

SEATTLE CRUSADE TAKES NEW TURN

Colonel Blethen, Publisher of Times, his Son and Others Come Under Observation of Grand Jury.

VARIOUS CHARGES LAID AGAINST THEM

Conspiracy and Criminal Libel Among Grounds for Indictments—Defendants are Released on Bail.

SEATTLE, May 25.—The most sensational incident of the so-called anti-vice crusade that began last fall and that resulted in the recall of Mayor Hiram G. Gill and the retirement of all the city councilmen friendly to him, occurred today, when the special grand jury indicted Colonel Alden J. Blethen, editor and owner of the Seattle Times, on charges of criminal libel, conspiracy and participation in a grand hall, returning three indictments.

The complaining witnesses in the libel cases is J. Y. C. Kellogg, inquisitor of the criminal investigating committee last winter. The grand jury also returned two additional indictments against former chief of police Charles W. Wapenstein, making a total of six now filed against him. Still other indictments were returned against Ludovic Dallagiovanna and Charles Berryman, formerly proprietors of a large dance hall in the old King street vice district, and Captain Mike Powers, inspector of police under Wapenstein.

Bail was fixed at \$5,000 on each indictment, and all the defendants were released on their own recognizance to appear in court tomorrow to furnish bonds. The grand jury adjourned until July 6.

The conspiracy indictment charges Alden J. Blethen, Clarence B. Blethen, C. W. Wapenstein, Ludovic Dallagiovanna, Charles Berryman, Mike Powers, and the Times Printing Company with conspiring between March 21, 1910 and October 1, 1910 to protect from lawful arrest and to harbor, secrete and protect divers persons who might and would openly conduct and carry on gambling games and disorderly houses and permitted to be opened gambling and other houses wherein vagrants resorted and wherein intoxicating liquors were kept for unlawful sale.

The third indictment charges that Ludovic Dallagiovanna and Charles Berryman, unlawfully kept and maintained between July 11, 1910 and September 24, 1910, "a certain house in the city of Seattle known as the Arcade dance hall, and that A. J. Blethen and C. W. Wapenstein did counsel, encourage, induce and procure Ludovic Dallagiovanna and Charles Berryman to unlawfully keep and maintain said arcade dance hall."

White and Dennis
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 25.—Jack White of Chicago tonight was given the decision over Eddie Dennis of San Francisco in a fifteen round bout.

Sailor Killed by Fall
SEATTLE, Wash., May 25.—William Schmidt, a sailor on the schooner Andy Mahony, fell sixty feet from the mast of the deck yesterday, smashing every bone in his body. He died within a few minutes after his fall.

To Represent Canada
WINNIPEG, May 25.—Either George Wainwright or George Walker will wrestle in London at the Festival of the Empire sports as representing Canada. Word from the east that McDonald, the Kingston wrestler, has withdrawn, was reported today and it leaves the two western men to fight it out.

Body of Exile Found
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., May 25.—The decomposed body of George Wilson, who is thought to have committed suicide by cutting his throat in Queen's park three weeks ago, was found yesterday hidden in the underbrush. The dead man had lived in this city for several years, and came of a famous English family. He was 39 years of age. The inquest was held today.

Mexican Amnesty
MEXICO CITY, May 25.—By an immense majority the chamber of deputies tonight passed the bill providing amnesty to political prisoners. It becomes effective immediately. George Vera Estanola, acting minister of the interior, presented a report on the successful termination of the negotiations for peace, thus formally announcing to the chamber that the war is concluded.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS

Comoros and Parks. Arrested at Los Angeles, Appear Before Grand Jury

LOS ANGELES, May 25.—Bert H. Comoros and John Mansell Parks, iron workers arrested on suspicion of conspiring to dynamite the county hall of records early on the morning of September 8, 1910, were before the grand jury all day, and may be recalled tomorrow.

Subpoenas have been issued for Ed. Katoris, secretary of the local union of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; George Cunrey, secretary-treasurer of the union strike committee here; Mrs. Ella B. Musgrave, reported to be an acquaintance of Cunrey; and Ed. Walton, a negro.

The union officials expressed entire willingness to appear before the grand jury. Other witnesses who will be called are Chief of Police Sebastian, Captain of Police Lehmann, and Patrolmen Abel and Kiercey. They will testify concerning incidents connected with the former arrest of Comoros on a similar charge.

Russia Admonishes Turkey

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The government has instructed the Russian ambassador at Constantinople to warn Turkey that the concentration of French troops along the Montenegrin frontier, since the Albanian outbreak, constitutes a serious menace to peace. Russia therefore invites Turkey to declare her peaceful sentiments towards Montenegro, in order to maintain tranquillity.

Portland Chief Acquitted

PORTLAND, May 25.—Chief of Police Andrew M. Cox of this city, indicted recently by the grand jury for failing to enforce the law, was acquitted of the charge today by a verdict of "not guilty" directed by State Circuit Judge J. P. Kavanaugh, just after the state had rested its case. The jury, after it was discharged, took a straw vote to indicate how they would have decided. It was unanimous for acquittal. Chief Cox was indicted on a charge of failure to enforce the law, especially against the social evil.

PAPER COMBINE IS CRITICIZED

Mr. Norris, Representing the Newspaper Publishers, Refers to Charges of Unfair Dealing.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Charges that American newspaper publishers are compelled to pay higher prices for their news print because the International Paper company is practically in control of the industry in this country were made today at the Canadian reciprocity bill hearing before the senate finance committee by John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' association. The paper-makers, Mr. Norris said, have made obvious efforts to restrict production and to stave off the price market in order to maintain prices at an agreed figure, have sold the paper abroad cheaper than in this country, and have arrayed themselves against open prices and against public quotations.

In an effort to prevent such secret dealing, Mr. Norris said, he has made offers to buy paper and to pay cash for it, but that only two mills out of fifty in this country had sold to him. Mr. Norris accused the International Paper company of paper abroad and home, and having "launched" into a gigantic woodland speculation, with having an inflated capitalization of at least \$40,000,000 and with keeping down production by maintaining a capacity of only 35 per cent of modern equipment.

"Yet, the International Paper company," he said, "is asking congress to put a premium upon the antiquity of plants in mills that were verging on bankruptcy thirteen years ago."

"The Canadian provinces which control the raw material of paper manufacture," Mr. Norris said, "are trying to force American paper mills to move to the other side of the boundary line. They have prohibited the exportation of pulp wood from provincial lands; and they believe they can starve out the American paper makers, whose domestic supplies are exhausted."

"In 1901 the American paper makers had a chance to consummate an arrangement with Canada whereby the supply of wood from the province of Quebec would be continued indefinitely. But the American senate at the instigation of former Senator Hale and of the extreme standpatters against the paper makers, upset that arrangement and undertook to bulldoze the Canadian province so that it could force them by the imposition of regulatory duties to let their pulp wood into the United States without restriction. Instead of composing the situation they provoked an ugly complication to which the paper-makers are still suffering from."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

FIRST SESSION OF CONFERENCE

Representatives of Dominions and British Ministers Meet Under Chairmanship of Premier Asquith.

INDICATIONS FROM OPENING SPEECHES

Chairman Refers to Changes to be Made in Colonial Office—Premiers of Dominions Are Heard.

LONDON, May 25.—The business sessions of the Imperial conference opened today at the Foreign office with Premier Asquith as chairman. The premier was the first to arrive, being followed closely by General Botha and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden. Other delegates to the conference followed after calling at the Colonial office on the way. Premier Asquith then officially welcomed the gathering.

After a session of two hours and a half it was announced that the conference will sit privately and that an official report will be handed out each day. Commenting on the gathering, the Globe says today: "Imperial resignation ought to be agreed upon and then the completed scheme submitted to the overseas dominions with a view to final adoption and ratification at the next Imperial conference."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The Liberal government's attitude on reciprocity shows the closest sympathy with the fullest claims of colonial nationalism." Fifteen premiers and ministers of the overseas dominions are in attendance at the conference. Today's session was devoted chiefly to preliminary work, arranging the order of business, etc., which subjects are to be taken up first is not yet known.

Remarks of Premier
Premier Asquith's speech at the Imperial Conference was interpreted as indicating that the government was anxious to establish any closer form of political union at the expense of the imperial relations. He pledged the government, however, to the formulation of proposals relating to the re-organization of the constitution of the colonial office. He hoped to be able to put forward suggestions which would be acceptable to themselves and prove fruitful in practice. Five Dominion premiers who followed were generally non-committal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the King of the warm growing attachment of the population of the Dominion to the British crown and institutions. The conference had shown that while we are British subjects who have interests in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

H. B. RAILWAY TENDERS ASKED

Contracts for First 185 Miles, Beginning at Pas Mission, to be let—May be Commenced this Summer.

I. C. R. OFFICES TO BE ENLARGED

OTTAWA, May 25.—The department of railways and canals announced today that a call for tenders for construction of the first 185 miles of the Hudson's Bay Railway had been issued starting at Pas Mission. Contractors will be given two months in which to submit their proposals to the government, and it is hoped that the contracts will be awarded in time to permit a start being made on construction work this summer.

A contract for the enlargement of the I. C. R. offices at Moncton, N. B., has been let for \$100,000. When the work is completed the capacity of the offices will be doubled.

Iron Ore in Cascades

BANCOUVER, May 25.—W. H. Webb arrived from Steamboat today, bringing news of the discovery by him of the first iron ore in the Cascades. He has several gold claims on Lightning Creek at the boundary, and found the iron about three-quarters of a mile south of the line.

ARRESTS IN PORTUGAL

Persons Accused of Circulating Alarmist Reports—Prosecutions Taken at Frontier

LISBON, May 25.—According to an official statement issued today a number of persons in various parts of the country have been arrested in the northern part of Portugal charged with circulating alarmist reports. The prisoners were sent to three Portuguese cruisers lying off Oporto.

Marines on the cruisers have been landed to help the police guard the banks in the province of Entre Minho Douro, bordering on the Spanish frontier. The bluejackets of the Portuguese cruiser Admiral, which landed at Oporto later, proceeded to Camina on the river Minho, to prevent the Montenegro army from crossing a Spanish report 206 Chinese were slain.

It was announced tonight that the persons arrested in the northern provinces of Portugal on suspicion of conspiracy against the government have been released and that no further arrests will be made.

Lorimer Case in Senate

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Lorimer case again was to the fore in the senate today. A resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Maginn, the Democratic leader, intended as a substitute for the LaFollette and Dillingham resolutions, and a continuation of his speech by Senator LaFollette furnished the features. Mr. LaFollette was still speaking when the senate adjourned.

LONDON PAPERS GIVE OPINIONS

Discussion of Imperial Conference Mixed Up with Preference Question—Mr. Chamberlain's Note.

LONDON, May 25.—The Glasgow Herald today says there is no substantial evidence that the colonial opinion outside of the British empire endorses the formation of an imperial council as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no longer united Canada behind him, and probably the All-Red Route is as far as ever from realization.

Joseph Chamberlain wrote to the preference demonstration last night about the offer of the United States to Canada, saying: "It must, I think, convince those who hitherto hesitated that we are at the parting of the ways. The imperial conference meeting, which is one more opportunity to solve the present situation though grave, is encouraging for our cause."

The Standard says it is a pity that the discussion of preference is barred at the imperial conference, because which representatives of other Dominion governments are fully convinced that the question of economic policy before the world would be free to express their opinions. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

Another Aviator Killed

STRASSBURG, Germany, May 25.—During an aeroplane competition here this afternoon, Aviator Jaemlin fell 200 feet and was instantly killed.

Alaska Committee

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The joint congressional committee named by Vice-President Sherman to visit Alaska decided today to go about August 1, if congress still is in session, and to remain there until September 1. If congress should recess in time, the committee will proceed to Alaska early in July.

Column Beaches Fez

TANGIER, Morocco, May 25.—The French column under command of General Moubriere entered Fez on the evening of May 21. The French force met with no opposition on the part of the rebellious tribesmen besieging the Sultan's southern capital. All foreigners in the city are safe. It is said discussions have broken out among the rebellious tribes besieging the city, and that they engaged in serious fighting among themselves, later separating and proceeding to the villages. Thus the approaches to Fez were free to the relief column.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY SIR WILFRID

Premier in Speech at Pilgrims' Society Dinner in London Scoffs at Idea of Annexation Designs.

PICTURES NATIONS FORMING ALLIANCE

Sir Edward Grey and U.S. Consul Griffiths Make Enthusiastic References to Arbitration.

LONDON, May 25.—The dinner of the Pilgrims' Society tonight in honor of the colonial premiers, was historic because of the unexpected and noteworthy plain speaking of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid, addressing an audience composed of many of the great men of England, handled the annexation question without gloves. He began by expressing amazement that during his three days' stay in England he had heard so many people of standing voicing doubts concerning the designs of the United States regarding Canada. He scoffed at the idea of annexation being seriously considered on either side of the border. He expressed in warm terms his admiration for the people of the United States, but said that much as he loved the American people he loved Great Britain better.

Canada, in sharing the continent with the United States, he said, had a double interest in the treaty of arbitration between the United States and the United Kingdom, and he exclaimed dramatically: "I thank God that the relations between the two peoples never were so good as they are today."

The premier showed enthusiasm when he said that Canada and the United States proposed to continue to show the world two nations with the longest boundary, extending from ocean to ocean, living in peace and mutual respect, without a fortress, a soldier or a gun on either side of that boundary.

The dinner was in contrast to the one held at a former imperial conference, because that was of purely British imperialistic tone, while Anglo-American relations were almost the sole topic tonight.

Lord Roberts presided and welcomed the premiers. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, proposed "Anglo-American Arbitration." He expressed pleasure at the arrival of the draft of the treaty from Washington. The negotiations, he said, would enter the domain of practical politics and he sincerely hoped the treaty would be concluded. Defining the Monroe Doctrine, as meaning that no European nation should acquire more territory on the American continent. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

NAAS INDIANS ROB PROSPECTOR

Steal Blankets and Supplies from Two Caches in Northern District—Leader of the Gang Known.

NATIVES THREATEN MORE TROUBLE

PORT SIMPSON, B. C., May 25.—Steve Schweitzer, a German from Westphalia, who has been prospecting three years in this northern country, yesterday reported the theft of supplies by Naas Indians. Schweitzer, who has been prospecting in the Naas district since June last, comes to Stewart monthly.

On April 23, a cache was robbed, and on May 19, from another cache a hundredweight of foodstuffs, seventy-five pounds of blankets and canvas and tools valued at \$300, were taken. Schweitzer's camp is 27 miles away on the Hanover river, four miles east from the Bear river glacier, and nine miles northwest from the head of Straun lake, otherwise known as Milpas lake.

The leader of the robbers is stated to be an Indian named Ambrose Derrick, of Aynch village, fifty miles above the mouth of the Naas. The Indians have threatened to steal everything they can lay their hands on, and the two policemen now stationed at Stewart seem powerless to cope with the situation.

FRENCH PREMIER

Condition of M. Bertheaux Improving Steadily—Informed of Death of Minister Bertheaux

PARIS, May 25.—A bulletin tonight reports that Premier Monis' improvement continues and that he was able to take increased nourishment.

The premier passed the night satisfactorily. In fact the premier's condition was regarded as satisfactory that he was informed of M. Bertheaux's death.

When he asked as to the condition of M. Bertheaux, a member of the cabinet, replied: "All is over." For a moment it was feared that the shock was too much for the aged premier. He fell back in the bed, tears filling his eyes. Later, however, he recovered and talked of the qualities of M. Bertheaux, who was an intimate friend of the premier as well as his associate in the cabinet.

NEW YORK'S LIBRARY

Dedicated to Use of Public With Splendid Success—Distinguished Speeches

NEW YORK, May 25.—The public to whom the New York public library was dedicated today, will enter into possession of it tomorrow, for they saw little this afternoon of the dedicatory exercises.

Behind closed doors, to a selected audience of 500, President Taft, Governor Dix, Mayor Gaynor and the venerable John Biglow, president of the United Foundations, from which the library rises, spoke for two hours. The doors were then thrown open for the 15,000 others to whom invitations also had been issued. Elaborate precautions had been taken to handle the crowds, but there were no crowds, the people had gone home.

The exercises were opened by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal bishop of New York, who made the dedicatory prayer.

Mayor Gaynor spoke on behalf of the city, and Archbishop Farley, of New York, pronounced the benediction. President Taft was the last speaker, following Governor Dix.

SHOWING BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY

Assurance Received from Lord Strathcona that Pageant Will be Included in Festival of Empire.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Hon. Sydney Fisher, not receiving information about the reported withdrawal of the Chateaugay pageant at the Festival of the Empire, called Lord Strathcona as follows: "Ottawa, Ont., May 17, 1911. "Was fully convinced you did not participate in the action of the Festival committee in omitting the battle of Chateaugay from the list of pageants."

"Referring to newspaper reports that the representation was being omitted from the list of pageants at the Festival of the Empire for fear of offending Americans, there has been much comment in the House of Commons and strongly approving its inclusion. Canadians are fully convinced there is no reason to believe the tableau would have suggested effect, as Americans themselves frequently celebrate battles with British and could not take any exception to this or feel hurt, while Canadians consider that the incident is one involving much pride in our history and a significant success of our people in a period of formation of national character, and which is emblematic of our patriotism and national devotion to British institutions. I am convinced Canadians generally would view with much gratification the inclusion of this tableau at the festival. Note this morning's report of interview with Lascelles, which, if true, does not satisfy people here."

(Signed) FISHER.
Yesterday the minister received the following reply from Lord Strathcona: "London, May 18, 1911. "Your yesterday's cable. The honorary secretary of the Festival of the Empire verbally assures me that the battle of Chateaugay scenes will be produced."

(Signed) STRATHCONA.

SNOW IN ALBERTA

Heavy Fall is Considered as Ensuring Successful Crop—Farmers Are Rejoicing

STROME, Alta., May 25.—An all-night downpour of rain turned to snow here today, and is falling fast throughout the district, the temperature now being at 30 degrees. There was a slight frost on the previous night.

CALGARY, May 25.—After falling continuously for twenty-four hours, it has ceased snowing in central and southern Alberta. Great benefit to the crops will follow as the soft snow is considered much better than rain. The whole province is rejoicing at the great precipitation, ensuring bountiful crops.

MAKING READY FOR NEW REGIME

Resignations of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral Expected to Take Effect at End of Week.

MADERO CO-OPERATES WITH DE LA BARRA

Bandit Activity Likely to Give Work for Both Insurrecto and Federal Soldiers—Socialist Question.

JUAREZ, Mex., May 25.—Confidential advices to revolutionists here are that the resignation of President Diaz will be presented to the Mexican congress tomorrow. His acceptance is not expected before Saturday of this week, and Francisco I. Madero, jr., the rebel leader, is not planning to start for Mexico City before Sunday.

News of the tendering of Vice-President Corral's resignation was received here today.

Senor Madero is receiving a constant stream of telegrams congratulating him on the success of the revolution and offering the services of hundreds of men. As the telegrams are from all parts of Mexico, including the southern and central sections, little fear is felt here about a possible counter-revolutionary movement.

Such talk again was in the air today, coupled with rumors of plots by the Cientifico element in Mexico City, the promiscuous use of money to accomplish Madero's downfall and the possibility of mishap to the Madero train when it starts southward. Probably a pilot engine will precede the train.

Because the railroad south from here will not have been repaired when Madero is ready to start, he may go via San Antonio and Laredo. Friends of the rebel leader in El Paso and all along the line are planning to give him a reception as he passes through American territory. Madero will make several stops at cities en route in Mexico to address the people and aid in the pacification of the country.

Bandits Need Suppression
An evidence that Senor Madero and the future provisional president, Senor De La Barra, are on good terms is found in the exchange of friendly messages daily. Senor Madero may be expected, for instance, today, that an attack on Hermosillo was contemplated and money demanded because of strained relations between the federal officials there and the revolutionists. He also had communication with Senor De La Barra about a speedy relief in conditions there.

Conservative rebel leaders, looking for a peaceful disposition of Madero's army of well equipped veterans, are hoping that it may be used as the nucleus of a reorganized Mexican regular army.

Active work for the insurrecto is believed, is not far off. Reports are being received not infrequently at Madero's headquarters of ravages of bandits in the interior. Fortunato Heredia, a noted bandit, is accused in one report of having reached here today, in a mine owned by Terriba's brother, at San Jose de Garcia, in the state of Sonora, of gold bullion valued at \$38,000.

The Socialistic movement in Lower California is expected to give trouble, and the combined forces of federal and insurrectos available in that territory, together with troops from this section will be turned on the revolutionists in the far west, should they persist in their activity.

Instances of such co-operation of federal and insurrectos already have been reported. A detachment of federals is said to be marching in company with insurrectos towards Las Vacas, near Monterey, Mexico, held by Socialists, claiming to be followers of Ricardo Magon, the Lower California chief. Senor Madero sent Roque Estrada to the state of Jalisco today to sound public opinion there about the best choice for provisional governor. Caldonia Padilla is said here to be the most popular man.

No Fear of Reyes
Little fear that the return of General Reyes will have a disturbing effect in Mexico is held by Senor Madero. Tonight the rebel leader issued the following statement commenting on the utterances of General Reyes at Havana: "The declarations of General Reyes made at Havana are extremely tranquilizing to those who saw in him danger to the public peace. I personally never entertained such fears, but it pleases me that he has expressed himself in such explicit terms, because he thus facilitates our work of pacifying the country and adds to the confidence of foreigners in us."

"With all Mexicans united and inspired by the highest patriotic sentiment, which in the present time guides (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

GOVERNMENT AND CORONATION FETE

Further Grant of \$2,000 to Provide Illuminations for Parliament Buildings—The Scheme of Celebration.

That the decoration and illumination of Victoria for the approaching Coronation Day festivities will be on a more carefully considered, effective and thoroughly artistic plan than similar features of any past carnivals of kindred character was indicated by the reports and discussion at a meeting of the decoration and illumination committee held at the Empress yesterday. As that the Provincial government fully recognizes and appreciates the great importance of well-studied decoration and illumination in suitably impressing the festival visit as well as in displaying the patriotic citizens was eloquently attested in the assurance received from the representative in attendance of Acting Premier Young that the Provincial government would appropriate a further sum of \$2,000—1000 already already contributed to the general Coronation Festival fund—for the decoration and illumination of the Parliament grounds and buildings.

The Education office will shortly proclaim holidays for the scholars in British Columbia's public institutions of learning, including not only Coronation Day, the 23rd proximo, also Wednesday, the 21st, and Friday, the 23rd. The general scheme of decoration and illumination committees for the Capital at this Provincial Capital will be largely restricted to the area extending from the G. T. P. officers and the Dominion public buildings, across the Causeway to the Parliamentary pile. Arches are projected at either end of the Causeway, which structure will be worked out with a series of Venetian masks entwined with coronation blue-which is naturally to be the basis of the color scheme—and adorned with wreaths and flowers. An effective lighting of the arches and the Causeway is promised by the B. C. E. R. Co., while it is hoped that funds will permit the running of an additional line of lights along the water base-line of the Causeway, and the working out of the Imperial motto on the green slope at the southern side of the Causeway.

WELSH COAL STRIKE

Addresses Made at Demonstration by Messrs. Landbury and Keir Hardie

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., and Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., were the principal speakers at a demonstration held on the Rhondda athletic grounds at Tonypandy, Wales, yesterday. Mr. Lansbury, who is the leader of the Rhondda valley, wished a few of his friends in the East End possessed the same qualities. The struggle which was going on in that district was the beginning of a great fight in the future in which men and women would go on to the bitter end. If the miners could only keep the mines quiet for a twelve-month, and if the labor party could pass an act of parliament making it illegal for companies to conspire together against the workers, they would all soon see the end of the strike or lockout. They must tell the miners' members of parliament to keep the field clear by keeping off the "blacklegs" of every description. Representatives in parliament must insist upon the refusal of protection to "blacklegs" under any circumstances. The men wanted to fight, but the matter alone, and they must ask parliament to declare it illegal for companies to conspire together to defeat the legitimate demands of the workers. Let the struggle be between the men and the owners. Mr. Lansbury went on, "and the men will which them in less than a month."

Mr. Keir Hardie, who followed, said he was proud of the fight which was being made by the Rhondda miners and had been making during the past seven months. He trusted the present struggle was the last of the sectional strikes which had been commenced. The interests of the working classes were one and the same, and he hoped to see the day when there would come about a strike in the coalfields, where the railwaymen would refuse to carry either soldiers or troops, or any other class of persons, and when the whole of the working classes from the schoolmaster down would unite and co-operate together. When that time came there would be no more strikes.

Technical Education Commission.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The minister of labor received a cablegram today from Dr. Robertson, chairman of the royal technical education commission, intimating that the commission left England yesterday for Germany, Switzerland and France. The commission has spent five or six weeks in different parts of Great Britain, and the minister has been informed that a careful investigation of English technical systems of technical education has been most valuable in results, enabling the commission to gather most suggestive and valuable material for the purposes of its report. The last few days in Great Britain were spent in Edinburgh, Hull and Leicester. The commission is at present planning to remain about two months on the continent.

British Columbia has over 8,000,000 acres of land at present open to pre-emption alone.

The rainfall in the Rossland district during the first half of the present month has been the heaviest on record, exceeding five inches.

The Edgewood and Fire Valley Progress association's members have bound themselves to exclude all Catholics from their district.

MAKING TEST OF ISLAND COAL

Steamer Manzanita of U. S. Lighthouse Service, Calls to Take Bunker Load of South Wellington Product.

PREFERENCE TALK

Messrs. Joseph and Anson Chamberlain Give Views of Canada's Reciprocity Action

LONDON, May 25.—At Manchester on Saturday, at a preference demonstration, a letter was received from Joseph Chamberlain, in which he wrote "That it is certain that the preference policy and in view of the proposed reciprocity between Canada and the United States, advantage ought to be taken of the imperial connection to make some offer to Canada and other of our dominions. I believe it is the only way the empire can be strengthened and kept together. English people have an opportunity, perhaps, for the last time of uniting the empire. Let it not be lost."

Austen Chamberlain, speaking at the meeting, said he believed reciprocity would mark the first step in a great reversal of the national policy of Canada, which for a generation had been the common policy of both its great parties and to which it owed its extraordinary development. "What will be the effect on our trade," said Mr. Chamberlain, "if these new competitors, the most powerful and highly organized, were introduced into markets where we had the first invitation?"

Bonar Law said it was not too late to attain an ideal which has been pursued throughout these years by all the colonies. The ideal making common cause with men of our own race, who had peopled other lands, by making them one nation, united in reality as well as in name, not only by sentiment, but by bonds of common interests.

The News says the action of Austen Chamberlain in attacking reciprocity and the lending of his authority to exact and set arguments used by the Canadian opposition against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government seems not merely technically incorrect, but more dangerous than anything else to imperial unity.

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The Edgewood and Fire Valley Progress association's members have bound themselves to exclude all Catholics from their district.

MAKING TEST OF ISLAND COAL

Steamer Manzanita of U. S. Lighthouse Service, Calls to Take Bunker Load of South Wellington Product.

PREFERENCE TALK

Messrs. Joseph and Anson Chamberlain Give Views of Canada's Reciprocity Action

LONDON, May 25.—At Manchester on Saturday, at a preference demonstration, a letter was received from Joseph Chamberlain, in which he wrote "That it is certain that the preference policy and in view of the proposed reciprocity between Canada and the United States, advantage ought to be taken of the imperial connection to make some offer to Canada and other of our dominions. I believe it is the only way the empire can be strengthened and kept together. English people have an opportunity, perhaps, for the last time of uniting the empire. Let it not be lost."

Austen Chamberlain, speaking at the meeting, said he believed reciprocity would mark the first step in a great reversal of the national policy of Canada, which for a generation had been the common policy of both its great parties and to which it owed its extraordinary development. "What will be the effect on our trade," said Mr. Chamberlain, "if these new competitors, the most powerful and highly organized, were introduced into markets where we had the first invitation?"

Bonar Law said it was not too late to attain an ideal which has been pursued throughout these years by all the colonies. The ideal making common cause with men of our own race, who had peopled other lands, by making them one nation, united in reality as well as in name, not only by sentiment, but by bonds of common interests.

The News says the action of Austen Chamberlain in attacking reciprocity and the lending of his authority to exact and set arguments used by the Canadian opposition against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government seems not merely technically incorrect, but more dangerous than anything else to imperial unity.

WELSH COAL STRIKE

Addresses Made at Demonstration by Messrs. Landbury and Keir Hardie

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., and Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., were the principal speakers at a demonstration held on the Rhondda athletic grounds at Tonypandy, Wales, yesterday. Mr. Lansbury, who is the leader of the Rhondda valley, wished a few of his friends in the East End possessed the same qualities. The struggle which was going on in that district was the beginning of a great fight in the future in which men and women would go on to the bitter end. If the miners could only keep the mines quiet for a twelve-month, and if the labor party could pass an act of parliament making it illegal for companies to conspire together against the workers, they would all soon see the end of the strike or lockout. They must tell the miners' members of parliament to keep the field clear by keeping off the "blacklegs" of every description. Representatives in parliament must insist upon the refusal of protection to "blacklegs" under any circumstances. The men wanted to fight, but the matter alone, and they must ask parliament to declare it illegal for companies to conspire together to defeat the legitimate demands of the workers. Let the struggle be between the men and the owners. Mr. Lansbury went on, "and the men will which them in less than a month."

Mr. Keir Hardie, who followed, said he was proud of the fight which was being made by the Rhondda miners and had been making during the past seven months. He trusted the present struggle was the last of the sectional strikes which had been commenced. The interests of the working classes were one and the same, and he hoped to see the day when there would come about a strike in the coalfields, where the railwaymen would refuse to carry either soldiers or troops, or any other class of persons, and when the whole of the working classes from the schoolmaster down would unite and co-operate together. When that time came there would be no more strikes.

Technical Education Commission.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The minister of labor received a cablegram today from Dr. Robertson, chairman of the royal technical education commission, intimating that the commission left England yesterday for Germany, Switzerland and France. The commission has spent five or six weeks in different parts of Great Britain, and the minister has been informed that a careful investigation of English technical systems of technical education has been most valuable in results, enabling the commission to gather most suggestive and valuable material for the purposes of its report. The last few days in Great Britain were spent in Edinburgh, Hull and Leicester. The commission is at present planning to remain about two months on the continent.

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MARKET SUFFERS FROM REACTION

Selling Movement Directed Against Leaders Makes Impression—Hill Stocks and Amalgamated Again Strong.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In the stock market today the most aggressive operations in the shape of selling movements were directed against the market leaders, particularly the Standard Oil and after an early decline followed by a rally an unmistakable reactionary tendency developed. Trading was almost the lightest in a week until the final hour. Prices of many active issues were declined shortly before the close and a large part of the day's losses were recovered.

Today's reaction may reasonably be attributed to the professional traders, many of whom have been profiting on the rise which followed the Standard Oil decision, and now argue that the financial conditions favor a halt.

Amalgamated Copper was strongest of the active stocks. The demand for this issue presumably was based in large part on the improved condition of the copper metal market. American Smelting also was in good demand.

The Hill stocks showed further strength today, as did Western Union, which has come into demand of late. The fertilizer stocks made some recovery from their previous weakness.

Time money was easy today, ruling at rates which prevailed last week. Rates for sixty and ninety days accommodations were cut 1-4 per cent.

Bonds were irregular, with a decline of 1-8 in United States 4s; total sales (par value) \$3,664,000.

FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

Common in All Parts of the Empire There are Between the Dominions and the United Kingdom Differences of Local Interest, which, Unknown and Ignored, would tend to the Disintegration of the Empire, but which, if known and recognized, will be harmonized towards union.

"I represent a country," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "that has no grievances and few suggestions to make. We are satisfied with our lot, happy and prosperous, but we recognize there is room for improvement. If there is one principle upon which the empire can live it is the imperial unity based on local autonomy."

Premier Fisher said in regard to the scheme that Australia had no desire to be annexed but in any way in which she could cheerfully co-operate with the Motherland she would do it to the best of her ability.

Sir Joseph Ward introduced a resolution that an advisory council in which he alluded to the complications now impending with respect to commercial treaties.

PAPER COMBINE IS CRITICIZED

American paper makers, said Mr. Norris, own over 12,000 square miles of land in the crown lands of Quebec, from which they cannot now ship wood pulp because of prohibition of May 1, 1910.

PRESS COMMENT

The British Columbia occupies a large place in the attention of the churches is apparent from the fact that the Methodist conference is in session in this city, so soon after the Presbyterian Synod. The meetings of these churches may also be regarded as symptomatic of the increasing strengthening of church life in the province and in the city. There can be no doubt that many of the best citizens coming to British Columbia, these days, are and have been church members, and to meet the religious needs of rapidly increasing population is one of the first obligations resting upon the various denominations represented here. While comparisons are odious, it may fairly be claimed for Methodism that the characteristics with which it is frequently identified are such as will militate against its success in the buoyant and vigorous west. Thoughtful observers of affairs will note with approval the fact that this morning the preacher was the Rev. George Jackson, B. A., whose writings cause some stir in time ago. This is gratifying evidence that intellectual breadth is not incompatible with earnestness, fervor and zeal—Vancouver World.

CATERPILLAR PESTS

Will City Insect on Victoria Property Owners Cleaning Up Their Lawns

The pleasant little comedy which has been in enactment during the past few weeks with His Worship Mayor Morley and Deputy Minister Scott of the provincial department of agriculture in the principal roles, has entered upon another act, with a general commotion of the plot which places His Worship in the position of having been "called" on what some at least imagine to have been a good sized bluff, and it now being "up" to him to make good. If he does so, Victoria will be

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NEW HIGH SCHOOL WILL BE ATTRACTIVE

Description of Structure for Spring Ridge, Building of Which Will Commence During Next Month.

Accepting the plans as presented by Architect Mr. E. Watkins, the school board last night decided to proceed as quickly as possible with the new high school to be erected in the Spring Ridge district on Fernwood street. The plans provide for one of the finest high school buildings in the west and the board gave Mr. Watkins authority to call for tenders for construction as soon as the plans are completed. This should be within the next few weeks.

For the past week the plans have been in the hands of board of school trustees and were also examined by the members of the faculty of the Y. M. C. A. to occupy the requirements of such a school in every particular, and will be carried out. The architect, Mr. Watkins, was given power to clean up a first class vacuum cleaning machine for the school, while the board decided that expert advice upon a proper heating system would be sought immediately.

A detailed description of the school follows:

The building is designed with four main floors: the basement on ground floor being on a level with the ground, with entrances for both boys and girls from the front of the building. This floor contains the boys' girls' and teachers' lunch rooms, kitchen, bicycle rooms, armory and store rooms, also dressing rooms, locker rooms and lavatories in connection with the gymnasium and for outside sports.

The portion of the building under the assembly hall is also elevated on a basement on this floor and is also elevated down to the level of the heating chambers in the sub-basement. The gymnasium will be 70 feet by 85 feet, with a running track level with the main basement floor.

The main floor of the building is reached by four stairways from the basement or directly from the outside by the main front entrance and an entrance on each side of the building. On this floor are located the principal office and reception room on one side of the main entrance, and on the opposite side are located the male and female teachers' rooms with cloak rooms and private lavatories.

Ten class rooms, to accommodate 120 pupils, are located on this floor, together with lavatories for both boys and girls, and space is provided at either end of the corridors for individual lockers for the pupils' clothing.

The entrance to the main floor of the assembly hall is immediately in front of the hall, and is also elevated on a basement on this floor and is also elevated down to the level of the heating chambers in the sub-basement. The gymnasium will be 70 feet by 85 feet, with a running track level with the main basement floor.

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GERMAN DEPENDENCY ON FOREIGN LABOR

Urban Depopulation is Economic Problem Confronting Kaiser's Empire—Needs in Agricultural Districts.

BERLIN, May 23.—Every spring the organs of the Agrarian-Conservative party start an animated discussion concerning the famine in agricultural districts as an abnormal feature of Germany's economic development.

The Agrarian further demand that young persons should be excluded altogether from factories, not because this is socially desirable, but because the excluded employees would be driven to offer their labor to the landowners at below its urban market value.

No German Agrarian would be willing to abate Protection in order merely to see the land repopulated. Hence, of late, the Agrarian eye turns towards "Colonization," and other schemes in which the state is to provide for the landowners a new agricultural and laboring class at the cost of the nation as a whole.

In the meantime the flood of immigrant laborers has become such a feature of the empire's economic life that special laws and organizations have to be framed to regulate it. In Prussia, and in the majority of other states the immigrants must apply for "registration cards," a measure designed in part to prevent the re-employment of laborers who have broken their contracts and left their employment. This is a frequent occurrence. Employment agents are forbidden to find fresh posts for such.

Germany's dependence on foreign labor becomes more marked every year. This, in the three years 1903-5, the number of immigrant workmen in Prussia alone grew by 236,000. In the latter year 342,000 Austro-Hungarians, 134,000 Russians (mostly Poles), 106,000 Italians and 104,000 Lithuanians were employed, not to mention smaller numbers from Belgium and the Balkan states. The Austrians and Dutch increase most rapidly.

Superficially regarded, both sides profit from these deals. The immigrants usually leave civilized countries, Germans, and less efficient as laborers, return home improved, and they bring with them annually an estimated \$37,300,000. This, being only \$37.50 a head, is a moderate estimate. The Poles particularly profit. Much of their earnings go into Polish land-banks, and in this way money paid to them by Polish-speaking Prussian landed proprietors is used to combat Prussian influence, and to buy up Prussian land.

Germany profits by getting a supply of cheap labor for her agricultural enterprises. This enables native Germans to monopolize the better-paid employments. Despite this profit, however thoughtful Germans and mere hunters of cheap labor are dissatisfied with the system. The lack of fidelity in labor, and the refusal of the unemployed to be diverted from one branch to another. The condition is unsatisfactory from a point of view other than that of the laboring landowners and unemployed urban proletariat. The state itself is threatened through the monopoly of vital national industries like agriculture and mining by casual foreign immigrants.

George E. Robbins has been appointed postmaster of Port George, vice Warren J. DeBeck, deceased. The automatic central telephone system will be installed next year in New Westminster. Penton ratemakers will shortly vote on money bylaws aggregating \$45,000. James Sharp, one of the best known miners and old-timers of the Wellington district, died at the age of 75, Work is being pushed on the Fort Moly and Indian River railway, upwards of 150 men being employed. New Westminster is experimenting in oiling streets as a means of disposing of the dust nuisance. Chalmers Bontein, the famous English big game hunter, is out for grizzlies in the vicinity of New Denver. The New Westminster city council is considering a bylaw to make Wednesday half holidays compulsory. The civic authorities and board of trade at Kamloops are urging the C. P. R. to establish a tourist hotel in that city. Placer mining on Bull river has progressed rapidly during the past few months, several tunnels and drifts having been run in the hope of catching the rimrock. Rev. Dr. Fraser performed the marriage ceremony at the Vancouver police station on Wednesday last, for the American laborer, up-country rancher, and Miss Mabel Servan. W. De Merchants was seriously injured Tuesday morning while blasting stumps at Coombes. The charge he was handling exploded, and his face and head suffered badly. The law against dynamiting fish is being vigorously enforced at Nanaimo, where two local men were recently fined \$100 and costs each for this securing fish in the Little Qualicum. Although there are thirty churches and other denominational institutions in New Westminster, it has been discovered that the public library does not contain a copy of the Bible. The United Clerics of the Anglican diocese and Jurisdictions of Oregon, Olympia, Spokane, Caledonia, Kootenay and New Westminster, is this week in session at Vancouver. As a result of the famous Waita snipping case, a special jury at Nelson found that an awarded young Slater, the victim of the whipping, damages in the amount of \$1000. As the result of a premature explosion at Prince Rupert on Wednesday, Giuliano Bartholdi, Josef, Ollaro and Bronco Laine received serious, and it is feared fatal, injuries. Mr. Justice Murphy is presiding at the Vernon assizes, where there are four cases on the docket: Rex vs. Brown, theft; Rex vs. Drake, arson; Rex vs. Murk, theft, and Rex vs. Hahmshaw, theft.

Construction of the new Cottage hospital at Lillooet has begun.

The Trail smelter is now kept running on coke from Pennsylvania.

Upwards of 300 people are at present unemployed in Quesnel.

The wireless station at Sardis is now in operation.

English capitalists contemplate the establishment of large electrical machinery works near Eburne.

Andrew Crosby, a Klipox Indian, has been found guilty at the Vancouver criminal assize of manslaughter, in having caused the death of an Indian woman named Jeanette, during a drinking spree.

The spring assizes have opened at New Westminster. In addition to the usual criminal business the interesting damage case of Cary vs. B. C. E. R. Co., arising out of the Lakeview disaster, is being tried.

Justice Clement, in addressing the grand jury at New Westminster, declared grand juries to have outlived their usefulness. Better results, he said, were obtainable through representations made to the local members than by grand jury recommendations.

Max Major, of Okanagan Centre, has been fined \$100 and costs, or three months imprisonment, by Magistrate Boyce, of Kelowna, for desecrating the Indian graveyard at Duck Lake by pulling down a crucifix and burning the fence around it.

A Liberal association has been organized at Kitlasia, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. William Tempiam as honorary president and honorary vice president respectively. The active officers are: J. E. McEwan, president; R. C. MacDonald, secretary; and J. D. Wells, secretary-treasurer. The association has expressed itself as wholly favorable to reciprocity.

Interior British Columbia gets but little this year in the way of appropriations from the federal government. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for improvements at the Narrows of the Arrow lake, \$25,000 for the Boswell wharf, and \$19,000 for wharves on the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. All these appropriations are specially in the interest of the C. P. R.

John Clough, the veteran of the Vancouver police force, now eighty-one years of age, has been granted a pension of \$40 a month, and will spend the remainder of his days in England.

Among recent federal public works projects for British Columbia are: \$5,000 for new buildings at Ashcroft, \$1,000 for an addition to the government buildings at Quesnel, and \$37,315 for telegraph and telephone lines in the Interior. The G.P.R.'s new Kootenay Lake steamer Bonington has just made a very successful trial trip. James Collins received serious and perhaps fatal injuries by the premature starting of a street car at Vancouver just as he was alighting therefrom.

Acropolis Building Grows

ODESSA, May 23.—It is reported that Kuraks, capital of the government of the same name, that an aeroplane fell among a crowd of sight-seers on Saturday injuring 100 persons. Five of the injured are not expected to recover.

Drowned in Tank MONTREAL, May 23.—Alex. M. Gardner, a young Scotman, met death by drowning in the swimming tank of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. It is the first accident of the tank since the opening five years ago, although somewhat similar cases have occurred at St. Lawrence baths during the past year.

Fires at Esplanade PORCUPINE, Ont., May 23.—Ignited by the bush fires the dynamite magazine on the Hollinger property exploded and the whole plant was gutted by the flames. The loss is estimated at \$70,000. The buildings on the McIntyre property have also been burned. Aurora, lake has been completely wiped out. Two houses and a general store were burned at South Porcupine. It rained hard on Friday night and this considerably checked the flames. All the fires were out by Saturday night.

Montreal Heat Victims MONTREAL, May 23.—Two deaths have resulted here as the result of Saturday and Sunday's intense hot weather. On Saturday afternoon Francis Xavier Leduc, a farmer, dropped dead as he was attending to some monetary business on St. James street, and John Larsen, aged 71, night watchman at the Canadian Rubber company's office, succumbed to exhaustion from a great heat. It is extremely hot today, the temperature registering 76 at 3 o'clock and rapidly crawling up toward the 90 in the shade point with much humidity in the air.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Wild Rose, per sack 1.80
Robin Hood, per sack 1.80
Moffet, per sack 1.80
Drifted Snow, per sack 1.80
Tater Star, per sack 1.80
Snowflake, bag 1.80

Apples, local, per box 1.00 to 2.00
Pine table, per box 1.00 to 2.00
Lemons, per dozen 25 to 30
Bananas, per bunch 15 to 20
Grape Fruit (California), 10 to 15

Tomatoes, per lb. 25 to 30
Artichokes (Globe), each 15 to 20
Artichokes (Jerusalem), lb. 10 to 15
Fenway, per bushel 10 to 15
Cucumbers, per bunch 15 to 20
Potatoes, per sack 1.00 to 1.50
Cabbage, new, per lb. 10 to 15
Spinach, per lb. 10 to 15
Garlic, per lb. 10 to 15
Spring Onions, per lb. 10 to 15
Celery, per bunch 10 to 15
Beets, per lb. 10 to 15
Asparagus, new, per lb. 10 to 15

Hoof, per lb. 15 to 20
Hutton, per lb. 15 to 20
Mutton, Australian, per lb. 15 to 20
Cattle, per lb. 15 to 20
Chickens, per lb. 15 to 20
Chickens, per lb. (New Zealand), 15 to 20
Eggs, dressed, per lb. 15 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 15 to 20

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABOUT SIX ACRES GOOD 1/2 lead, spring water. All in grass and R. C. MacDonald, 1121 B. C. Street, Victoria, B. C.

HAD SORE 4 YEARS
Zam-Buk Soled It In Two Weeks
Have you some old wound or sore which has defied all doctors' remedies? If so, yours is a case for Zam-Buk!

TO PREVENT EROSION—The provincial public works department has granted \$100,000 to the government of the Narrows of the Arrow lake, \$25,000 for the Boswell wharf, and \$19,000 for wharves on the Columbia and Kootenay rivers.

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Advertisement for 'Campbell's' Linen Coats and Suits, Lingerie Dresses and Waists, Wash Skirts and Dresses. Includes an illustration of a woman in a dress.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's 'Cathartic' medicine. Includes a portrait of the doctor and text describing the medicine's benefits.

Advertisement for Corrig College, located at 1111 Park, Victoria, B.C. Details the college's curriculum and facilities.

Advertisement for 'Unseed Compound', a reliable old English home remedy for coughs, colds, and all lung & throat troubles.

Advertisement for 'The Ductless Patent Stump Pulling Machine', which will develop 246 tons pressure with one man.

Advertisement for 'Dow, Fraser & Co. Ltd.' located at 321 Gambia Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Weekwear, Gloves and Scarfs—Every 1111s form in these departments is already ready to arrive in an express shipment of very pretty scarfs.

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The Colonist

The Colonist Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C. THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The second imperial conference was opened in London yesterday. It is the fourth gathering of British prime ministers. The first was held in 1897. Nothing of any special moment was transacted there, and the principal deliverance of the body was contained in a resolution declaring that "the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things."

Mr. Chamberlain's views did not commend themselves to the members of the Conference nor even to his colleagues in the ministry, the nearest approach to their adoption being the passage of a resolution providing for periodical conferences. Mr. Chamberlain went out of office in 1905 and was succeeded by Mr. Lyttleton, who issued a circular calling a Conference to be held in 1906. In this despatch it was proposed to change the name of the gathering to "The Imperial Council" and that India should be presented thereat. The despatch also proposed that provision should be made for a permanent department of state to collect information and conduct correspondence between the meetings of the Conference. The meeting was delayed a year owing to a change of government and a general election, and it was not until 1907 that the Conference was opened. At this gathering the chief interest centered in a discussion which arose upon a resolution from the Commonwealth of Australia declaring it to be "desirable to establish an Imperial Council to consist of representatives of Great Britain and the self-governing Colonies, chosen ex-officio from the existing administrations."

That an Imperial Conference shall meet every four years; That the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom shall be president of the Conference; That the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions shall be members of the Conference; That the Secretary of State for the Colonies shall be a member of the Conference and shall preside in the absence of the president; That each government may appoint ministers to be members of the Conference, but only two representing a government may participate in a debate, and each government shall have only one vote;

That there shall be a permanent secretariat to collect information bearing upon matters within the scope of the Conference and to keep the several governments informed thereon;

That subsidiary conferences may be held to dispose of matters that cannot be delayed until the regular sessions, the representation at such subsidiary meetings to be specially arranged.

Such is the nature of the body which met yesterday in London. It is to be observed that it is a conference pure and simple. It has neither executive nor legislative functions. Its deliberations and resolutions will therefore have no legal status, but as it is a conference between governments, the reasonable

presumption is that each government will be in a position to give effect to its decisions as they may be embodied in resolutions. It is to be observed that the decisions of the majority of the Conference are not necessarily binding upon the minority. Hence it is reasonable to assume that no resolution will be promulgated unless it meets with unanimous approval. The pace will be set by the most cautious element, and this perhaps is just as well, for it is not desirable that anything should be attempted in an imperial way, which looks like an attempt to force anything upon public opinion. Concerning the importance of the Conference the London Chronicle said:

The Imperial Conference which meets in London next month is destined, we believe, to mark a most interesting stage in the history of the British Empire. The outcome of those discussions will be, unless we misread all the signs of the times, a reorganization of the British Empire, so far as the Dominions in relation to the Mother Country are concerned, on the basis of the Five Nations. Just as the Imperial Conference is now a discussion between Prime Ministers, so it is suggested that, in the normal conduct of business between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, the Prime Minister's Department, and not any subordinate one, should be the official Kingdom not as a chief, but as "first among equals." They desire to have what have hitherto been called "Colonial affairs" raised to the status of "Imperial affairs." It would be a profound mistake to regard all this as a mere matter of names, of punctilio, precedence, and what the French call "the protocol." We sympathize with none of the croakers who openly or secretly dislike and distrust the new state of things. We have a profound belief in the solidarity of the British Empire, and a conference, which is justified by the experience of the past, that the political genius of free peoples, here and Overseas, will evolve such institutions and forms for the expression of common aims as new circumstances may require. The very growth of the Imperial Conference itself is a further justification for such belief. But the first step to be taken is to reorganize the machinery for the conduct of business between the Five Nations.

Victoria holds her own on the diamond.

The High School building that is to be erected in Fernwood will be a first class structure in every respect, as the description of it given elsewhere in this morning's paper shows.

The Daily News of London says that Mr. Asquith is confident that the veto bill will pass the House of Lords, and it intimates in no uncertain terms that the necessary number of peers to pass the measure will be created unless the Bill becomes law before the King goes to India.

A demand comes from London that Canada should negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the West Indies, but as the Montreal Gazette points out, the Dominion already admits West Indian products under a preferential tariff, and it is clearly up to the island legislatures to make the next move by admitting Canadian products under a preferential tariff.

We suppose the reason why the Library and Parks bylaws did not pass yesterday was because a good many ratepayers thought it just as well to go a little slow in regard to expenditures that are not absolutely necessary. We should have been glad to have seen them all adopted, but as the really vital measures were passed, we are not disposed to make any complaint.

Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy has been again demonstrating the efficiency of the aeroplane. While 2,000 feet in the air and above Long Island Sound he was in communication with New York with wireless. Then he descended and took up a passenger, who did some rifle shooting while in the air. The aircraft swung about in a 20-mile breeze and the rifleman did not hit the target, but that was only a matter of skill.

Man in Seattle says he is a descendant of the Black Prince. Nothing very wonderful about that. There must be lots of descendants of ancient royalty scattered around the country, for English royalties, unlike German royalties, do not always remain royal. Unless the blood runs out the children of the most princely house become mere commoners in the course of a few generations.

Among the older residents of Victoria and many who have recently come to the city the news of the death of Mrs. James A. Raymur, of Kingston street, this city, will have been received with great sorrow. Her home has always been noted for its unostentatious but very real hospitality, her charm as a hostess lasting long after the age when most women cease to take an active interest in social affairs. Her genuine kindness and her keen wit will long be remembered with pleasure by those who knew her well. She was a lady of the old-fashioned type, whose interest centered in her home, but whose sympathies

were broad enough to make the circle a very wide one. To her beloved son and his family and to her niece Miss Mary Lawson, the Colonist extends its deep sympathy.

The British House of Commons passed the Women's Suffrage Bill through its second reading by a substantial majority, and now it is said that members of the cabinet are urging the Prime Minister to facilitate its final passage and send it up to the Lords, principally with the view of giving the members of the hereditary chamber a chance to reject it, as it is said they most certainly will.

The questions which the census-takers are going to ask are the nature of an legislation, and from what we know of census statistics, most of the "information" to be gathered will be of no possible value to any mortal person. It will not be published until it is too old to be of the slightest use to any one. Census-taking in Canada is chiefly valuable as a means of giving out a host of little political jobs. We wish we could say the Liberals began it, but unfortunately this is a case where no one can throw stones.

The apathy of the ratepayers in regard to the bylaws submitted for their approval yesterday was so amazing that a question arises as to whether it is really worth while continuing the practice of submitting such measures to a vote. Both the city papers made frequent references to the fact that the vote was to be taken yesterday, but only a very few people paid the slightest attention to the matter. How would it do to change the law, and authorize the City Council to pledge the credit of the city for loans unless on a day to be fixed a certain proportion of the ratepayers voted against the proposal? It may be taken for granted that if a ratepayer does not take the trouble to vote, he is quite willing that the liability should be incurred, or else that he has paid so little attention to the matter that his opinion is not really worth anything.

There was a long discussion in the House of Commons a week or so ago over the right of the House to know by whom political appointments were recommended. The members of the government, who spoke, took the position that such recommendations are confidential. Some of the Opposition speakers tried to distinguish between major and minor appointments, holding that recommendations to the latter might be properly made public; but Mr. Fielding was unable to see any distinction. Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk spoke and they were disposed to agree with the government, at least they did not urge anything to the contrary. We think the rule laid down by the government is a sound one. The responsibility for appointments rests with the minister who makes them and after him with the government as a whole. The question of making public recommendations must therefore always be left to the discretion of the minister.

The case of the Lion Saloon licence is not as easy as it looks. The holder of the licence has had it for many years, and finds that to retain it he must erect a hotel. He finds that there is great opposition, and he must admit it is reasonable opposition, to the erection of a hotel having a liquor licence in very close proximity to a public school. From his point of view he has a legitimate right to carry on the business of liquor selling where he proposes to. He is building the hotel because he has to do so to comply with the law. At the same time he is willing to give up his licence on being paid a certain sum of money. He is within his legal rights and a good many people will think he is not unjustified in expecting compensation if he is to give up the licence. On the other hand there is no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that there ought not to be a place for the sale of liquor over a bar within a few yards of a great public school. The third consideration in the case is that there seems to be no authority for either the city council or the school board to pay the compensation asked for. The principle involved is of general interest, for it may arise at any time in any community in the province.

In Memory of L'Enfant WASHINGTON, May 22.—On a green knoll in front of the old Lee mansion in Arlington cemetery, a memorial was unveiled today to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer to whose prophetic vision Washington owes its broad avenues and its symmetry of design. President Taft, Ambassador Jusserand of France and Senator Root of New York spoke in eulogy of Major L'Enfant. "L'Enfant will now lie here appropriately in state and in rest with the gratitude of the nation that he served so well," said President Taft.

Municipal Plant CARMANGAY, Ala., May 22.—The town council is taking steps to install a municipally-owned waterworks and electric light system. Already it has secured an option on the electric light plant owned by C. W. Carman, which lights the town at present.

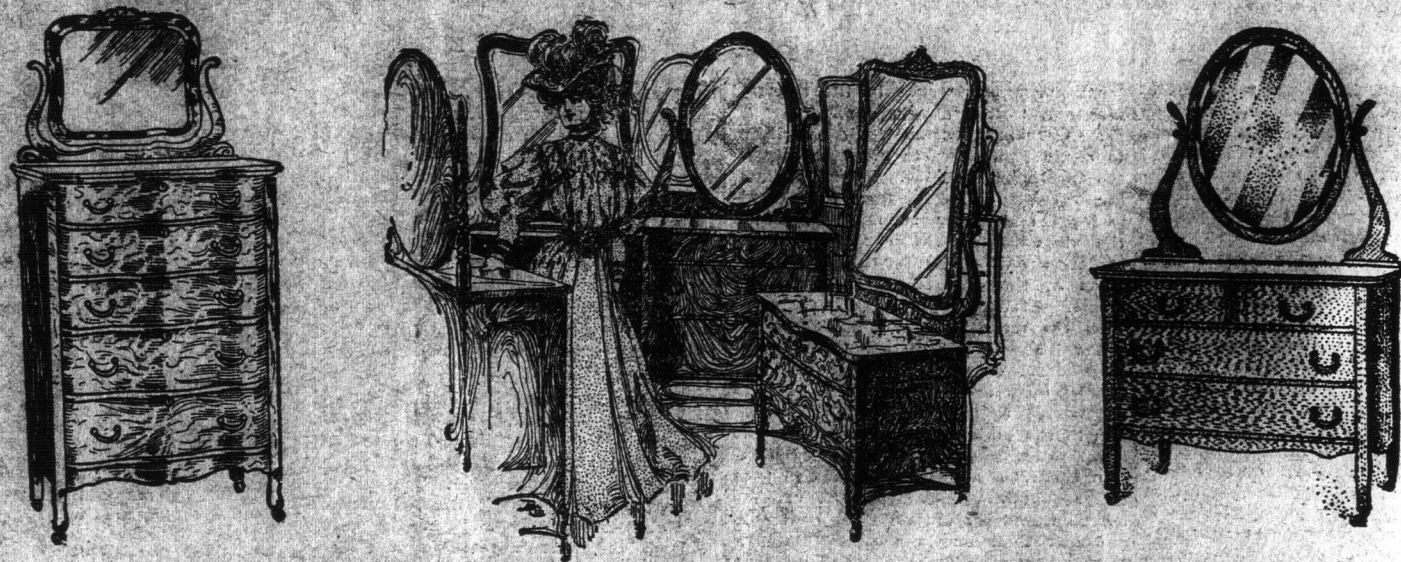
We'll Save You Money We Know We Can

WEILER BROS

We Know There's None In Town Like These

Why Do You Pay Two Profits When One Will Do?

We have nothing for sale that is cheap—but anything that is good at fair prices. Ask yourself the question: "Why do I pay two profits when one will do?" There is more than one way why you should pay two profits, but there is only one way that you can avoid paying the two, and that way is easy—"DEAL HERE" with the old reliable establish firm where the quality is unquestionable and the price is always the same. Why, the goodness of our goods brings re-orders. This is the home of new ideas and honest values. The only skimping is in the price. The severest critics can find no fault with our goods. The name makes an impression and the goods sustain it. We have the power to make the price, and we make the price a power. We knew you would look for our ad. this morning. Everybody reads them. You want to know what we have to say, don't you? Well, read below and then come and see.



STYLISH CHAMBER FURNITURE

Made For Your Own Bedroom. You'll Like the Styles and Our Way of Pricing

Handsome, serviceable furniture for your bedroom is ready for you on our third and fourth floors, and lots of it. There is a wonderful, complete showing of bedroom furniture just at present, a display that you should not fail to see, if you are at all interested. Come in and see something unusually attractive in

SUITES, DRESSERS, CHIFFONIERS, BEDS, WOOD, BRASS AND IRON

You'll find plentiful assortments in every line, and priced at the fairest prices, consistent with good quality. There's a price tag suit you, and also a style of wood and finish, for we have many pieces in such woods and finishes as

GOLDEN FIR EARLY ENGLISH OAK CIRCASSIAN WALNUT GOLDEN POLISHED OAK POLISHED MAHOGANY WAX FINISHED OAK DULL MAHOGANY BIRD'S EYE MAPLE

And many others. We would appreciate an opportunity to show you these, and assure you that there is never the slightest obligation to purchase incurred in a visit of inspection. There are three representative values:

- CHIFFONIER, \$10 Dresser—This style has a British bevel plate mirror 12 x 20, made of solid oak, finished golden. Has 3 long drawers. This is an excellent design and is special value at \$12.00
CHIFFONIER, \$14 Chiffonier—Has 5 full length drawers, top drawer is bow front shape, top 20 x 34, solid oak, in golden finish. You'll like this chiffonier. Extra good value at each \$14.00

SOME IDEAL BEDROOM CARPETS

We list below some splendid Bedroom Squares—splendid for many reasons, the chief of which are: their great wearing qualities, their attractiveness, and their easy price. There are other points in favor of these, one of which is the fact that they lighten the housework, they are "hard" finished and easily swept. They are made from the very best materials, and there is no square at the price that'll give you so much satisfaction. Come in and get one for YOUR BEDROOM

GOOD VALUE IN THE UNION ART SQUARES

To the person looking for a low priced Square, suitable for bedroom use, we commend these Union Squares. These are well made and will give excellent satisfaction as a bedroom carpet. Many pretty floral patterns are offered in reds, browns and greens. There are quite a variety of sizes, and you will note that the prices are decidedly reasonable.

- Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards \$5.00 Size 3 x 3 yards \$6.00 Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards \$7.00 Size 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards \$8.00 Size 3 x 4 yards \$8.75
Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards \$9.25 Size 4 x 4 yards \$10.50 Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 yards \$10.50 Size 3 1/2 x 5 yards \$12.00 Size 4 x 5 yards \$14.00

KENSINGTON WOOL SQUARES ARE POPULAR

We can heartily recommend these Kensington Wool Squares to anyone looking for a medium-priced square that combines stylish appearance with good wearing qualities. You will find these features strongly developed in these Kensington Squares. Many pleasing art patterns and colorings are included. These are excellent wearers and are very serviceable. They, as well as the Krypton, are a hard finished square and are easily swept.

- Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards at each \$11.00 Size 3 x 3 yards at each \$13.00 Size 3 1/2 x 3 yards at each \$15.00 Size 3 x 4 yards at each \$17.50
Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards at each \$21.00 Size 4 x 4 yards at each \$23.50 Size 4 x 4 1/2 yards at each \$26.00 Size 4 x 5 yards at each \$29.00

KRYPTON SQUARES. A GREAT SQUARE. EXTRA HEAVY

Krypton Squares are of excellent heavy weight. They are also reversible, giving a double wearing surface. Charming art designs and colorings are features of these squares. Some late arrivals show exceptionally fine effects in two-tone green fields, with mauve and pink floral borders, and also with gold and green floral borders. There are also some two-tone greens that are very effective. We want you to come in and see these Krypton Squares and see something unusually good for bedroom use.

- Size 3 x 3 yards at each \$19.00 Size 3 x 4 yards at each \$25.00
Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards at each \$22.00 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards at each \$29.00

SEE THE NEW ARRIVALS

WEILER BROS

SEE THE NEW ARRIVALS

An

The author, who of the Snows' work mark if he had call and Glory—a title Empire—or "Theibilities," or "The lions," or by any of less picturesque but the real character of region of the king's minion." With just polon's dictum that carried a Field-Mar sack, it may be av leaves the shores used-up, overcrowd for the larger life. West carries a mi breeches' pocket. Sir Thomas She could tell you some of that axiom. He Canada a few days, self a living witness

ties of Canada. Wh Victorian days, the Thomas Shaughness well to Ireland's sh perilous journey to sailing ship, their have compassed the to the world a son a half of the North the creation of a Canadian Dominion the world a citizen America. It was a Shaughnessy gave present most illust struggles in their v they brought up th and noble ambitions justified. At 16 Thomas S service of the local looked back. His dous round of appli words can adequat his life's work. An side of 60. Bit by bit Tho ness capacity won way directors for w step he mounted th General Purchasing system, and was kn est railway men in tainly recognized as perintendent of the The latter eventua and joined a new i struction—the Car Then Van Horne ca Milwaukee, and tog onward along the C. P. R., encounter

An Empire Builder

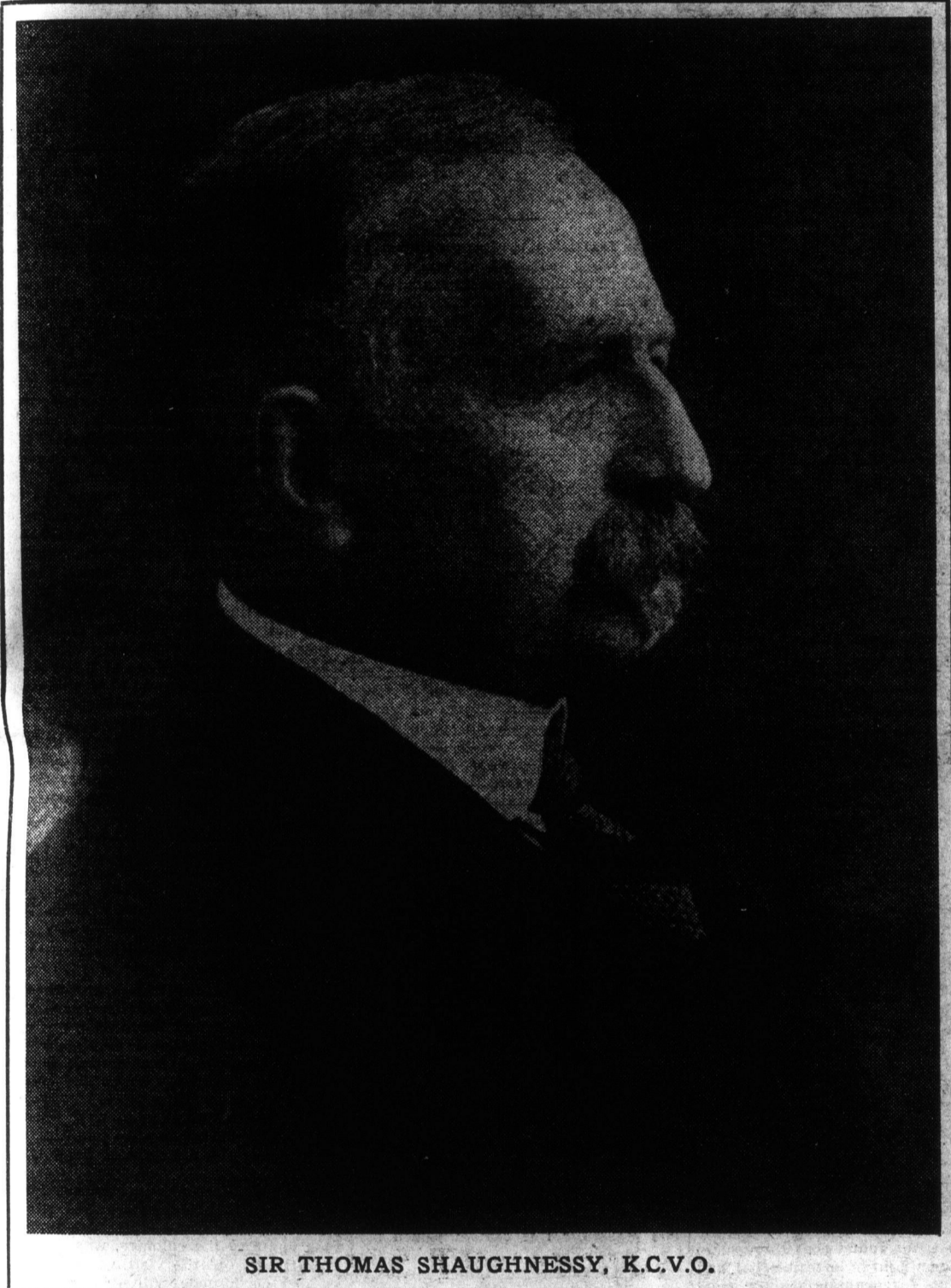
The author, who called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows" would have been nearer the mark if he had called it "The Land of Hope and Glory"—a title now applied to the whole Empire—or "The Home of Unknown Possibilities," or "The Land of Ungarnered Millions," or by any other name that was a little less picturesque but more in conformity with the real character of that vast and romantic region of the king's realm known as "The Dominion." With just as much truth as Napoleon's dictum that every French corporal carried a Field-Marshal's baton in his knapsack, it may be averred that every boy who leaves the shores of Old England and the used-up, overcrowded atmosphere of London for the larger life of the illimitable North West carries a millionaire's passport in his breeches' pocket.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, for instance, could tell you something about the soundness of that axiom. He arrived in London from Canada a few days ago. Sir Thomas is himself a living witness to the amazing possi-

hand, only to shatter them all one by one, by mutual loyalty and determination to be conquered by nothing.

Today the C. P. R. is the largest private landowner in the Empire. The C. P. R. has made Canada a nation. Our own tiny country has no parallel to the marvellous results which have sprung from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's industry. This England of ours already had an overcrowded population when railways began, and with their advent every town in the country waited anxiously to be linked up for the facilitation of its commerce. The commerce and the passengers were ready for the trains as soon as they ran. But in Canada the C. P. R. laid its mighty tracks, across thousands of miles of almost untracked solitudes, where human life was all but unknown. The C. P. R. had to make its own business—and it has made it!

By Sault Ste. Marie, which 50 years ago was an Indian village, now passes each year a tonnage of shipping—thrice that which threads the Suez Canal. At Winnipeg the



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.

ties of Canada. When, way back in the early Victorian days, the father and mother of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy bade a sorrowful farewell to Ireland's shores and started upon that perilous journey to the new world in an old sailing ship, their loftiest dreams could not have compassed the possibility of their giving to the world a son who was to revolutionize a half of the North American continent by the creation of a great railway across the Canadian Dominion. Sir Thomas came into the world a citizen of the United States of America. It was at Milwaukee that the Shaughnessys gave to the world one of its present most illustrious sons. They had hard struggles in their western surroundings, but they brought up their boy with high ideals and noble ambitions. Those ideals have been justified.

At 16 Thomas Shaughnessy went into the service of the local railway. He has never looked back. His life has been one tremendous round of application to business, and no words can adequately convey the results of his life's work. And he is still on the right side of 60.

Bit by bit Thomas Shaughnessy's business capacity won the confidence of the railway directors for whom he worked. Step by step he mounted the ladder, until he became General Purchasing Agent for the entire system, and was known as one of the cleverest railway men in America. He was certainly recognized as such by the general superintendent of the line, William Van Horne. The latter eventually went "over the border" and joined a new line which was under construction—the Canadian Pacific Railway. Then Van Horne sent for his old comrade in Milwaukee, and together they have marched onward along the great steel girdle of the C. P. R., encountering difficulties on every

C. P. R. has the largest railway sidings in the world—120 miles of track. When, on the 7th of November, 1885, Lord Strathcona drove in the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Craigellachie the City of Vancouver was an almost untroubled forest. Lord Strathcona was even then a white-haired old man, but he has lived to see Vancouver a great city, with a population of 100,000, and a magnificent land-locked, mountain-sheltered harbor, whose ships are found in all the greater ports of the world.

The ramifications of the C. P. R. are almost beyond belief. Our own familiar Midland, G. W. R., G. N. R., and other English lines are babies by comparison. The C. P. R. has over 80,000 miles of telegraphs, a thousand elevators, a series of magnificent hotels between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and it controls a fleet of 72 steamships of 20 different types. Twelve thousand men are required as crews and shore staffs to cater for its passenger and transportation activities. The amount of coal burned per day by this fleet would require seven trains of 40 trucks each to transport. The total distance traveled by these ships on their ordinary schedules per year equals 57 times round the world. Placed in a single line—but, there, C. P. R. statistics are so colossal that the brain is bewildered.

Nor can the extraordinary details and the romantic and triumphant surmounting of all the gigantic obstacles presented by the construction of this great railroad be embarked upon here. How succeeding Canadian Conservative and Radical governments in turn facilitated, then obstructed, the making of the road; how the treacherous "muskegs" (large swamps that looked like safe soil, but required millions of tons of earth to fill up before trains could run over them) were negotiated; how

THE ORIGINAL "HAREMS"



THE GENUINE HAREM SKIRT IN ALGERIA

An Algerian girl wearing genuine Eastern "rice bags," from which modern skirt is devised



THE DIVIDED SKIRT OF THE EARLY VICTORIAN ERA

Reproduced from the cover of an old piece of music, "The Bloomer Polka Schottische"



THE GENUINE HAREM SKIRT IN MONTENEGRO

Voluminous Turkish trousers which are the prototypes of the modern harem skirt

the unknown regions of the Rockies were blasted, mighty rivers bridged, and glaciers conquered—how millions of dollars had to be repeatedly found to carry on this tremendous gamble, in hope that it might some day return—these are a narrative which only a good-sized volume could adequately describe.

In all these Titanic struggles the financial genius of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy marked him out as the coming chief of the great transcontinental railway. With him were Mr. Donald Smith (now the nonagenarian Lord Strathcona), Sir William Van Horne, and George Stephen (now Lord Mount-Stephen), who was the initiating genius of the line, and the first President of the Company. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy became President in 1900, and was knighted the next year. The C. P. R. has grown under Sir Thomas Shaughnessy until it has over 10,000 miles of railroad, and controls over 5,000 more in the United States. The C. P. R. has given us the "Already All Red Route," the greatest connecting link in the British Empire. It is difficult to think of Empire builders who can come into the same category as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, Lord Cromer in Egypt, Lord Roberts in India—all great men, to whom the debt of Empire can never be paid. But for its gigantic results in the creation of a nation the lifework of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy stands alone—Throne and Country.

CONFESSIONS OF FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS

Readers must often have wondered, when listening to a comic song or enjoying the vivacity of a star comedy turn, how it was that these famous merry-makers appeared always to be in such high spirits. We seldom think, somehow, of the private joys and secret sorrows of our stage favorites, and yet a little reflection will show us that, though always in the public eye, they have their ups and downs like the rest of us, and are, perhaps, more frequently in "the dumps" than they would care to admit.

We thought it might be of interest if some of our best-known public favorites would tell us when and why they found it hardest to play their accustomed parts. Here are their confessions.

Mr. Horace Mills, who is nightly causing roars of laughter as chief comedian at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, says: "Alas! the occasions when I found it hard to be merry have been only too numerous. Many a time, when I have been cracking jokes with a splitting headache, the lot of the 'funny man' has appeared anything but a happy one." Never shall I forget a certain matinee of "Aladdin," played in Manchester. So ill was I on reaching my dressing-room that I sent for a doctor, who ordered me not to play. The house was packed and my understudy had gone to London. Mr. Robert Courtneidge declared that if I did not go on he must dismiss the audience—a loss of some £150. I was "put into my clothes" somehow and assisted to the wing in a semi-conscious condition. I nearly fell, but G. P. Huntley caught my arm. In fact, had it not been for him, George Graves, and Ada Reeve (who were in the cast), I doubt if I should have been able to drag through my part."

Mr. G. H. Elliott, the only chocolate-colored coon impersonator, writes: "From the time I was five years old, when I started touring, my mother has traveled with me and proved my mascot and protector. Two years ago, just as I had reached the highest pinnacle of success, to which both she and I had looked forward together, my mother was taken dangerously ill. I wanted to relinquish my engagement, which was in a town some miles away, in order to stay by her, but the doctor said that to do so might prove fatal to my mother, as he did not desire to let her know how ill she was. An operation was to be performed, and I was charged to be in readiness to return at once if I were wired for. You can imagine my feeling at having to sing eight songs to an Irish audience, who are always bubbling over with mirth, when I knew my mother's life hung in the balance. Happily, she got better, and is with me now."

Miss Phyllis Dare has no very tragic incident to retail. "Can't you give me one instance when you were not 'in tune' with your

bright surroundings?" I asked. She looked up with that sweet smile of hers and said: "Well, it doesn't seem so very terrible to look back upon now, but to my then-childish mind the news that I was to leave the stage, after tasting the joys of the footlights, nearly broke my heart. It was all arranged before I was let into the secret. One night, as we were going to the theatre, my father told me that he had arranged to send me to school in Brussels. I don't know how I got through my part that night. My mind was all the time upon a prison-like school. However, I was told after that I had never played better in my life, and a manager was so pleased with my performance that he wanted me to sign to join his company directly I returned to the stage."

"It was some years ago," said Mr. George Robey, "that I felt more like crying than being funny. The 'ghost walk' was lighter in its tread then than now, and I was just completing an engagement. I was also negotiating for others. As is often the case when affording with novices, the managers were very slow in deciding. One morning, however, to my great joy a letter awaited me which only needed my signature to complete the engagement. Directly I got home I hastened to sign the contract and posted the letter on my way to the theatre, and I felt as happy as a sand-boy when I entered my dressing-room. I was waiting my 'call' and singing to myself, when a second letter was brought to me. It contained a definite offer from another manager at a salary nearly double the other. I don't think I have ever since found it so hard to be funny as I did that evening."

Mr. Whit Cunliffe, who, the Yankees say, is the most entertaining and refined artiste that England has sent across the water, had a very painful experience at his first performance in America. The arrival of the boat was delayed considerably, and he reached New York a very short while before he was timed to appear on the stage. His stage dress-basket was quickly unpacked, but, horror! everything was water-soaked and spoiled. A buttonless waistcoat, a pair of house-boots, and a pair of blue trousers were all that were wearable. So he had to go on in the very neglige traveling suit he had on. "Imagine me singing 'A Different Girl Again' dressed like a tripper. The whole point of the song was spoilt," said Mr. Cunliffe.

Mr. Jack Pleasant, whose name so nearly resembles the character he always maintains, has one more than one occasion felt very disinclined to "make merry." The time, however, which stands out in his memory as being the most painful happened when he first started in the profession some years ago. He was wired for to open at a music-hall in the North of England. It was an old-fashioned one-house-a-night place. The prices were "popular" and the audience somewhat rough. The hall has since been pulled down. He arrived late, with a bad cold, and not in time for a band rehearsal. They had a strange custom of engaging a comic singer to sing the last song and sing the audience out at the same time. Being new to the profession, he did not know the custom. But to continue in his own words: "The 'last turn' was called and on I crept. Three parts of the audience had left the building, but a few of the 'b'hoys' in the gallery were much in evidence. The opening line of my song was, 'I went up to London a twelve-month ago.' I got that far, but was so hoarse that it must have sounded horrible, for a wee, small voice in the 'gods' called out—'What a pity you didn't stay there!'—'Tit-Bits."

Feminine Auditor (at the amateur theatricals)—I beg pardon, but, do you know, it seems to me the gentleman who has the leading part does his love-making in a tame and spiritless manner.

Wife of Leading Actor (intently watching the performance)—He won't put any more spirit in that while I've got my eye on him, madam, let me tell you.

A father remonstrated with his son, an Oxford undergraduate, for wasting his time in writing for local papers, and cited Dr. Johnson as saying that a man who wrote except for money was a fool.

The son wrote back immediately: "I shall follow Dr. Johnson's advice, and write for money. Please send me twenty pounds."

HOUSE DECORATING EXTRAORDINARY

In spite of the advance in taste in this country in the internal decoration of houses, yet the average house-painter's main idea is still to paint and "grain" all the woodwork in the place and cover the walls and ceilings with paper or distemper. Occasionally, however, an original occupier takes the job out of the hands of the professional wielder of the paint and whitewashing brushes and strikes out on a new and original tack. An American beauty, for instance, has papered her boudoir entirely with letters, being her correspondence since she put her hair up and "came out." She has covered the walls with ordinary epistles containing invitations, announcements of her friends' engagements, or other domestic occurrences, and so forth; while above runs a frieze of envelopes. But the piece de resistance in this instance is the dado, which is entirely composed of love-letters—lucky girl!—all arranged in chronological order, those containing a definite offer of marriage being placed at the top to catch the eye. Not wishing to pillory the swains who had laid their fortunes at her feet, she had, at any rate, the sense to cut off their signatures.

A philatelist has a little room in his house entirely papered with old postage stamps. This decorative plan has frequently been used in the making of plates, ash-trays, and the like, often combined with cigar bands, but few people would be bold enough to contemplate the covering of the walls of even a very small room with such tiny scraps of paper as the postage stamp represents. Nevertheless, when it was completed and varnished it had a very unique effect, and who shall say whether this room may not a hundred years hence if these decorations still survive, be a perfect treasure chamber?

There is a story told of a man who, during the making of one of the South American states, papered his room with notes which had originally represented thousands of pounds, but were not worth half as many farthings.

Artists very often decorate their own rooms. Mr. Cecil Aldin has made his children's nursery a perfect fairy-land with his inimitable paintings on the walls of the nursery heroes, such as Polly Flinders, Little Jack Horner, Jack Sprat, and the rest of the immortal company. Sir F. Carruthers Gould has adorned his study with a very remarkable frieze, representing the modern Froissart. There you may see the pilgrims marching round the room—the late Lord Salisbury almost too heavy a burden for his patient mule, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on a particularly frisky donkey, ahead of his lordship and turning round to tell him to "hurry up." It is a very amusing decoration, and one in which all the great caricaturist's friends take an interest. The late Lord Leighton's house is open to the public, of course, and it is an index to the artistic mind of its master, but not everybody, by any means, has seen the interior of Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's house. The hall and staircase are unique, by the fact that almost every great contemporary artist has contributed a panel to its decoration. There can be seen masterpieces by great living Academicians like Poynter, Sargent, Abbey, and Marcus Stone, and such deceased masters as Orchardson, Swan, and Leighton.

SMART REJOINDER

The following story was told to me by a friend some time ago, and as I am acquainted with both parties concerned I can vouch for its accuracy.

A certain young man, whom we will call Jones, had thrown up a fairly good position on the railway in order to commence business for himself as a greengrocer, etc.

Another railway man—Robinson—a former companion of Jones, on learning of this, was heard on several occasions to express the opinion that Jones was little better than a certain well known variety of fool for throwing up a safe job to start "huckstering."

In course of time Jones heard of this, and meeting Robinson one day, he accosted him thus: "Aw say, Robinson, has ta bin tellin' fowk as Aw'm nowt but a silly fo'?"

The reply came without a moment's hesitation. "What, me? Naw, Aw wor gooin' to do; but they aw knowed!"

MORE CHARGES OF DYNAMITING

Two Men Arrested at Los Angeles in Connection with a Supposed Attempt to Destroy County Building.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—Ert H. Connors and J. Mansel Parks, both said to be members, and the latter a former officer in the Los Angeles local union of structural iron and bridge workers, were arrested today by detectives working under the direction of District Attorney Frederickson on a charge of being implicated in an attempt to destroy with dynamite the new Los Angeles county hall of records last September, some weeks before the blowing up of the Times building.

Connors was taken into custody in the office of a steamship company where he was on the point of buying a ticket to Seattle. Parks was arrested later at Cores and Sixth streets in the home of Connors. S. L. Browne, chief of detectives, attached to the district attorney's office assisted by two of his men, made the arrests.

The finding of dynamite in a rear alley way of the million-dollar hall of records in September was accepted at the time as an evidence of intention to destroy the building. Prior to this, Connors was noticed, so it is alleged, around the building. On the following day a search revealed several sticks of dynamite in the hall of records.

Connors has been kept under constant surveillance for several months and traced in movements covering a large portion of the Pacific coast. Strenuous efforts were made to keep secret the charge against him. Connors was taken to the district attorney's office where he was closeted for several hours, and the district attorney said his office had no information to connect J. J. McNamara or Orville McCormack with the alleged work of Connors and Parks.

GIRLS BURNED

Five Daughters in Kansas Family Caught in Burning Restaurant Building

UTICA, Kansas, May 22.—Five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Roche, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, were burned to death Saturday night in a fire which started in the Roche restaurant. The parents were burned badly. The mother of the girls filled the lamp with gasoline by mistake. Presumably to ascend to the second floor where her daughters were asleep she applied a match to the lamp. An explosion followed, the fire being communicated to a gasoline can sending flames up the stairway to the children's back room. The woman's dress caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by her husband, who had been asleep in an adjoining room. He rushed up the burning stairs and caught his youngest child, seven years old, in his arms, calling to the other girls to follow him and leading his family he ran to a rear window and jumped to the ground, the little girl safe in his arms. He stood up, sprang arms to catch the others as they jumped, but for some reason they failed to follow him, and a few minutes later the bedroom in which the girls had slept was discovered to be a mass of flames. Half an hour later the mother of the girls were taken from their charred beds. All had died where they lay.

LOARDS' REFORM

Lord Lansdowne's Bill Read First Time in House of Peers Without Division

LONDON, May 22.—Lord Lansdowne's bill for the reconstruction of the House of Lords passed its first reading today without division, after War Secretary Haldane announced that the government would not decide against it. The fact that there was no division prevented a disclosure of the extent of the revolt among the Unionist peers against the bill, but the speeches of the Duke of Marlborough the Duke of Somerset and Lord Kilguy showed it to be considerable, and it is not expected that the committee stage will be proceeded with.

The second reading will be moved in the House of Lords tomorrow. The debate is likely to last several days, but it is generally believed that the measure will be given its second reading. Attempts will be made to amend it in committee, but the government will refuse to accept such amendments or disclose its own plan for reforming the second chamber.

Two Shot in Fight

PATTERSON, N. J., May 22.—Two men are dead at Little Falls, N. J., as a result of a revolver battle between a farmer and picknickers, whom he endeavored to eject from the vicinity of his home. Fifty shots were fired by the disputants. The farmer, Frank Costello, and one of the picknickers, Frank Dorsey, were each shot through the heart. The quarrel started when the picknickers began to amuse themselves by revolver practice, shooting at a target placed against Costello's house.

Englishman Missing

WINNIPEG, May 22.—Advertisements are published here offering \$50 reward for information that will lead to the discovery of Clement Goodman, formerly of Woodford Green, Essex, Eng., who arrived at Halifax, N. S., April 9, 1907.

Mr. William Hedley has returned to Richlands, after an extended visit here.

MANY CHINESE SLAIN BY REBELS

Butchery Follows Occupation of Torreon by Insurrecto Force—Defenceless People Show No Mercy.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—Official reports reaching here today tell the story of a massacre of 209 Chinese at Torreon following the rebel occupation last week. Upon receipt of the news, the Chinese charge d'affaires made formal representations to the Mexican government.

The details of the three-day battle and sacking of Torreon are replete with incidents of cruelty that show clearly that the rebel leaders did not hold their men in control, or else deliberately turned them loose to prey upon a conquered and defenceless people. The official reports do not give the number of dead, but taking the 209 Chinese as a basis, it is certain that the number is large.

On that day General Lejero retired with his federal forces and the rebels entered the city. Citizens found themselves utterly unable to control the mob, and reports indicate that scores of innocent residents were victims.

Always antagonistic to the yellow race, the rebels and mob engaged in a race riot. A great part of the business of Torreon is conducted by Chinese, some of whom are wealthy, and according to reports, the rioters shot down or stabbed them without mercy.

That the Chinese charge d'affaires will be able to secure indemnity for many of the victims is doubted here, for it is a fact that since Sir Chentung Liang, Chinese minister here, five years ago, and advised his countrymen to become Mexican citizens, almost all have taken out naturalization papers.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—As soon as the depositions against Chinese subjects at Torreon, Mexico, are officially reported to the Chinese minister at Washington, who is also accredited to the Mexican government, he will take steps to protest.

The minister already has instructed his charge d'affaires at Mexico City to make vigorous representations to the Mexican government regarding the reported murdering of eight and wounding of three Chinese at Imvura, Sonora. The matter was called to the attention of the minister by Chinese residents of Nogales, Arizona. They pleaded for protection of their countrymen. It is expected here that Mexico will take prompt measures to investigate the situation with respect to the Chinese, and offer them all protection possible in the present disturbed condition of the country.

Salina Cruz, Mex., May 22.—The river port of Tehuantepec has risen in the hands of the rebels. The rebels have taken Salina Cruz today on foot. The other government officials escaped. There was much shooting before revolutionaries seized the city.

The officers and soldiers here are on the lookout for trouble.

Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mex., May 22.—The manager of the railroad here, H. Poon Chuk, has been the victim of a wholesale slaughter of his countrymen at Torreon, Coahuila.

The information is from Poon Chuk's cousin and is dated Torreon, May 16. The cousin says four Chinese were killed at his laundry, nine at the railroad hotel, thirty-two at his farm and one hundred and seventy-five Chinese and seventy Japanese were shot down on the streets.

Rumor has it that one German and twelve Spaniards were killed as well as many government sympathizers. It is also rumored that several Americans lost their lives, but this has not been confirmed.

Chinese Being Plunged

EAGLE PASS, Tex., May 22.—The Chinese at Torreon, Mex., were under arms when the rebel troops entered that city after a three days' battle, May 15 and fired the first shots that culminated in a concentrated attack by the insurrecto soldiers and the practical extermination of the Chinese colony, according to W. T. Lampo, editor of the Torreon Enterprise, who arrived here tonight. No anti-American sentiment was manifested by the rebels, Lampo says, and no foreigners other than Chinese were killed.

J. Lim, a Chinese physician, who is in charge of his country's affairs at Torreon, counted 240 bodies in the Chinese colony, Mr. Lampo states. Besides Chinese, 26 rebels, 15 federalists and 34 non-combatants were killed in the three days fighting that preceded the evacuation by the federal troops.

Torreon had been besieged for weeks, Lampo asserted. One command under Cisto Ugaldé, occupied Gomez, a suburb, and Jesus Flores and his band controlled LeRojo, another village on the outskirts. Other rebel forces were commanded by Augustin Castro, Jose Ramirez and Orato Pherres.

WOUND RESTORE THE MONARCHY

Advices From Portugal Indicate Attempt at Counter-Revolution, with Headquarters at Oporto.

PARIS, May 22.—Private letters received in Paris from Lisbon predict that an attempt to restore the monarchy will soon be made in Portugal. Probably the movement will be started at Oporto, where business is at a standstill as a result of the dockmen's strike. A secret society, composed of three men, it is declared, is engaged in arming monarchist recruits.

LONDON, May 22.—It is reported that Portuguese residents of London late tonight received advices of a counter-revolution against the Republican government. It is said an outbreak is likely at any moment at Lisbon and Oporto.

SMELTER HAMPERED

GRAND FORKS, May 22.—During the past week the furnaces have been in operation at the Grandby smelter in this city, treating 13,822 tons of ore from the company's own mines, as well as 408 tons of foreign ore. The total smelter treatment for the week was 14,230 tons. The furnaces were compelled to close down on Saturday afternoon owing to the strike of the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and the inability of the Grandby company to secure coke from that district.

Shipments of ore from the Grandby mines at Phoenix will continue until the middle of next week, when there will have to be discontinued. It is stated there will not be very many miners laid off, but the company will do a large amount of development work during the temporary shut down of the smelting works in this city.

W. A. Williams, manager of the smelter here, as well as O. B. Smith, manager of the mine at Phoenix, returned this week from an inspection trip of the Hidden Creek property, which the Grandby have under bond in the northern portion of the province.

BRITISH AIRSHIP

Dirigible Launched at Barrow in Furness that Can be Moored in Harbor

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England, May 22.—Great Britain's first naval airship, the construction of which was being surrounded by much secrecy, was successfully launched here today and is now anchored behind wind screens erected in the harbor. The airship was christened the Mayfly.

The airship, which is 502 feet in length, is of the rigid type, with a blunt nose, tapering to a point astern. A feature of the construction is the provision for two separate gondolas for the engines. The airship is specially designed for naval purposes and can be moored on the water.

The outer covering of the upper part of the dirigible, which is 48 feet in diameter, consists of silk treated with a special waterproofing over which aluminum sheet has been sprinkled. The lower part of the bag is of yellow silk treated with the same waterproofing material, but without the aluminum framework, contains eighteen gasbags filled with hydrogen.

ENGINEER'S STATUS

Mayor Acquiesces For Time Being but Promises to Speak Later

Yesterday afternoon the council in committee, was supposed to settle the long standing question as to who shall be city engineer and assistant city engineer. There was but a bare quorum of members of the council present and the session was adjourned. Last night, at the regular meeting of the council, the question was again brought up.

Alderman H. M. Fullerton pointed out that as the bylaw passed last year placed the appointment solely in the hands of the city engineer, there was nothing for the council to do but to leave it to that official.

Mayor Morley stated that if the council took that position there was nothing for the city engineer to do but to reserve the right to resign at his own position when the occasion arose. He held that while the bylaw gave the engineer the power to appoint his own assistants that did not mean that he had the right to select an assistant engineer.

After some discussion it was decided that Alderman Fullerton's resolution that the city engineer should be permitted to bring in a recommendation to the council as to the person who shall be appointed, the mayor reserving his right to "declare himself" when the occasion arose.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

OTTAWA, May 22.—The government will call for tenders in June for the construction of the first 120 miles of the Hudson Bay railway.

The terminus of the line has not yet been decided on, but probably will be Nelson, which is a better port than Churchill. The vote of \$2,000,000 passed by parliament shortly before the adjournment is sufficiently large to permit of it being made with construction work. If more is required this season another supplementary estimate will be brought down before the prorogation of parliament in the autumn. There is a good deal of inquiry on the part of contractors and it is believed a large number of tenders will be received. While the question of a terminus on the bay for the road has not yet been settled, it is almost certain that Nelson will ultimately be the choice over Churchill.

Shot By His Daughter

QUEBEC, May 22.—Killed by a bullet from the rifle in the hands of his daughter was the gruesome fate of Solomon Theberg, of St. Raphael. The killing was accidental, as the daughter aged 14, believing the gun empty, playfully pointed it at her father and pulling the trigger the gun was discharged.

REORGANIZING JAIL SYSTEM IN PROVINCE

Government to Provide More Accommodation for Prisoners—Proposed Reformatory for Girls

The invitation by the provincial public works department of tenders for a prison farm building at Burnaby—which bids are receivable by the minister of public works up to the 12th proximo—is perhaps the first public intimation that has been given in connection with plans for some time past under consideration by Attorney General Bowser, and finally approved by his colleagues of the government, for a systematic reorganization of the provincial system of British Columbia.

Most of the members of royal society of the past half decade, the several provincial jails have during the past year or two been overtaxed to accommodate a growing number of prisoners, the inevitable condition arising through the unprecedented population expansion of the province and with it the increase in the number of prisoners.

Central Prison

It is now being decided, it is understood, to establish a central prison for British Columbia in the district of Burnaby, where approximately two hundred acres of land has been set aside for the purpose and where a model prison farm will be operated in order to make the institution in a measure self-supporting by producing many of the essentials in foodstuffs required for the maintenance of the prisoners.

The plans for this central prison have been drawn by Mr. Hugh H. Hodson, the Vancouver architect, and provide for what must be regarded as a model institution of its character, embracing all the most modern ideas in prison architecture, as regards security of detention, perfect sanitation, good ventilation and conditions favorable to reformation rather than purposeless punishment.

Upon this new central prison being completed it is expected that all prisoners sentenced for other than short terms and coming within the scope of provincial jail rather than penitentiary confinement, will be sent there, while the various provincial jails throughout the province will be reserved for short-term cases of comparatively less serious character. These jails will be generally overhauled, and relieved of the care of prisoners whose terms vary from six months or a year to two years, will be fully adequate to the requirements of the province at present or it is to be hoped—for some time to come.

Reformatory for Boys

It is also quite possible that a new location will before long be found for the provincial reformatory for boys, now occupying an extra-usable site of approximately fifty acres at Kitsilano beach, Vancouver, in the heart of what has become one of the most desirable and fashionable residential localities adjacent to that provincial metropolis. The removal of the reformatory to a locality less directly in touch with a large city and its life would naturally be desirable for the good of its inmates, and at the same time would involve comparatively little expense in the final reckoning, as the lands vacated could easily and quickly be disposed of at a very substantial price.

A reformatory for girls will probably be established also during the next year or two, the necessity for such an institution having been very effectively presented by the officers of the councils of women and the promise having been given by the government that legislation paving the way for the establishment of the desired institution will be brought down by the attorney general at the next session of the local house.

G. T. P. WILL ERECT BUILDING

Large Structure Three or Four Storeys High to be Built at a Cost of \$300,000 on Wharf Street.

The Grand Trunk Pacific company will shortly commence the construction of a building to cost \$300,000, three or four storeys in height, with a frontage of 220 feet on Wharf street on the site excavated some time ago, fronting which are the two large piers of the company. The new building will be a modern structure, with warehouses below the street level, stores on the street level and offices on the upper floors. It will be 90 feet deep, and will incorporate the small building now used as a ticket office on Wharf street. Plans for the new G. T. P. building are now being made at Vancouver, and it is expected tenders will be called for shortly. It is announced that the work is expected to be completed within a year. The stores will be arranged by the builders to suit tenants.

FRENCH ELOPERS

Couple Arriving at Quebec Detained by Authorities—May be Deported

QUEBEC, May 22.—On the arrival of the Lake Manitoba here at 2:30 this morning immigration officials and newspaper men located the couple registered as Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wye, who proved to be the eloping couple Abbade D'Arrast of Evreux, France, and Miss Helena Bennett, former governess of his family.

D'Arrast at first denied his identity, stating he had been in Canada before farming in the west and when told he was suspected of being the missing Evreux man, stated the story was a hoax. Most of the members of royal society a photograph roused his anger this morning as he disembarked, and D'Arrast uttered a threat to do violence to the photographer, his remarks being made in English. The couple are held at the immigration office, pending decision as to deportation as undesirable.

D'Arrast, who is stated to have admitted to the immigration authorities that he is Abbade D'Arrast and that he had eloped with Miss Bennett after leaving his hat, coat and cards on one of the Seine bridges in Paris as a blind. He says he spent two years at Beaconfield, Man., as a farmer and that the couple intended to go to Saskatchewan.

Canada Abbade D'Arrast a brother of the man detained, whose full name is said to be Jean Abbade D'Arrast, is here and had an interview with his brother. One of Miss Bennett's brothers is here also.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Colonial Premiers Lunch With King George and Dine With Mr. Asquith

LONDON, May 22.—The Imperial Conference was formally inaugurated by a luncheon at Buckingham Palace today at which King George and Queen Mary entertained the visiting colonial premiers and their wives and daughters. Most of the members of royal society who are now in London were present as were Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith and the officials of the colonial office.

King George, who is intensely interested in colonial matters and who is personally intimate with them through his visits to the colonies, was markedly attentive to the visiting statesmen.

The conference will open tomorrow at the foreign office, when Premier Asquith in his address of welcome, will outline the government programme. Premier Asquith denied the membership of the Imperial conference to dignitaries in attendance being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Kitchener, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Kitchener, Lord Strathcona, Sir Edward Gossett, Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lytton. A reception followed.

Accused of Plagiarism

BERLIN, May 22.—Some time ago an article was published setting forth the Kaiser's admiration of the young Tyrolean poet, Dr. Karl Schonherr, author of "Glaube und Heimat," whom His Majesty described as the German genius for whom the German-speaking world had long been sighing. Schonherr is now engaged in a spirited fight to defend himself against charges of plagiarism. They have been preferred by a couple of Roman Catholic writers, who have excavated ready parallels to show that striking passages in "Glaube und Heimat" have a more than cousinly resemblance to another German romance called "Armen Margarete." One of Schonherr's detractors, a priest named Father Augustinus Schmidt, has just given a public lecture in Berlin for the purpose of "exposing" Schonherr as a plagiarist. The Tyrolean bard is not perturbed, and in an open letter to the press refutes the accusations of his detractors as hardly deserving of serious attention.

Secretary Anstie of the Mountain Lumbermen's association, reports a growing demand for British Columbia lumber in the prairie cities.

The automobile stage went over the bank at Long lake last week, but passengers narrowly escaping death. Scott, the driver, was seriously injured. George Mason, employed as a deckhand on the C. P. R. lake boats, was drowned last Monday in Slokan lake.

MEXICO-FACING HEAVY WAR

Restoration of Peace Turbulent Districts Well—'Cientificos' Troublesome Factor

JUAREZ, May 22.—Frenzied news in northern Mexico where news of the signing of a peace agreement last night has only disquieting reports from private advices from members of the Cientificos, who were thinking of state revolution against the late President. It is admitted here, however, that whether or not it is a form of armed revolution, it assumes power is not yet thought that the movement will rally to the cause of the president for some time at least in opposition from the Cientificos, really by the vigorous political activity of the troops may be seen by the installation of government and his intention to press the troops mobilized in complete order is restored.

Proposed New Cabinet

Senor Madero and his party today discussed the making of a new cabinet, which is said to be headed by Senor De La Barra, the former minister of the interior, and Senor Francisco Vasquez Gomez, minister of public instruction.

Senor Diaz will leave the country on Wednesday of this week increased the Senor Madero in preparation for immediate departure to the United States.

Senor Diaz to Go Abroad

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—Foreign Relations De La Barra received tonight from Senor Carbajal that Francisco I. Madero has approved the cabinet proposed by Senor Diaz. It is considered possible that Senor Diaz will leave the country on Wednesday of this week increased the Senor Madero in preparation for immediate departure to the United States.

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PACKERS GET

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MEXICO FACING HEAVY WAR BILL

Restoration of Peace in Disturbed Districts Going on Well—"Centificos" May be Troublesome Factor.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—Peace reigns supreme in northern Mexico today, where news of the signing of a peace agreement last night has penetrated. The only disquieting reports of the day were private advices from Mexico City that members of the Centifico party, deposed because of the Maderist movement, were thinking of starting another revolution against the latter.

Restoration of peace in disturbed districts is going on well. The "Centificos" may be a troublesome factor. The Centifico party, deposed because of the Maderist movement, were thinking of starting another revolution against the latter.

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RAILWAYS MAKE ARRANGEMENT

Canadian Northern and Great Northern to Use Hope-Sumas Section of Line in Common.

VANCOUVER, May 22.—As fore- shadowed several months ago, the Great Northern Railway has definitely abandoned the idea of building a line between Sumas landing and Hope, a distance of 38 miles, a link in its through Vancouver-Kootenay route over the Hope mountains. Instead it will use the tracks of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Formal announcement of the arrangement negotiated by Mr. J. J. Hill with Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was made today by Mr. J. E. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. Railway, who returned from the east on Saturday night. It was deemed unwise to parallel the gap between Sumas Landing and Hope with two roads, and a big saving will consequently be effected.

It is well understood that the Canadian Northern, at least for the present, will not build a line between Port Mann and Port Kells. Mr. Hill will reciprocate by permitting the new trans- continental line to utilize his tracks between Port Kells and Vancouver.

Mr. Kennedy, however, stated that he had not been advised of the negotiation of any such arrangement. On his recent tour, which occupied nearly a month, Mr. Kennedy visited Ottawa, Chicago and St. Paul. At Ottawa he appeared before the railway commission and secured approval of the plans of the V. V. & E. from railroad at Tulameen, in the Similkameen district, to the summit of the Hope mountains at the source of the Coquille river, a distance of 41 miles.

All that remains to give Vancouver a direct route to the Kootenays is a 75-mile gap separating Tulameen from Hope. During his stay in St. Paul Mr. Kennedy had several interviews with L. C. Gilliam, assistant to the president of the line from Tulameen to the summit have yet been issued. The work will be heavy. The impression prevails that it will not be undertaken until next year as the outfit of railway contractors working on the withdrawal from railroad at Tulameen.

During his stay in St. Paul, Mr. Kennedy was authorized to call for tenders for the construction of nine wooden bridges on the line between Abbotsford and Sumas Landing. The specifications show that about five million feet of timber will be required for these proposed improvements.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Bids for the \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds are arriving at the treasury. All bids will be opened on June 15. Fake bids from so-called practical jokers, making ridiculous offers, also are being received. Treasury officials believe the popular bids have not had time to come in yet, and expect a great quantity of the Mexican White Cross and the Red Cross, and only a half dozen deaths have been recorded since the battle ended.

The White Cross, under Miss Elena Arizmendi y Mejia, grand daughter of General Arizmendi, the former secretary of war, was first on the scene. It was organized when the Mexican Red Cross was alleged to have refused to aid insured wounded.

The number of dead, it appears, was far out of proportion to the wounded, but General Viljoen, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and has been military adviser to Senator Madero, declared today that the heavy loss in killed was inevitable on account of the close range of the fire.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—"Somewhat lower temperatures in New England Tuesday. Little change elsewhere throughout the country in the next 48 hours."—This was the weather bureau's epitome of the situation tonight. The bureau offers but slight hope of relief to practically the entire country, which is in the midst of the heat wave with its resultant suffering. The central states along the Mississippi are about the only section which is not wetting. Mild weather prevails there. Lewiston, Maine, was the hottest large city in the east, with a temperature of 101, the highest in the records of the place. Washington registered 94 and Albany 96. Yuma, Arizona, was the hottest place in the United States, with a temperature of 102.

It was a hot day in New York, with at least one death credited to the weather. A man dropped dead in his seat at the American League park before the New York and Pittsburgh National game. There were several prostrations and five suicides believed to have been due to the uncomfortable weather. The temperature reached 93.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—Because of the high temperature eight babies died today, making twenty-four deaths of babies in the last four days, attributable to the heat.

Smaller Closes LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., May 22.—The Granby smelter at Grand Forks, B. C., closes tomorrow for lack of coke, due to the miners' strike. Almost seven hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

Mr. G. H. Ralls, from Chemainus, is down in town on business.

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WAR'S WAGED ON LUMBERMEN

State of Missouri Pushing an Ouster Suit Against Big Companies Because of Alleged Combination.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—That the big lumber companies agreed on a curtailment of production, that prices were fixed by a committee and that printed price lists were sent to all the firms as a means of controlling the market, was testified today in the initial hearing of the state's ouster suit against the alleged lumber trust.

Asked about a meeting of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' association, which later was re-named the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' association, at the state's fair in 1904, George K. Smith, secretary of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' association, said that the price list committee met in executive session in conjunction with the regular semi-annual gathering of the association.

He testified from his records that the price list committee reported lumber was being cut faster than it was being shipped, that a large surplus resulted, and that as long as the surplus continued "stable or advancing values would be impossible."

"A way must be found," the report continued, "to reduce the surplus and keep the supply in proportion to the demand."

The secretary's minutes of an executive session read: "It was thought advisable to recommend to all manufacturers a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent in the output of all sawed lumber until such time as the demand should more nearly absorb the supply."

He said notices were sent to all members to reduce their output for 90 days, and that again before the expiration of the 90 day period, he sent another notice that curtailment should continue for 90 days more. He testified to the holding of seven committee meetings between June, 1904, and January, 1905. Asked whether these meetings all were held in editorial offices, he said: "There were at many meetings of the committee at which it gave its opinion as to what prices ought to be."

Later he testified that the price committee's activities were discontinued by a vote of the association. The state tried to obtain an admission that this change was made in view of possible prosecution, and Smith partially admitted this, saying it was desired "to avoid the charge of collusion to fix prices."

Alleged Persecution Charges that the press persecuted the lumber trade for the last five years and that press and public are responsible for the investigation of the lumber interests by the department of justice were made by several delegates to the lumber trades congress today. The discussion was over an effort of E. F. Perry of New York, representing the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association, to have articles XVI and XVII stricken from the code of ethics, which the congress formulated for the trade at large. While he failed in this, a mild substitute was carried.

The sections of the code under fire are: "It shall be the duty of the manufacturers and wholesalers to take an active interest in the marketing of their products through regular trade channels." "It is the sense of the congress that the widest possible trade publicity be given for the purpose of making known irresponsible unethical and unscrupulous manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers."

A resolution was submitted by George S. Merrill of Salt Lake, Utah, to take the place of the articles. The new section reads: "It should be recognized by lumber manufacturers and wholesalers that the retail distributors of lumber are a necessary factor in the trade and a useful servant of the public and as such should be recognized as the logical channel through which to market their products."

In the discussion before the vote, A. C. Garens of Homer, La., said the newspapers have "insulted and attacked" the lumber trade "in the most vile manner."

TACOMA Burglars TACOMA, May 22.—Burglars ransacked the residence of D. W. Watkins, mining engineer, 2103 North Steele street, last evening, while the family was making a Sunday evening call, and stole every piece of jewelry and silverware in the house. The loss amounts to about \$300. In their search for valuables the thieves took a silver mounted name plate that had been on the casket of little Hazel Watkins, who died eleven years ago. They stole four baby rings that had belonged to the child and a purse containing a \$5 greenback, given to the child shortly before she died by her grandmother.

Mexican Suffragettes JUAREZ, Ma. 22.—Three Mexican suffragettes, espousing the Socialist cause of the rebels in Lower California, appeared in the streets here today, appearing the populace and what soldiers has remained after yesterday's "negrita" southward, to desert the Madero standard. Madero, they declared, does not represent the choice of the Mexican people in their cry for a Socialist Utopia, but they think Ricardo Magón does. Senator Madero was advised of the activities of the three women, but he declined to stop them, declaring that freedom of speech shall prevail in Mexico hereafter.

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Copas & Young's

Reading this ad. of Will be A FEW MOMENTS well spent. It will help to keep you posted on grocery prices. DON'T FORGET WHAT YOU USED TO PAY.

- Chivers' Patent Blanc Mange, per packet 15¢
- Chivers' Patent Custards, per package 15¢
- Chivers' Old Country Marmalade, 1lb. glass jar, 7lb. tin 75¢
- Nice Navel Oranges, per dozen, 40c and 30¢
- Canadian Sardines, 4 tins for 25¢
- Canadian Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins for 25¢
- Clark's Potted Meat, for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25¢
- Finest Granulated Sugar, 20lb. sack \$1.15
- Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour, per sack . . . \$1.65
- Pure West Indian Lime Juice, quart bottle . . . 20¢
- Montserat Lime Juice, per bottle 65c and 35¢
- Anti-Combine Jelly Powder, 4 packets for 25¢

Our store will be closed all day on Wednesday. Please let us have your orders as early as possible on Monday and Tuesday.

Our prices are the lowest good goods can be sold at.

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95
Liquor Dept. Phone 1632.

LAWN MOWERS

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN
LAWN ROLLERS

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WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
Phone 59 P.O. Drawer 613
544-546, Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Beware of the Moth

Take care of your furs, they are expensive and should last many seasons. Better pack them away in air-tight boxes, with moth balls, or if you prefer it, our

MOTH BAGS

We are selling good ones as low as 50c each. Call in and allow us to show them to you.

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist 1228 Government Street

The Store that serves you best

FOR THE PICNIC TOMORROW

We hardly need remind you that this store is headquarters for Picnic Goods. We've everything you need from the wooden picnic basket and wooden picnic plate to the delicious "piece de resistance," the Cooked Chicken. Down to the ground in price:

- Paper Dinner Sets, Lace Leather Trays, Picnic Baskets, Picnic Plates, etc.
- Potted Meats for Sandwiches: Game, Ham, Chicken, Turkey, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Sardine Paste, Pate de Foie Gras, etc.
- Cold Cooked Meats, Salads, Meat Pies.
- Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Fruit Pies, Cookies, etc.
- Plain and Fancy Biscuits, an immense assortment.
- Preserves: Midget Jars of Jam, Figs in Syrup, Preserved Figs, Dates, Prunes, etc.
- Fresh Fruit of all kinds: Oranges, Bananas, Grape Fruit, Apples, Strawberries, etc.

THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED TOMORROW

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St.
Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

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The Wide World in a Page

WAGNER AS GAMBLER

Messrs. Constable, the owners of the English copyright, are doing everything possible to hasten on the publication of Wagner's secret autobiography in England, but it will be some weeks before the book is issued. The book, which is in two volumes, is intensely interesting for its self-revelation and its almost brutal frankness. Wagner writes thus of his mania for gambling:

"It suddenly struck me that only by dint of big stakes could I make big profits. To this end I decided to make use of my mother's pension, of which I was trustee of a fairly large sum. That night I lost everything I had with me except one thaler; the excitement with I staked that last coin on a card was an experience hitherto quite strange to my young life.

"As I had had nothing to eat, I was obliged repeatedly to leave the gambling table owing to sickness. With this last thaler I staked my life, for my return to my home was, of course, out of the question. Already I saw myself in the grey dawn, a prodigal son, fleeing from all I held dear, through forest and field towards the unknown. My mood of despair had gained so strong a hold upon me that, when my card won, I immediately placed all the money on a fresh stake, and repeated this experiment until I had won quite a considerable amount.

"From that moment my luck grew continuously. I gained such confidence that I risked the most hazardous stakes: for suddenly it dawned upon me that this was destined to be my last day with the cards. My good fortune now became so obvious that the bank thought it wise to close. Not only had I won back all the money I had lost, but I had won enough to pay-off all my debts as well. . . . Truth to tell, gambling had lost all fascination for me from that moment."

LORD KITCHENER

The Whitehall correspondent of the Military Mail says:

"There are signs that the military questions to be debated during the forthcoming Imperial Conference will turn largely upon the great idea of bringing the whole of the land forces of the Empire under one supreme command.

"More interesting still is the report, which appears to be well founded, that the new command will devolve, should the proposal find favor among the assembled premiers, upon Lord Kitchener, the one man who is looked upon by everyone at home and abroad as being particularly fitted for so important a post.

"The future of Lord Kitchener rests to a very great extent upon the ultimate results of the Imperial Conference, and already there are strong rumors that the post of Commander-in-Chief will be revived, but with a far wider scope than in the past.

"Canada is deeply interested in the arbitration treaty now under negotiation with the United States, and other questions are likely to arise in the future which may affect various portions of our great Empire. These matters have been discussed for a long time past by the Imperial Defence Committee, and it is practically certain that one result of the Imperial Conference will be the adoption of a plan whereby reciprocal defence throughout the Empire will become an accomplished fact."

TRAINS ON UNSAFE LINE

Astonishing evidence was given at the inquest at Grahamstown, South Africa, on the victims of the Blaaukrantz railway disaster, in which over 30 people lost their lives.

The stationmaster at Grahamstown, said that he had examined the railway track at the scene of the accident, and he noticed the mark of a wheelflange on the sleepers for a distance of 28 rail lengths from the bridge over which the train fell. He deduced that a wheel left the rail and ran between the rail and the parallel check rail.

The sleepers, he added, were old and in bad order. They were not strong enough. The timbers on the bridge were unserviceable, and the line was unsafe for traffic.

RUSSIAN MONK'S VICTORY

The authority of the Holy Synod has been shaken in the eyes of the populace by the victory of the recalcitrant monk Ilidor, who remains at Tsaritsin, the demi-god of some 12,000 followers. In February last he criticized the Synod and proposed some reforms. The Synod ordered the monk to proceed to a monastery in the Crimea for two months, but Ilidor snapped his fingers at the Synod, and despite the opposition of the church authorities the Czar permitted him to stay at Tsaritsin, where the Metropolitan authorized him to officiate at the Russian Easter services. Since then Ilidor has been the object of extravagant adoration. He occupies the position of a minor dictator at Tsaritsin.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR BEARDS

Among the multitudes of suggestions for fittingly commemorating the reign of King Edward VII, perhaps the most novel of all is that emanating from Captain MacIlwaine, R. N., who says: "Our late king strongly

favoured the growth of the beard, he grew one himself, and, to say the least, encouraged its growth by the members of his personal staff. His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, a naval officer, grew a beard. Our present king shares the views of his father, grows a beard himself and makes his staff do the same.

"Among the men of the present day, the beard is the exception, not the rule. Is it not incomprehensible that the manhood of the empire, who are otherwise always so ready to accept a royal lead, should in this matter show such indifference, or worse, to the views both expressed and implied of their kings? Is it not time that they emulated their examples and fulfilled their wishes?"

"The British Empire in beards would be a memorial to our late king such as his heart would have loved. Can anyone doubt how such a memorial would be appreciated by his son, our present king?"

TRAVELING BISHOP

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Dr. Blair, who has charge of a diocese nearly 20 times the area of the British Isles, has just returned to England for a missionary campaign on behalf of South America.

Dr. Blair remarked on his arrival: "I have one of the largest dioceses in the world and one becoming of great importance. It is just over two million square miles in extent, and comprises the five great new Republics of South America—Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chili—also part of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego in the extreme south, and the little British group of islands, the Falklands Islands, in the Atlantic ocean, near the southern extremity of the continent, which gives its name to the whole diocese.

"I was consecrated bishop a year ago, and have been traveling over the whole diocese

pressed the muzzle to his temples. Both bullets penetrated his brain. A card directing that his remains should be interred in the family vault close by was pinned to Herr Exel's coat.

GAMBLING CHARWOMAN

A Paris charwoman named Gougard was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for thefts amounting to £1,600, of which eight mistresses were the victims.

Mme. Gougard confessed to an insatiable passion for horse-racing. She stayed just long enough in each situation to enable her to appropriate a sufficient sum to visit one of the Paris racecourses. If she lost Mme. Gougard said she sought another situation and repeated the procedure, but she frequently won enough money to live without working for a considerable time.

BANK DIRECTOR MURDERED

The Milan police are puzzled over the motive for the murder of Signor Setagalli, head director of the Lombard Bank, whose half-stripped body was found in his private office punctured by nine dagger thrusts. His pocket-book, supposed to contain about £60 was missing, but his gold rings were untouched. Although a bunch of private keys, including that of the strong room, was lying on the office table, the steel safe, which contained some £200, had not been tampered with.

The police are divided in opinion as to the motive of the crime. It is known that the director expressed fears of an attack on the bank from suspicious characters haunting the neighborhood, but a circumstance that seems to point to private vengeance is the finding of a lock of female hair on a tiny bed in the corner of the office.

There was but a single entrance to the bank. Some surmise that the assassins were disturbed before they could unlock the safe. The murdered man's wife declares that towards midnight she went to the balcony of their private residence to see if her husband were returning, and discerned a couple of men trying to effect an entrance at the front door. Perceiving themselves watched, they retired into the cover of a shrubbery.

FAVORS FOR LARGE FAMILIES

Captain Maire, president of the Large Families League and himself the father of eleven, outlines the demands of the league in the *Matin*. He quotes figures showing that 1,804,710 French homes have no children, that 2,960,171 have only one child, and that 2,661,978 have only two children. "Without the 3,800,000 families with three or more children," he says, "France would be a skeleton. These families are both the principal force and the creditors of the country."

The league urges that taxation be remitted on the birth of a fourth child; that all state "favors" and patronage be reserved for the members of large families; that the number of a state employee's children shall count towards his promotion; that scholarships be reserved for children of numerous families; and that the government legislate immediately to help the members of the league.

"Where is the money to come from?" asks Captain Maire, and answers, "Single persons of the bearded sex, come forth! You are the drones in the hive, from selfish motives and of set purpose. You are the barren trees. France is dying for lack of births. Pay up!"

FAMOUS BOOK FOR SALE

There will surely be keen competition at Sotheby's on May 26 to secure Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," 1641.

The book, which is the property of the Bedford Literary Institute, is the one which lightened the weary hours of John Bunyan's imprisonment in Bedford gaol. The title page of each of the three volumes bears his autograph signature, whilst the third volume has the date 1662, which corresponds with the second year of his incarceration.

Sotheby's will also put up the original legal settlement constituting the British army, a document dated January 26, 1660, and signed four times by King Charles II.

At Christie's next week there will be submitted the collection of old masters of the late Sir William A. B. There are two undisputed Botticelli subjects—"The Nativity of the Saviour" and "A Scene from the Life of Saint Zenobius," and two pictures by Giorgione, "Malatesta di Rimini (notorious for his cruelty and debaucheries)," and his Mistress receiving the Pope's Legate," and a portrait of a Venetian gentleman.

DEADLY SHELLS

Realistic experiments are being made in France to test the destructive power of a new melinite-shell for the guns of the new French Dreadnought battleships.

An old battleship, the Neptune, will be the target, and shells will be fired into her from guns on shore. It is said that sheep and other animals will be placed on board in order to see the effect of the bursting shells upon living creatures. The experiments are being kept secret.

The new shell is a modification of one which has been in use for some time. These shells would make enormous holes in heavy armour plates, but failed to burst when they struck lighter material, and were, consequently, wasted. By a more delicate and duplicate exploding mechanism this defect is to be remedied in the new shells now being tested. It is expected that they will, with the new mechanism, burst on coming into contact with the lightest structures, and will cause terrible destruction all around.

"Did you marry your ideal?" asked a new acquaintance of a bright matron.
"Mercy, no! I married my husband."

Motor-Car Jumps Across Ravine



The "Forty-Foot Ravine Jump Accident" at Brooklands, where the Benz car, driven by Mr. George Wilkinson, left the motor track (X).



After the Forty-Foot "Jump" from the motor track, over a ravine and an iron railing—The wrecked Benz car on its landing-place.

One of the most remarkable accidents in the annals of motoring occurred during a race at the Brooklands track recently when a car dashed up the embankment at the rate of ninety miles an hour and cleared a ravine forty feet wide. The driver, Mr. G. Wilkinson, was seriously hurt, his skull being fractured.

Mr. Wilkinson was driving a 27 h.p. Benz car, owned by Mr. A. T. Craig, and he had passed the post at the end of the seventh race when, to the dismay of the onlookers, instead of slowing down his car tore up the side of the banking, which at its highest point is sixty feet from the ground.

It was obvious that the clutch had jammed and that Mr. Wilkinson, an experienced racing motorist, was helpless.

Arrived at the top of the track the car leaped into the air, and, taking its direction from the upward slant of the banking, shot upwards with a momentum which carried it over the telegraph wires, which are ten feet above the top of the track, and over a chasm sixty feet deep and forty feet wide. With the driver still clinging to the wheel the car cleared an iron railing on the other side of the ravine, and then plunged into a maze of treetops, tearing away branches and twigs.

One of the boughs swept Mr. Wilkinson from his seat, and he fell twenty or thirty feet on to some bracken in loose soft soil. He was unconscious, with a cut chin and a fracture at the base of the skull.

Finishing its parabola the motor-car came to earth twenty feet beyond, pitching on to its radiator, and turning a complete somersault. It was found on its left side imbedded in the soft sand among the trees, its wheels and metal body a shapeless mass. Considering the height of the fall it is remarkable that the chassis itself was little damaged.

"CEMENT OF EMPIRE"

Sir Joseph Ward, prime minister of New Zealand, has reached Figgard by the Lusitania to attend the Imperial Conference and the Coronation. He discussed, on landing, the question of Imperial defence and the need for an Imperial Council.

"I hold very strongly," he said, "that the great and rapid development which is going on in the over-sea dominions requires to be dealt with from the standpoint of making our navy stronger and greater than it is now. I recognize as fully as any man that the Old Land has up till now, thanks to the British taxpayer, provided a navy which has maintained its supremacy, and in addition to protecting the Old Country has given the fullest possible support to the over-sea dominions. But it is evident that the time has come when efforts should be made to bring about a better system of control and organization in the interests of all parts of the Empire.

"I am a firm believer in the two-power standard, no matter how swift other countries may be in extending their existing navies or providing fresh ones. New Zealand stands for the old flag, for an invincible navy with adequate support from all parts of the Empire, for itself as a white man's country, for the extension of trade within the Empire, and for cohesion in the way of an Imperial Council.

"Mr. H. G. Wells' demand for some new cement of Empire may be met by the Imperial Council which I suggest."

RADIUM AND PLANT GROWTH

A series of interesting experiments is being carried on in the laboratory attached to Prof. Noorden's private hospital, writes a Vienna correspondent. Plants have been subjected to radio-active influence and it has been ascertained that such plants grow to nearly twice the size of those not subjected to the influence of radium.

Experiments of the influence of radium on human beings are also being carried on, but no results have as yet been made public.

HOME GROWN WHEAT

In more than one quarter the fact is gaining recognition that the demand for standard bread is leading to an increased demand for English wheat. In the current number of the Outlook Mr. W. R. Lawson, the well known financial writer, discussing colonial land companies, calls attention to the fact that colonial wheat land "is threatened with an economic revolution" due to the demand in England for home grown wheat. Mr. Lawson writes:

"The revolt against white flour which is now agitating the country is also a movement in favor of home grown wheat. Its ultimate results may be serious—in the first place, for foreign and colonial millers; in the second, for prairie farmers; and finally, for prairie land speculators. It will be seen that the medical experts who have hitherto disparaged home-made flour in comparison with the foreign article are now swinging round to the opposite view. The agricultural authorities who have all these years been telling us that the British climate was unsuitable for wheat growing are also modifying their dicta. It is now being explained to us that our own wheat, if not so highly ripened as that of Canada or Argentina, is more nutritious and sustaining.

"And at last the British wheat grower is going to have a fair chance against his hundred and one foreign competitors. We are to have a home-made standard not only for bread but for flour and for wheat. All of them are to be hereafter judged by British instead of by foreign tests."

JOAN OF ARC'S SWORD

A sword in the Dijon museum has just been identified as that used by Joan of Arc, and presented to her by Charles VII. of France. On one side of the hilt is engraved a figure kneeling before a cross and the inscription "Charles VII." while the other side bears the name "Vaucouleurs." The sword also bears the arms of France and of the town of Orleans and the date 1419.

during the last 12 months in order to see for myself how things are in connection with the Anglican church, and to learn from personal observation what are its prospects and requirements. I have traveled between 30,000 and 40,000 miles up and down Western South America, under all sorts of conditions, in all kinds of weather, and in all temperatures. In this vast country, into which the British are coming in rapidly increasing numbers, I have only 14 churches and chaplains. The Transandinian railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and shortly the Panama Canal in the north, are bringing the whole of the resources of the west coast practically nearer England.

"I have come home now to ask for some of it, to enable me to go back and complete a great organization on the part of the Anglican church, which must be ready by 1915, when the Panama Canal will be opened, and which will bring my diocese into closer touch with Europe. I am compelled to endeavor to raise £100,000 to meet adequately the obvious requirements of more churches and chaplains, of schools and teachers, of doctors, hospitals, and nursing homes, and furnish some reliable income for their support. Contributions can be sent to me at The Lodge, Sandy Lane, Guildford, or to the treasurer of the Bishop's fund, Captain Parsons, Munstead Corner, Godalming, Surrey."

DREADNOUGHT FEVER TRAGEDY

Speculation in the shares of firms engaged in the armament industry, and especially in the building of Dreadnoughts, has recently reached an extraordinary pitch in Vienna.

Many persons have lost their entire fortunes through mad speculation in shares of the Skoda Works during the past week on the Vienna Bourse. One of the victims committed suicide last night. Herr Josef Exel, director of an insurance company, seeing ruin staring him in the face, went to a lonely cemetery at the foot of the mountains outside Vienna armed with two revolvers.

Taking one weapon in either hand, he

The Call

THE CALL

"Thy lonely glens
I love thy fields
Thy leafy shaws
Thou land with lo
In ilk wee cot on
May manly-hearted
And maids in eve

So sings the white
ploring and fishing
in C major, with a str
leal and love for the
tho' not of the heath
braw Scot lovingly
he loves to seek a h
No wonder Port Ar
many sons of "auld S
ing cities—enough
the land they loved s
To us denizens of
sots, there is someth
as we stand on the de
ca and Easton, of th
rock-ribbed, lying ur
of hills towering 700
further eastward the
until 1,800 feet is re
Marias and from tha
of Canada, a monst
teeth turned up, star
They who can gaze
sentiment must need
quake to wake them
each summer or fall
and tell of experie
lore away back of the
always enjoyable. Th
ers are "Smiths"—go
to the ladies, for al
rough, stormy Lake
and know every mile
experiences are not y
fighting seas that m
corks. So, landward,
of every river and stre
hunting track in La
These imbibed, just as
Call of the Open." It
are on watch! while
tourists or hunters. T
even the faintest ripp
terribly dangerous a
Lake Superior. We
of the coming days w
at "but red caps," or
cedar brush after the
As we reach the deck
sleep, the captain's s
as he extends a stro
a grip!

"Well, the 'Call of
you are going into the
Partner's reputati
brook trout fry for su
streams is known, as
dle the big brook tro
duce, so is treated w
among the steamer's

Years ago we alm
a "Call of the Open"
discussing deer lick
an old-time friend, e
know anything. Say
of daylight when I c
vinced that deer lick
sight of the shack."

The call came, and
my clothes. Charlie
farm gun, but we su
abilities of game was
shooter from an inn
"Say! this will keep
ing biting at you, wo
The old gun was
started toward a sprin
said: "Now, down o
but nary a whisper o
I crawled until a
me, and there was a
my wood's experie
does and fawn, at th
ently intent at watch
tree, waiting turns to
Each licked and dran
his turn, his dose of
gan to scatter, grazin
most an hour I was
to breathe, never sp
snapping at the action
low of the cows, the
the farm dog—the m
merry Ki-Hi-Hi as he
a-running—the deer
fact that "deer lick
my mind, though I co
in or around that tre
moistened the ground
licked.

Visiting the water
state on some techn
was centred on a mag
uncertain. Whom he
tolerated. He had on
and had used them on
descript degree, and
some way played tric
tered the enclosure of
the owner, the buck
smelling all over me,
my mustache and lic
bands. His tongue w
so I gave the boy a m
and get me a small lu
"Say, mamma, look
says T— has 'hype
all of them laughing!"

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE CALL OF THE OPEN

"Thy lonely glens and heath-clad mountains,
I love thy fields o' storied fame,
Thy leafy shaws and sparkling fountains!

Thou land with love and beauty crowned,
In ilk wee cot or lairdly dwelling
May manly-hearted youths be found,
And maids in every grace excelling."

So sings the white-haired partner of my exploring and fishing trips, easily reaching the F in C major, with a strong resilient voice, full of zeal and love for the land of the heather, e'en tho' not of the heather land born! So sings the brave Scot lovingly in his farewell to the land he loves to seek a home under broader skies. No wonder Port Arthur, Canada, counts so many sons of "auld Scotia" in these two pushing cities—enough of like to reconcile them to the land they loved so well!

To us denizens of the fair State of Minnesota, there is something strangely fascinating as we stand on the deck of the steamers America and Easton, of the Booth line! Duluth is rock-ribbed, lying under a shadowed rampart of hills towering 700 feet skyward, as we run further eastward the range climbs still higher until 1,800 feet is reached—as we near Grand Marais and from that point to the border line of Canada, a monster saw-tooth range with teeth turned up, stand out in bold silhouette. They who can gaze unmoved in expression of sentiment must need something of an earthquake to wake them up. To us settlers who each summer or fall stand on the steamer deck and tell of experiences of rich game or fish lore away back of the monster hills, the trip is always enjoyable. The captains of both steamers are "Smiths"—genial, pleasant, courteous to the ladies, for all know them, have faced rough, stormy Lake Superior for thirty years, and know every mile of these shore lines. The experiences are not yarns, but vivid pictures of fighting seas that made boats seemingly like corks. So, landward, they know the location of every river and stream; every moose or deer hunting track in Lake and Cook counties. These imbibe, just as readily as we do, "The Call of the Open." It comes to them, but they are on watch! while their steamers are full of tourists or hunters. These men silently watch even the faintest ripple or spume of foam, so terribly dangerous are the sunken reefs of Lake Superior. We dream in our staterooms of the coming days when the deer shall scurry at our red caps, or fight a way through the cedar brush after the trout we love so well. As we reach the deck after a refreshing night's sleep, the captain's salutation to the madame as he extends a strong, firm hand—with such a grip!

"Well, the 'Call of the Open' has come, and you are going into the woods again."

Partner's reputation for sending cans of brook trout fry for supplying these north shore streams is known, as well as her ability to handle the big brook trout Minnesota rivers produce, so is treated with considerable courtesy among the steamer's crew.

Years ago we almost condemned the idea of a "Call of the Open"—and one evening when discussing deer licks and such yarns, Charlie, an old-time friend, exploded: "Ha! you don't know anything. Say, you fall out at first peep of daylight when I call, and you will be convinced that deer licks are right here within sight of the shack."

The call came, and I was soon out and into my clothes. Charlie was waiting with the old farm gun, but we sneeringly alluded to possibilities of game wardens, and pulling a five-shooter from an inner pocket.

"Say! this will keep any of them from coming biting at you, won't it?"

The old gun was left at the shack, and we started toward a spring-fed lake. Charlie soon said: "Now, down on your knees and crawl, but nary a whisper or the deer will hear you."

I crawled until an extended arm stopped me, and there was a scene never equalled in all my wood's experience. A fine buck and four does and fawn, at the edge of the lake, apparently intent at watching the base of a big maple tree, waiting turns to get at something wanted. Each licked and drank, and then the buck took his turn, his dose of the stuff—then they began to scatter, grazing as they went. For almost an hour I was absorbed, scarce seeming to breathe, never speaking, my eyes fairly snapping at the actions of these animals. The low of the cows, the bark of the old "Kizer," the farm dog—he missed us and sent up a merry Ki-Hi-Hi as he struck our trail and came a running—the deer went a-jumping; and the fact that "deer licks" existed was established in my mind, though I could detect nothing saline in or around that tree, or in the spring that moistened the ground where the deer came and licked.

Visiting the water-works plants in a nearby state on some technical business, my attention was centred on a magnificent buck—tame, yet tolerated. Whom he would he took to and tolerated. He had on a splendid pair of antlers, and had used them on too familiar dogs of nondescript degree, and on one man who had in some way played tricks on him. When I entered the enclosure of about half an acre with the owner, the buck came at me, and began smelling all over me, even putting his nose to my mustache and licked my face, then my hands. His tongue was just a trifle too rough, so I gave the boy a nickel. "Say, Kiddie, run and get me a small lump of salt!"

"Say, mamma, look at the deer, Mr. W— says T— has 'hypennipertised it!—look at all of 'em laughing!" The buck was follow-

ing me around the enclosure with his nose on my shoulder once in each few steps—getting my moustache into his lips, until the salt came, then licked my hands all over again, following me clear to the gate, and then all along the wire fence as I walked outside. The owners declare that he had never so taken up with anyone before in such manner.

The July suns were fierce for Minnesota and the shades of the Northern woods were sought; even here it was too much for comfort to attempt fishing at midday, and much time was spent in the woods seeking berries and doing an abundance of resting. A young deer unafraid—so close that the dilations of his nostrils could be seen—it was without question the same deer we had seen the day previous on the shore of Lake Superior, within a mile of where we rested at the time. Quietly it moved away, manifesting the utmost curiosity and no fear. Partner said:

"That's the little deer we saw down at Hjalmar's—it knows us as city dudes and wants to cultivate closer acquaintance."

have made an artist's fortune could he but have caught the scene as we knew it.

The mystery was—how that Ursus got the crock out of the pickle barrel? He had it sure, and was enjoying the butter and sat there contented, happy; not a trace of fear in his cunning countenance. His beady eyes showed his intense satisfaction. His grunts would have made a demure school marm colicky; the industrious paw wiped that crock as clean as the boy's proverbial whistle. A Kodak of that scene would sell for \$10, but my Kodak was in Duluth. The complete satisfaction evinced by sundry grunts and squeals, while he dug his forepaw into the bottom of that crock, and wiping out every particle of butter in a way that would have done a dog's tongue credit. Then the cleaning off of any stray particles of butter around his head was a problem? How long that tongue was and its general usefulness.

Bruin's face was as clean as my hands when he got through, and the jar was as clean as if it had come from the kitchen of some homes. Then his forepaws received attention, and with

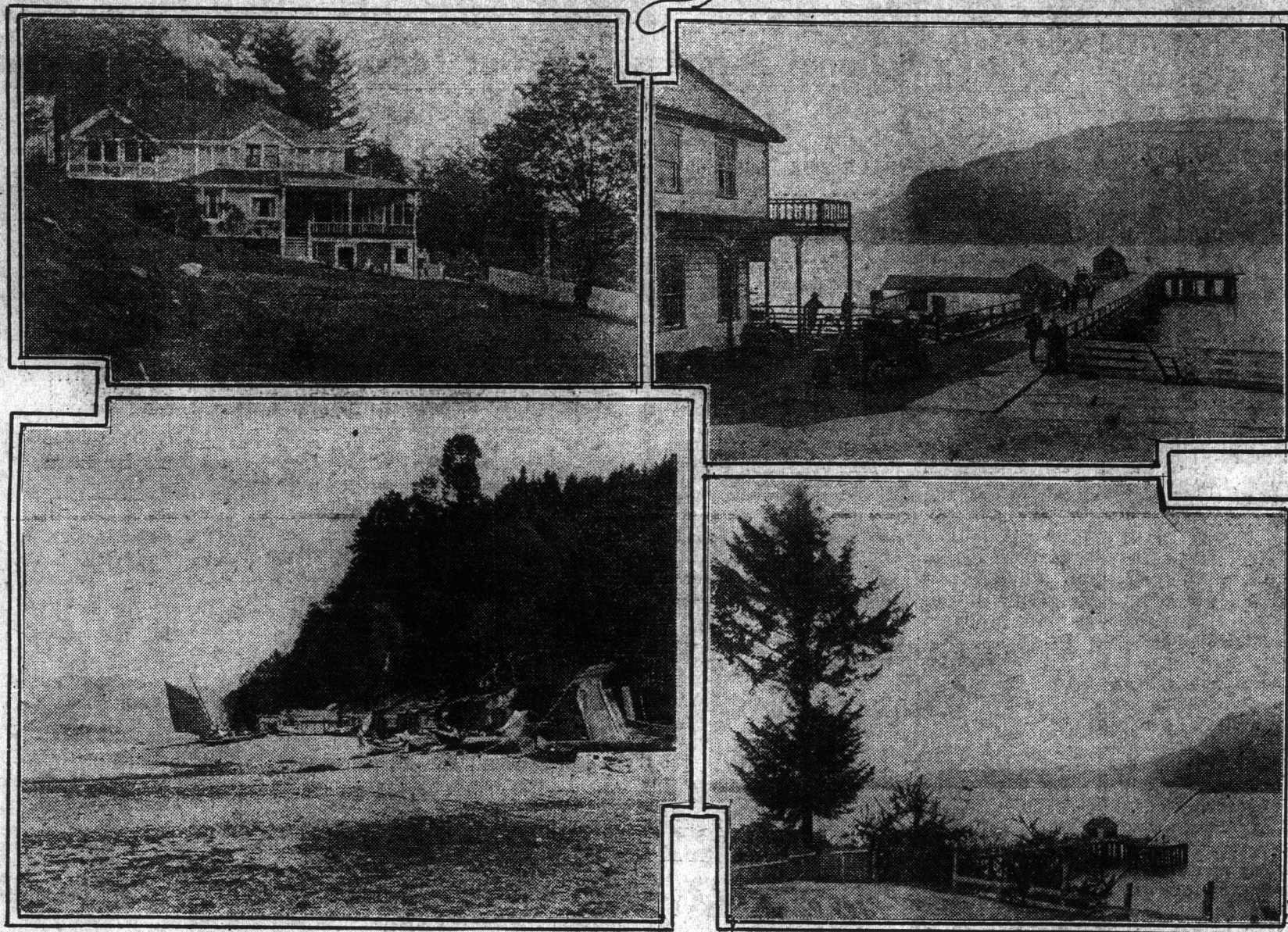
men shall bow themselves, the grinders shall cease because they are few and fears shall prevail!

But these glorious days in Northern Minnesota rejuvenate even the feeble, and bring new life to the once faltering steps; even the failing strength is restored because the elixir of life comes from these piney woods and hope is dominant.—Sportsman's Review.

THOUGHTS ON SPINNING

There is no branch is angling in which evolution is more marked than in spinning with artificial minnow, although progress in the evolution of fishing methods is usually unquestionably slow. Most fishers swear by that with which they have for years been moderately fortunate and hesitate to go off into other tracks, but there is nothing in the end like other people's successes for changing the optimism of one's own opinions. Today in some parts of the kingdom two-thirds of all

Haunts of Victoria Anglers COWICHAN BAY



Turning toward the Flutereed to get a mess of trout for supper and had a hot time getting out of a cedar brush windfall—but got out and was cooling off and resting with the trout on the same old log where the deer came to interview us. A flash of brown and grey darted through the brush—partner screamed—the automatic barked twice in less time than I am writing—partner jumped to her feet.

"Stung, you varmint, stung! Good enough for you. You're after the little deer, but you have got something hotter than deer meat."

The wolf yelped and dropped his flying tail and limped as he ran and skidded—he had other business than to interview city folks.

Up on the Flutereed some settlers had made the creek their ice-box. Securing pickle barrel, they put a big rock into the bottom, then piling other rocks around the outside to steady the barrel. This they use for a cooler and keep milk and butter in it during the hot summer days. It is a splendid trout stream, almost overrun with brush of the alder type. A diligent angler was working his way up stream, hunting trout pools.

At a bend in the creek and a deal fall, such as dominate in all such creeks, the angler realized that he was near to the "ice-box," but there sat a big bruin demure and contented—but oh! for a camera! That scene would have made an artist's fortune if it could have been put on canvas. Using a big rock for a seat, Bruin had the butter crock under his forearm, and was industriously wiping butter out from the crock. He was a sight to behold. Imagination cannot grasp his appearance. The crock was too small to get his snout into, so he was industriously pawing out butter, and then licking his paws. Some of the butter got up to his eyes some way. He acted if the eyes smarted from salt, then rubbing his eyes with his butter-covered paws, he crowded more butter into his eyes—so it was a lick of butter, a rub of the eyes with the other paw, then another lick of butter, then rubbing both eyes—until it was a question if that bear was not butter-fac'd. He was a sight to behold and would

many a grunt of satisfaction, and with wide wipes did that red dishrag go round mouth and eyes until Bruin had finished the job, setting the crock down as carefully as any boy would, he shook himself and smelled around, suspecting something! The job was satisfactory and Bruin grunted and squealed like a contented boy—but there was a human somewhere. To Bruin the air was tainted—so he shuffled off to look after other crocks and such a delicious repast!

There was a rifle within 100 feet of where Bruin was enjoying his repast, but that rifle stayed in the old shanty, and it would stay there until it was rust-consumed ere it would draw a head upon such a comic scene—an artist's mind would have coined shekels if he could have seen what the fisher saw, and could have put it on canvas as we saw it.

The summer's story is told—we have lived again a summer's joy and the eve of life brings its own shadows.

"Through the summer night the angler lies,
Breathing the matchless air
Of the pine wilderness beyond,
With its myriad lakelets fair.

He sees the sands where the wild deer drank,
The checked footprints of light;
Of the camper's child, and the gleaming tent,
Shines in the distance, bright!

And angler, and hunter, and woodsman true,
He sees but a step between;
And he holds them as welcome comrades here
In this sportsman's paradise!

From the weary mare to the rod and gun,
He sees but a step between;
But an hour from the desk to the lurking trout
And the waving hemlocks green!

And hearts grown weary with toil and care,
Find balm in the soothing pine;
Love blooms anew under birchen boughs;
Hope springs where the waters shine!

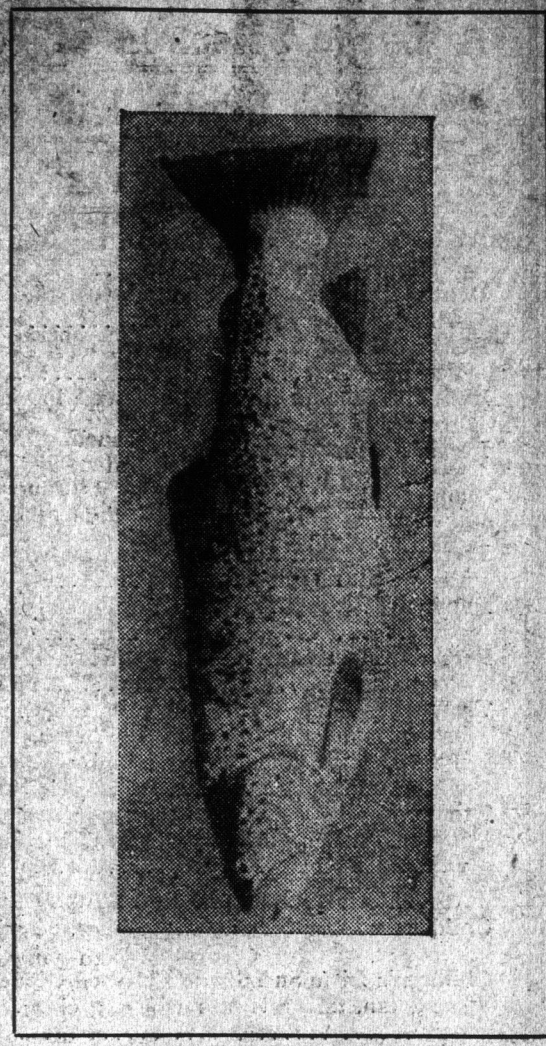
The long days, the glories of summer, the sweet hours passed besides the trout streams of Northern Minnesota are memories that will live when they that look out of the windows be darkened, and fears shall prevail, the strong

the salmon and sea trout taken by rod and line are got with an artificial minnow, and consequently increasing attention is being paid to the structure and make-up of this bait.

From the light quill minnow of our youth, with its attached single triple hook standing out some inch or more from the body, revolving at a speed which frightened rather than lured the fish, and which every now and then raked over the surface in the most unnatural way possible, down to the present-day construction of zinc, tin, or lead, silver plated or bronzed, the change has been effective and permanent. Modern opinion, too, differs even less about the shape than the fitting. Some fishers cannot have too many hooks; others go to the opposite extreme and declare their faith, which they are prepared to support by actual experience, in one tail hook only. Some, again, cast from the reel, some from slack line, and others, when the art is mastered, by coiling the line in the palm of the left hand.

A short time ago I was fishing some private water in a well known Scottish Border river, and was advised that nothing would take so well as a very light, slim brase minnow with two side and two tail hooks. The water was fine after a heavy flood, and was of that volume and color so much desired by minnow fishers. I gently hinted that I was prejudiced in favor of a shorter but heavier bait, silver plated and painted, and with two tail hooks only, on one of which the minnow would rest while the other did the execution—if there were any execution. The keeper himself, one of the best known fishers in the district, credited me with the sincerity of my conviction, but did not believe that success with my bait was likely. My minnow, which was only three-quarters of an inch long, was, he considered, too heavy pro rata. A light minnow was desired for overhead casting.

I ventured to tell him that I never cast a minnow overhead, but trusted to the weight of the bait to take the coils out of my hand, or



Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.

Steelheads still running in certain rivers.

A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.

Geese and Brant may still be shot.

N.B.—At the request of the Game Warden, we remind readers that dogs running loose at this season do an immense amount of damage to nesting game birds.

the line from the reel. My gut line was part of a trout fly cast of about 4 ft., with one swivel a strand down from the line end. It then became necessary that we should put our individual methods into immediate practice, and the keeper sent my north-country friend, an experienced and clever fisher, to one stretch of water and me to another. I had never fished the water before, and consequently knew nothing of the deeps and shallows in it. There was a fair current and a strong wind up stream. Wading in until I stood in about 2 ft. of water, I began casting, covering a distance of from eight to 12 yards, as might be necessary. At the third cast I got a fine herring of nearly a pound, and being without a landing net, waded ashore to land him. A minute or two later I got a sea trout of nearly 3 lb., and had to play it right on to the gravel and lift it out with my hands. Sport was fast and furious, and in about an hour I had taken some dozen pounds or more of sea trout and herring. Then my friend and I foregathered and turned out our respective creels. He had among others a sea trout of nearly 4 lb., and the aggregate weight of his catch perhaps slightly exceeded my own.

Our separate ways of casting, too, were freely criticised, and if I had been unsuccessful my failure would have been attributed to my method. Here are the two styles: My friend, standing in a couple of feet of water, faced down the stream, and casting his very light brass minnow with four triple hooks overhead to a long distance, brought it straight across from left to right on to the shallow. Of course, the stream took the minnow down during its passage and gave it a more fish-like position, but a good deal of the line and all the gut cast were necessarily under the surface. The other style—my own—was probably less graceful and adaptable to the big waters. Wading into the same depth, I faced the opposite bank. With a few yards of slack line and the check taken off the reel, the minnow was sent away over the surface to my left, taking out with it the slack and a few yards from the reel, and dropping in without a splash. When the minnow entered the water the rod was pointed up stream, and the line gathered in by coiling in the left hand. Only the gut cast was in the water, and as the minnow came round with the current it was always pointing up stream. If a fish laid hold he was held delicately between the finger and thumb and the line coiled in the left hand. When the first fight was over the reel would gather the line from the coils in the hand until just enough line was left to put the fish out with. One's own method may not always be the best in every circumstance, and it may not be suitable alike in wide and narrow rivers, but it is probably that the second style of fishing gives the minnow a more natural appearance when spinning. In the salmon and sea-trout rivers of the southwest, which are anything from six to 20 yards wide, the casting is underhand and the minnows are heavier, but they are almost invariably fitted with two tail hooks only, one of which is infinitely more effective than the other.—Noss Mayo.

A Large Selection of Perrin's and Dent's Kid and Dogskin Gloves

Dent's Heavy Dogskin Gloves, tan and grey, 1 clasp. Special **\$1.00**
 Dent's Children's Dogskin Gloves, tan only. All sizes, per pair **75¢**
 Dent's Misses' Chamois Gloves, natural only. Per pair **75¢**
 Dent's Washable Glace Kid Gloves, in pastels, greys and white. Per pair **\$1.25**
 Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves, in navy, brown, tan, beaver, mode, green, slate, white, and black, 2 clasp. Special, per pair **\$1.00**
 Perrin's Dogskin Gloves, in tans and browns. Per pair, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
 Perrin's Mocha Gloves, in brown only. Per pair **\$1.50**
 Perrin's Chamois Gloves, in natural and white. Per pair **\$1.00**
 Trefousse Glace Kid Gloves, in tan, beaver, brown, navy, new green, old rose, slate, mauve, wine, mode, black and white self, white and black stitching. Per pair **\$1.50**
 Trefousse Glace Kid Gloves, pique sewn, superior quality, in grey, brown, black and white. Per pair **\$1.75**

LISLE AND FABRIC GLOVES
 Children's Lisle Gloves, white only. Per pair **15¢**
 Children's Lisle and Suede Finished Gloves, in grey, tan, chamois and white, 2 clasp. Per pair **25¢**

Odd Pieces of Furniture, Slightly Soiled, Marked for a Clearance, Thursday

This is our way of disposing of a few lines that have been slightly soiled or damaged during the alterations. We require every inch of our floor space to accommodate the new stock that is pouring in every day; so for quick selling we have made these enormous reductions.

\$58.75 3-piece Mahogany Set \$37.50
 Consisting of Settee, Arm Chair and Rocking Chair, heavy mahogany frames, upholstered in a striped self-color green rep. Unusual bargain at **\$37.50**

\$35.00 Stuff-over Suite \$17.50
 This is a splendid Stuff-Over Suite, consisting of Settee, Arm and Rocking Chairs, with spring seats and backs, upholstered in plain green rep. Very comfortable and solidly built suite. To clear **\$17.50**

\$25.00 Heavy Solid Oak Chair \$14.25
 In neat design, very solidly constructed and upholstered in solid leather. You can't beat a chair like this for less than \$25.00 under ordinary circumstances. Our price to clear is **\$14.25**

Six Morris Chairs, values up to \$17.50, to clear, each \$12.75
 Solid oak frames, Early English finish, and upholstered in green or red velour. Six only at the price. Price **\$12.75**

\$70 Four-piece Parlor Suite \$55
 Solid mahogany frames, beautifully shaped and richly carved, cabriole legs and claw feet, upholstered in a rich silk brocade. To clear **\$55.00**

\$75 Devenport for \$59
 Very handsome Devenport with large mahogany ball feet, upholstered in green rep, deep tufted back and plain seat. Soiled, but a splendid bargain at **\$59.00**

WE HAVE MANY OTHER BARGAINS TO OFFER YOU. COME AND SEE THEM.

Women's Lisle and Cotton Hose

Five Cotton Hose, full fashioned, spliced ankles, double sole and toe, wide garter top, fast and stainless dyes. Colors white, tan and black. Per pair **25¢**
Black Cotton Hose, fine quality, full fashioned, elastic top, spliced feet, fast colors. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Per pair **35¢**
Extra Gauze Weight Lisle Hose, full fashioned, double garter welt, high spliced ankles, double sole and toe, fast and stainless dyes. Colors tan and black. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Price per pair **50¢**

100 Doz. Men's Shirts, Reg. \$1.25, Friday, \$1.00

Negligee Shirts in Print and Cambric, with and without pleated fronts. Coat or closed shapes, with laundered cuffs, in light or dark stripes, checks and polka dots. These shirts are well made and are full size in the body. In all ordinary sizes. Prices \$1.50, \$1.25 down to **\$1.00**

Negligee Shirts for Stout Men, in prints and cambric, similar to the above. Each \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

Negligee Shirts for Slender Men as described above, made in all usual sizes, same length in arm and body as ordinary men's cut. Special, each **\$1.00**

See Window Display

Carpet Department

Thirteen Brussels Carpets, Reg. \$16.75, at \$9.75. Reversible Chenille Hearth Rugs at \$2.50.

Specials for Thursday's Selling:

Thirteen High-grade Brussels Squares, closely woven and hard finished surfaces, in two-tone reds, red and blue, and red and gold, new designs. Regular \$16.75. Special Thursday **\$9.75**

Reversible Chenille Hearth Rugs, in floral and conventional designs. Sizes 28 x 54 in. Colors reds, greens and tans, with fringed ends. Special **\$2.50**

Remnants and Oddments, of Wilton and Axminster carpets, varying in length from 3 feet to 4 feet, 6 inches long, either body or border, will make up fine rugs. Per piece **\$1.25**

Fringes to match, per yard **15¢**

Angora Mohair Table Covers, very rich velvet pile surface with curl centres and wide plain velvety borders finished with heavy knotted fringe all round. In two-tone reds, blues, greens and browns, extremely rich in appearance and one of the most durable table covers on the market. Size 2x2, each **\$10.50**
 Size 2x2 1/2, each **\$12.50**
 Size 2x3, each **\$14.50**

Window Fittings, of every description, including brass extension rods for casements, curtain poles, blinds and all kinds of small ware to fill almost any requirement.

REMNANT SALE IN THE DRAPERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING SECTION TODAY

Remnants and Oddments that have accumulated are to be cleaned out today at less than half price. They include Muslins, Scrim, Sateens, Cretonnes, etc. We shall make a clean sweep of this lot—shop early if you want them.

Art Craft Curtaining Muslins—Specially adapted for casement curtains, in ground shades of cream, ecru and white, in floral and conventional designs, also in combinations of reds, greens, browns and blues, with border effects, 36 to 40 inches wide. Per yard **25¢**

Tapestry Squares—These squares have a handsome appearance and come in ground shades of greens, fawns, reds and browns, with rich border effects. They are closely woven, durable and economical floor coverings, in rich floral designs. Size 9 x 10 1/2 feet. Each **\$8.40**
 Size 9 x 12 feet. Each **\$10.50**

Cocoon Mats, very strong, closely woven mats, with thick pile. May be had in various sizes. Figured and plain. Prices ranging down from \$3.75 to **50¢**

Eight Exceptional Bargains from Our Linen Department, Thursday

75 White Grecian Bed Spreads, full double bed size. Special **\$1.25**
50 Pair Sheets, all ready to use, good heavy cotton. Size 72 x 90. Special **\$1.50**
80 Dozen Pillow Slips. Sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. Special, per dozen **\$2.00**
500 Yards Unbleached Table Damask. Per yard **35¢**

75c Silks for 45c

Special for Friday's Selling

Friday our Silk Department offers great values in new Spring Silks, including Canton, Liberty, Foulard, Pongee, Louisiana, Ninon, Paisley, Shepherd Checks and plain silks in all the popular colors. Values up to 75c—Friday, per yard **45¢**

Dress Goods at a Great Saving

Friday's Special

This line includes all wool Ploplins, Fancy Suitings, Cashmere, Plaids and Shepherd Checks, in all colors and black. Values up to 75c. Friday, per yard **50¢**

ODD ENDS AND BROKEN LINES AT HALF PRICE

Here is an opportunity that very rarely occurs, our best goods are marked down to half price. These are odd ends and broken lines in lengths, to suit all purposes, in all the latest colors. Three large tables devoted to this display—FRIDAY.

Superior Black Silk Underskirts at \$2.95

Special, Thursday

Underskirts, in soft taffeta silk, the new straight cut, well shaped at hips, accordion plaited frill finished with tucked ruffle, dust ruffle heatherbloom. Special **\$2.95**

Blanket Bargains

Another large consignment of blankets, comforters and bedding has just been opened and will be sold at unusually low prices. Here are a few quotations:

200 Pair White Wool Blankets, full size, per pair **\$3.75**
100 Pair Superior Wool Blankets, with pink and blue borders, per pair **\$5.00**
100 Pair Pure Saxony, superior wool blankets, full double bed size, with pink and blue borders. Per pair **\$6.50**
50 Extra Superior White Blankets, fleecy finish, pink and blue border, extra large size. Per pair **\$7.50**

Rebound Copyright Novels at 60c

The Riverman, by White.
 The Music Master, by Klem.
 Doctor Lavendov's People, by Deland.
 Comrades, by Dixon.
 The Usurper, by Locke.
 Where Love Is, by Miller.
 She That Hesitates, by Miller.
 Like Another Helen, by Miller.
 The Scarlet Empire, by Miller.
 The Yoke, by Miller.
 "Doc" Gordon, by Miller.
 The Third Degree, by Phillip.
 The Thirteenth District, by Phillip.
 The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig, by Phillip.
 When a Man Marries, by Miller.
 A Husband by Proxy, by Miller.
 The Master of Appleby, by Miller.
 The Fortunes of Fifi, by Miller.
 The Furnace of Gold, by Miller.
 Saul of Tarsus, by Miller.
 Tess of the Storm Country, by Miller.
 Rose McLeod, by Wason.
 Montivet, by Wason.
 Happy Hawkins, by Wason.
 A Rock in the Baltic, by Barr.
 Bruver Jim's Baby, by Owen Wister.
 Red Men and White, by Owen Wister.
 The Spoilers, by Rex Beach.
 Partners, by Rex Beach.
 The Brass Bowl, by Louis Joseph Vance.
 The Beloved Vagabond, by Locke.
 The Barrier, by Beach.

The Shepherd of the Hills, by Wright.
 Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, by Doyle.
 Pam, by Von Hutten.
 Bar 20, by Emulford.
 The Way of Man, by Hough.
 A Spirit in Prison, by Hitchens.
 Saul of Tarsus, by Miller.
 That Printer of Udell's, by Wright.
 Lady Betty Across the Water, by Williamson.
 Jane Cable, by McCutcheon.
 The Fighting Chance, by Chambers.
 King Spruce, by Day.
 Abner Daniel, by Harben.
 The Little Brown Jug at Killdare, by Nicholson.
 Tim McLean, by Wister.
 Ben Blair, by Lillibridge.
 Get Rich Quick, Wallingford, by Chester.
 The Chaperon, by Williamson.
 The Lightning Conductor, by Williamson.
 Curly, by Pocock.
 The Mystery of the Yellow Room, by Leroux.
 The Girl of Virginia, by Thurston.
 Audrey, by Johnson.
 Loaded Dice, by Clarke.
 Whispering Smith, by Spearman.
 The Princess Passes, by Williamson.
 The Silent Places, by White.
 The Red Year, by Tracy.
 The Captain of the Kansas, by Tracy.
 The Cruise of the Make-Believes, by Ballou.

We Recommend Diamond Blue Graniteware Kitchen Utensils

GRANITWARE KITCHEN UTENSILS
 Granitware Kneading Pans, with retinned covers, 21-quart, each \$2.25, 17-quart, each **\$2.00**

GRANITE DISH PANS
 8-quart size, each **60¢**
 10-quart size, each **70¢**
 14-quart size, each **85¢**
 17-quart size, each **\$1.00**
 21-quart size, each **\$1.25**

TEA KETTLES
 No. 8, with pit or flat bottoms **\$1.25**
 No. 9, with pit or flat bottoms **\$1.50**
 The Daisy Kettle, each **75¢**

BERLIN KETTLES
 4-quart size, each **65¢**
 6-quart size, each **75¢**
 8-quart size, each **\$1.00**
 12-quart size, each **\$1.25**

WATER BUCKETS
 10-quart, each **90¢**
 12-quart, each **\$1.00**
 14-quart, each **\$1.25**

PRESERVING KETTLES
 3-quart, each **35¢**
 4-quart, each **45¢**
 5-quart, each **50¢**
 6-quart, each **60¢**
 8-quart, each **85¢**
 10-quart, each **75¢**
 12-quart, each **90¢**
 14-quart, each **\$1.00**
 18-quart, each **\$1.50**
 24-quart, each **\$1.75**
 30-quart, each **\$2.00**

SPIDERS
 No. 7, price each **40¢**
 No. 8, price each **45¢**
 No. 9, price each **50¢**

MILK AND RICE BOILERS
 2-pint inside measure, price **75¢**
 4-pint inside measure, price **\$1.00**
 6-pint inside measure, price **\$1.25**
 8-pint inside measure, price **\$1.50**

LIPPED SAUCE PANS
 3/4-quart size, each **15¢**
 1-quart size, each **20¢**
 1 1/2-quart size, each **20¢**
 2-quart size, each **25¢**
 2 1/2-quart size, each **30¢**
 3-quart size, each **35¢**
 4-quart size, each **40¢**
 5-quart size, each **45¢**
 6-quart size, each **50¢**

STRAIGHT SAUCE PANS
 1-quart, each **25¢**
 2-quart, each **30¢**
 3-quart, each **35¢**
 4-quart, each **45¢**
 6-quart, each **50¢**
 8-quart, each **65¢**
 10-quart, each **75¢**

BERLIN SAUCE PANS
 2-quart, each **35¢**
 3-quart, each **45¢**
 4-quart, each **50¢**
 6-quart, each **65¢**
 8-quart, each **80¢**

TEA STEEPERS
 Two sizes, each **25¢ and 35¢**

GLOBE TEA POTS
 1 1/2-pint size **50¢**
 2 1/2-pint size **60¢**
 4-pint size **65¢**

TEA OR COFFEE POTS
 1-quart size **40¢**
 1 1/2-quart size **45¢**
 2-quart size **50¢**
 3-quart size **60¢**
 4-quart size **75¢**

CONVEX KETTLES
 10-quart, each **\$1.25**
 12-quart, each **\$1.50**
 14-quart, each **\$1.75**
 18-quart, each **\$2.00**
 Cullinders, each **40¢**
 Basting Spoons, any size, each **15¢**
 Ladies, any size, each **15¢**
 Skimmers, each **15¢**

Dippers, blue, each **25¢**
Bed Pans, in grey enamel, each **\$1.25**
Cereal Cooker, inside measure, 8 pints, each **\$1.25**

WHITE ENAMELWARE WATER PAILS
 10-quart, each **75¢**
 12-quart, each **\$1.00**
 14-quart, each **\$1.25**
 Cuspadors, each **60¢**
 Club Spitoons, each **75¢**

WASH BOWLS
 10 1/2 inches diameter **20¢**
 11 1/2 inches diameter **25¢**
 12 inches diameter **30¢**
 14 inches diameter **35¢**
 15 inches diameter **50¢**

DEEP SOUP BOWLS
 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, each **10¢**
 4 1/2 x 3 inches, each **15¢**
 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches, each **15¢**

KITCHEN BOWLS
 6-inch, each **15¢**
 7-inch, each **20¢**
 8-inch, each **25¢**
 10-inch, each **40¢**
 12-inch, each **60¢**

OBLONG PUDDING PANS
 10-inch, each **20¢**
 11-inch, each **25¢**
 12-inch, each **25¢**
 13-inch, each **30¢**

ROUND MILK OR PUDDING PAN
 1/2-quart size, each **15¢**
 1-quart size, each **15¢**
 1 1/2-quart size, each **20¢**
 2-quart size, each **20¢**
 3-quart size, each **25¢**
 4-quart size, each **25¢**
 6-quart size, each **30¢**

TINWARE
SEAMLESS DISH PANS
 10-quart size **30¢**
 14-quart size **35¢**
 17-quart size **50¢**

WASH BOILERS
 Size 8 with copper bottom, each **\$1.25**
 Size 9 with copper bottom, each **\$1.50**

MUFFIN PANS, BISCUIT PANS, ETC.
 Six on frame, each **15¢**
 Eight on frame, each **20¢**
 Twelve on frame, each **25¢**
 Pie Plates, all sizes, each **5¢**
 Jelly Cake Plates, each **10¢**
 Funnels, each, 15c, 10c and **5¢**
 Bread Baking Tins, each **10¢**
 Victor Flour Sifters, each **10¢**
 Wire Potato Mashers, each **10¢**
 Dish Mops, each **5¢**
 Mouse Traps, each **5¢**
 Rat Traps, each **10¢**
 Paring Knives, 15c, 10c and **5¢**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

VOL. L. NO. 461.

PEOPLE DYING IN TORR

May Records for H
 perature Broken a
 Points in Middle a
 ern States.

MERCURY CLIMBS TO 98

Saskatchewan and
 Experience Snow
 Heat Wave to Mo
 East Today.

WASHINGTON, May
 breaking temperatures fo
 recorded today at points
 region and Mississippi a
 valleys, but a promise of
 there on Sunday and Mon
 by the weather bureau to
 The mercury reached 98
 Evansville, Louisville, C
 East St. Louis and
 Chattanooga and Cairo.
 At Madison, where it w
 previous May high record
 led. In marked contrast,
 near or below freezing
 from Nevada, Wyoming,
 zona, southwestern Colora
 tana, while snow fell in
 Saskatchewan.

The hot wave will mo
 into the Middle Atlantic
 land states on Sunday a
 warm in the northwest sta
 ern Rocky Mountain and
 warm in the Missis
 JACKSON, Miss., May 2
 the warmest day ever r
 Mississippi, 90, as at
 records show. In Jackso
 was registered. At Vicksbu
 prostration was reported
 maximum.

Two Dead in T
 TOLEDO, O., May 27.—
 cary registering 92 deg
 hours today, two persons
 suit while one young man
 and is in a serious co
 c'clock tonight the tempe
 degree. Three were drow
 evening as a result of a
 sports because of the he

Regina Gets S
 REGINA, Sask., May 2
 nearly six inches of snow
 tonight. Snow started
 o'clock yesterday, but
 Early today there was
 however, and about six
 ed. It is still snowing

DAYTON, O., May 27.—
 ture records of half a
 broken today when the
 to 98. Four prostrations
 LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
 death and two prostrat
 ported here today, due
 temperature registered 96

CINCINNATI, O., May
 mometer reached 96 deg
 and nine prostrations w

CONCESSION T

Obtain Rights to Enter
 ness Missions—Passp
 Abolished

WASHINGTON, May
 conceding the right of e
 country of American Jew
 Czars' domains on busi
 The Russian embassy
 suing passports of this
 ty American Jewish bu
 It is said that the re
 result of any pressure b
 upon the Russian govern
 amended legislation in
 of abrogating the 18
 American treaty, but r
 more liberal view that
 in Russia as a matter of
 agreement.

It is now proposed
 whole system of Russi
 which would remove th
 to the entry into the c
 sons of any religious fa

Lyttton Fire Extin
 LYTTTON, B. C., May
 that threatened Lyttton
 ed early this morning b
 week of the bucket brig
 rising wind and lack of
 sleeping grandchildren of
 fort were rescued from
 the home was burned to

Carnegie Peace T
 FRANKFORT-ON-THE
 The Frankfort Zettl
 the powers are exchang
 garding a call for a thi
 verence on the occasio
 tion of the Carnegie P
 Holland. It is propos
 this paper, to submit a
 tlements regularly to

Mr. and Mrs. Flery ar
 leave today for Prince R