreed that pending the decision of the national convention the Manchou 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 Manchou troops are not to advance or attack the positions at Sing 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 the republic.

Tang Shao Yi today received a telegram from Peking saying that Yuan Fung, former director of the Szechuan railroad, and the governor of the province of Chi Li, has accepted in the capital designation as a co-leader.

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 Fung Chi Yuen, of San Francisco.

High Food Prices. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Associated Press on Dec. 13, attributed to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale university, in a speech before the City Club, the statement in effect that the 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." Professor 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 cause of the world-wide rise of prices were a matter of dispute, and that therefore there should be appointed an international commission to make an authoritative investigation of that subject."

Newspaper Men Arrested. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—John D. Spreckels, proprietor; Curtis W. Horning, general manager, and Ernest S. Sampson, editor of the San Francisco Call, were today taken on a misdemeanor charge by H. A. Moiss, a stock and grain broker, recently 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 hearing tomorrow.

Dr. Sumner Singh. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 28.—Dr. Sumner Singh, of Victoria, B. C., editor of the Arican, is delivering a series of addresses 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. 29.—A cold wave from the west took possession of New York today. At an early hour the thermometer was hovering a dozen degrees below 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 prophesying light snow and still lower temperature.

Salvation Army Barred. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The council 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 Russia. He was strongly opposed by the Holy Synod.

SWINDLER TAKEN BY DETECTIVES

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.—J. 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 others.

He was convicted of one of his offences 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. Christensen, of Oregon, against the Robert Dollar company and the Dollar Steamship company. Fraud, diversion and deceit are charged in the dissolution of the old M. S. Dollar Steamship company, which was capitalized at \$34,725, and its subsequent acquisition by the new Dollar Steamship company, capitalized at \$1,250,000. Christensen, one of the stockholders 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 several baggage coaches were thrown off the track in a collision between a passenger train and a 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 tumbled over onto the top of the platform of the station. The engineer of the passenger said it was impossible to see the yard engine as the steam was so dense. The wreckage was cleared in two hours.

To Give Evidence. SEATTLE, Dec. 28.—It was learned today that George Eckman, a local collector, was summoned to appear before the federal grand jury at Los Angeles. Eckman was a foreman in charge of the construction of the Federal 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 Aeroplanes in France. PARIS, Dec. 28.—In his report on the 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 recent 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 Catholic," declared 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 Wu 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 eighteen provinces in a properly constituted convention already have voted in favor of a republic, and the edict recently issued at Peking says that a representative conference favors a republic the throne will abdicate.

Kinrade Case Again. HAMILTON, Dec. 28.—Sensation was sprung 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 Calgary), 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 women of California 15.8 cents a vote to win their fight for national suffrage at the recent state election, according to reports given out as the headquarters of the Southern California Political Equity union today. The men folks admit that is cheap.

ONTARIO LAWYERS' RESOLUTIONS

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

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—James Lowrey, otherwise known as "Jimmy Johnson," 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 claims he killed Harvey in self-defence.

PORT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port, announced today that the customs duties collected here during the last year will aggregate \$196,871,850, as compared with total receipts in 1910 of \$212,998,250.

Exports of domestic merchandise at the port of New York amounted to \$776,891,619, an increase of about \$90,000,000 over the previous year.

During the year, gold and silver imports were valued at \$26,538,810, as against imports of \$32,135,692 in 1910. Gold and silver exports, domestic, for the calendar year, amounted to \$59,287,792, as compared with \$3,121,746 for last year, while exports of gold and silver, foreign, were valued at \$5,414,411 as against \$8,452,864 last year.

Chief of Police Wounded. NORTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 28.—Chief of Police Robert McElroy, of Mattawa, was murdered by Ernest Monette, a farmer, when he was arrested. Monette knocked the chief unconscious with a club in the lock-up, and escaped. He 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 Jeannotte, the accused, is now in the asylum. Jeannotte was charged with obtaining money under false pretences by stealing, stating that he would secure a government position. He sent telegrams 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. Jeannotte has shown signs of insanity.

Charge Against Engineer. QUEBEC, Que., Dec. 28.—The council is investigating a charge that \$10,000 was paid to City Engineer Forester to influence him in awarding a contract for the new forty-inch water main pipes. Forester denies the charge under oath, and alleges the tender was made in conspiracy and raised the price of pipe \$5 a ton.

Tariff at Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Revision of the iron and steel schedule will be the first thing on the tariff legislature programme of the House after congress convenes next week. Representatives 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 studied.

Will Live in Montreal. MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Hon. William Fugatey, ex-minister of public works, will take the examination in law so as to be able to practise in Quebec, and will locate 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 has definitely fixed on January 8 as the date for the general inquiry into the tariffs of tolls of telegraph companies and the settlement of the proper form for telegraph companies to use.

Lower Cable Tolls. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The French Telegraph Company announced that beginning 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 testing bulletins.

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

The cotton industry of England employs many more women than men. The Thames Embankment cost \$5,000,000 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 fair-haired may even have to dress seventy miles of threads of gold every morning.

WOMEN'S WORK AT HIGH SPEED

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

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.—The Borden 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. They lunched in the historic council chamber, 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.

Flag for Canadian Navy

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 services at 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 parliamentary 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 members of their respective parliaments.

The Canadian committee consisted of Messrs. H. B. Ames, Hon. C. 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 a branch in the United Kingdom was received here today. There are two presidents, the Right Hon. Earl Loreburn, Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. J. W. Lothwick, speaker of the house. Temporary offices have been opened at the Imperial Institute.

Officer Reinstated. Hon. Colonel Sam Hughes, has by a militia order issued today, corrected a wrong done in 1904, to Colonel R. W. Gregory of the 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines. It will be remembered that at the time of the former government's quarrel with Lord Dundonald, half 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 confusion owing to the opposition of the students to the lectures of Prof. Nicolas. Prof. Nicolas was appointed to the chair of anatomy from the Faculty of Science and the appointment of a provincial professor to his post caused a considerable amount of jealousy in the ranks of the members of the Faculty of Paris. The students have been protesting against his lectures with every kind of misdeed, 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 laboratory and preventing him from reaching his lecture room at the appointed time.

"You will be late," they cried. "Try an ascot!" No were they more respectful to the doyen, Dr. Louis Landouzy, who 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 was released on pleading the word that he would not send for the police.

"Raise your right hand, and say I swear it," the young medics cried, and he 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 medics sent a telegram by setting fire to newspapers in themselves until the police intervened and arrested five of them. The lectures are suspended until further notice.

National Fruit Exhibition. MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Montreal will next year probably be the scene of the national fruit exhibition on the same big scale as the one that was held 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.

RETROSPECT

Today, the end of the first year in time for years this year been field shooter. lawful to shoot have to take the sportsman the shores of Islands; on the same measure

Looking back 1911, sportsman as it has been god was kind which he sent climate affording early opportunity and the having been best known re

The opening signal for a and sizes to a brave enough pheasants des vast battlefield that a body of greater demon necessarily follow more destruct the subsequent had tired of t regular habitus sport through were plentiful over the place.

Pheasant skin age in all the shot, and most these little bird shooting and hunter

September the authorities afforded the opportunity of the class shooting curity of the v all reports it v not suffered of good stock bein

Deer seem continual work brought in reg hunters on the mo Railway.

When the is hoped that attention to a law seems to amendments would take a clear idea on concerned; all propounded to the game law safer to refer for answer.

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In any case have to put up ing the season that the unfor regulations wher two seasons, a time to get an and the advisa various kinds shortly after a few days be shooting. We game wardens those we hav year, and were offenders to j sons to other present staff

thoroughly eff Two sugges ations in the that we should from the first, being that, in the best kind of appear off the pink of condit in safety furth United States ment against the poacher an for one kind of season, and th for everything weight so long

# 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 complaint, small game of all sorts was as plentiful as it has been in recent years, and the weather was kindly, the little bit of hard weather which he sent us by mistake for a more eastern climate 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 habitués 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-hunter.

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 & Nanaimo Railway.

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, before 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 lessons to other would-be lawbreakers, but the present staff is altogether too small to be thoroughly efficient.

Two suggestions have been made for alterations in the opening season, the first being that we should have an open season on ducks on the first of September, the reason being that, in this month, large numbers of the best kind of ducks, not the flying-jub kind, appear off the Vancouver Island coast in the best of condition, and are allowed to proceed in safety further south to swell the bags of United States duck-shooting clubs. The argument against this, that it does not do to give the poacher an excuse to go out with his gun for one kind of game before the others are in season, and that it is best to open the season for everything on the same date, carries little weight 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 deer-hunters 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 license. 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 gauge. 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 bore gun 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 gauge 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 gauge Fox and the 12 gauge 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, 2 1/4 drams of powder and 3/4 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 facts.

It is the common claim that the small bores are 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 slight—difference 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—as 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 twelve to the duck and goose ground.—F. E. Borton in Outdoor Life.

## SMALL GAME ALONG PUJAUB STREAMS

In a dry land like the Northern Punjab 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 Jhampur, 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, the country, though arid enough on the hills, is comparatively fertile in the valleys while there are plenty of interesting streams and small rivers wandering along the courses 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 Punjab 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 Punjab 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 malarid 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 Punjab 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 Punjab (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 bird, 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 sarks 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 Punjab 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 Russell's viper to my bag when snipe shooting near Rawal Pindi. I have also come across those great amphibious lizards the cabraboys, 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 Punjab 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 Punjab 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 distances.

Coots, moorhens, redshanks, greenshanks, sandpipers of different kinds and pheasant-tailed jacanas are all to be found during a walk along a Punjab stream. The ubiquitous red wattle 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 occasionally met with the game looking little grey plover; once I succeeded in getting four of them. In the evenings the little Seese 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 Seese 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 Punjab 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-shooting.  
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 Punjab 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 little fellows of half a pound to three 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 Punjab streams, and the mahseer get used to feeding on paste regularly. In the still pools one can also catch large catfish and murrel. 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 of 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 beauty." 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 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's 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 half circle, two feet, two in. around the large end. When weighed it tipped 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'd ye do in a case loike that?

Clancy—Loike phwat?  
Casey—Th' walkin' diligiate tills me to strouke, an' me ould woman orders me to ke-ape on witrkin.—Western Christian Advocate

# 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, at per pair..... **35¢**  
 700 Pairs French Glace Kid Gloves—These are pique sewn, and come in colors navy, green, tan, brown, beaver, slate, red and black. All sizes are here. Regular value, \$1.25 a pair, on sale Tuesday at, per pair..... **60¢**

## 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. January sale price..... **\$1.00**  
**Shirt Waists**—Made of good linenette. They are made with three one-inch tucks on either side and have a side 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 price..... **75¢**  
**Tailor-Made Waists**—Made of white Irish linen. Have 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 price..... **75¢**

**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 black and white. Sale price..... **65¢**  
**Dark Flannelette Waists**—January sale price..... **45¢**  
**Striped Flannelette Waists**—These are cut on the bias. Have fastening under a box pleat down the front, long sleeves and soft cuffs. Color blue and white. Sale price..... **45¢**

**\$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-back link cuffs. January sale price..... **\$2.50**  
**\$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 tuck net and sleeves are kimono style. January sale price..... **\$1.90**

## January Sale Values in Table Damasks

**Bleached Table Damask**, 54 inches wide. There are only three pieces of this left and at this price will sell rapidly. Per yard..... **35¢**  
**Bleached Table Damask**—This is 62 inches wide and a specially good value at, per yard..... **50¢**  
**Bleached Table Damask**—66 inches wide. We recommend this line. January sale price, per yard..... **75¢**  
**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. January sale price, per yard..... **45¢**  
**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 January sale, per yard..... **75¢**

**WITH 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 displays for further particulars. January sale price..... **\$15.00**

## Children's Cloth Coats at a 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 price will 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**

## Women's Long Coats All 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 you.

## 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 **\$2.90**.

## 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 garment..... **\$1.50**  
**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 \$2.50, but on Tuesday we will clean out the line at, per garment..... **90¢**  
**Combinations**, made of fine nainsook and elaborately trimmed with lace and embroideries. Regular values from \$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 clear at..... **45¢**  
**Drawers**—Made of fine nainsook and finished with frills of 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 embroidery. Regular values from \$2.25 to \$3.50, at per garment..... **\$1.50**  
**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. January sale price, per garment..... **90¢**  
**Corset Covers**, in a variety of styles to choose from. They 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 garment..... **\$1.50**

## 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 35c a pair, for..... **35¢**  
**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 the stock lasts at 2 pairs for..... **75¢**  
**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, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 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 Prices

**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, on sale Tuesday at, per yard..... **50¢**  
**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 Chine 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 sells regularly at \$1.25 a yard. Special on Tuesday, per yard..... **50¢**  
**Black Taffeta**—100 yards that is sold regularly at 75c a yard, will be sold on Tuesday at, per yard..... **50¢**  
**Black Taffeta**—There are 150 yards, worth \$1.00 a yard, will be sold at, per yard..... **65¢**  
**100 Yards Black Taffeta**—This is the regular \$1.25 value. Special sale price, per yard..... **75¢**  
**100 Yards Black Taffeta**, regularly sold at \$1.50 a yard, will be sold at, per yard..... **\$1.15**

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

## BUSINESS FOR P

Estimates for Three Bills House Pro assembling

## TRADE PRE W

Plan Under Whereby ment May An Estima

OTTAWA, Jan re-assembles it government is r work. The per served the purp the inevitable p elections and ge current year fir ssembling the mi before the house 12, and on open bills ready to int the department, respecting the st taries of minist forward of busi from the start.

**Trade W**  
 The governm steps to impler tained in the s for closer trade ada and the Bri gotiations have the imperial aut Indies, and the progress now b the way for mo  
 The governm steps to impler tained in the s for closer trade ada and the Bri gotiations have the imperial aut Indies, and the progress now b the way for mo  
 The governm steps to impler tained in the s for closer trade ada and the Bri gotiations have the imperial aut Indies, and the progress now b the way for mo

**To Exp**  
 One of the pl ment is conside of public busine estimates to a n can canvass the civil servants fo general setting the time of the commission in l though the Lau no notice. The verge of being s ber a deputatio of the British parties, waited and urged a consideration E favorable reply, the plan will be parliament next government is p closely, and det consideration of special committe soon. It should tures to be wat save much time

**Motors**  
 OTTAWA, Jan hitious scene th then a during th plenary occurred held by Mayor were over 200 pe of Mayor Arch Duplex, the two There was the u early part of th took place all yelling, catall blocked any att Mayor Archamb meeting. The were called in was in progress sulting. Even a to keep quiet, a parish priest of head, the distu had, to be call