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DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEDICAL FORCES

Colonel Guy C. Jones of the Dominion Service in City on a Tour of Inspection to Organize Nurses

As the result of the visit of Colonel Guy C. Jones, director general of the medical forces of the Dominion, who is in Victoria on a visit of inspection, it is probable that a detachment of the army nursing reserve will be enrolled.

During the Boer war, when the Canadian service was organized on a war basis, Major Hart enrolled a number of local nurses in a similar force privately. Colonel Jones it is understood proposes to organize the nurses into a reserve corps, and on Friday night at the Alexandra Club, he will address the nurses of the city on the idea regarded at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. He will speak regarding the duties of nurses in the field and at the base hospitals, and the all nurses are invited to be present.

Speaking at a gathering of nurses at Vancouver on the subject of the army nursing reserve, Colonel Jones said: Although there might be no immediate prospect of war, the necessity of having an efficient nursing service was felt. Wherever an army existed, there should also be a nursing service always ready to be requisitioned in the event of war. During the Crimean campaign, the military nurse on duty on the battlefield had been unknown, and military annals contained harrowing accounts of the sufferings that the wounded soldiers had been forced to endure. Since that time extended and careful provision had been made for field nursing, and the lack of organization that even now existed had been experienced during the South African war. It was a most formidable matter to deal with, say, 40 to 50 per cent. of wounded men in a retreating army. It was necessary not only that the army should be relieved of its sick and wounded in order that the advance of troops might not be hindered, but it was found that the rigors of campaign life also told upon the nurses and there had been an appalling lack of nursing reserve from which to draft fresh recruits to the front. The fact that an efficient nursing staff was attached to a fighting force had, too, an almost incredible effect upon the moral courage of the men, who were the more to action by the assurance that should they fall, capable and kind hands would bind their wounds. The military nurse played as important a part in the defence of empire as did the soldier.

Two Main Organizations.

The two main organizations were the Queen Alexandra Imperial Nursing Service, founded by the Queen Mother with the reserve bearing the same name, both constituent parts of the Imperial army, and the Army Nursing Reserve, of which the Duchess Christian was patroness. This reserve was an Imperial organization, all parts of the empire being called upon to offer their services voluntarily as occasion should arise. At the request of the Princess Christian the nucleus had been brought before the people of Canada by the governor-general, with the result that a movement had been begun towards the formation of a Canadian branch of the Army Nursing Reserve. At a meeting held in Toronto last May a committee of five members, three to retire annually, had been appointed as a governing body whose duty it was to report annually to the Militia council. Candidates to be eligible must be between the ages of 23 and 45, and, if accepted, must enter upon a five years' appointment, renewable at the expiry of that time, at the discretion of the committee and the wish of the applicants. Certificates of high character, efficiency in their profession, of character, and diligence, graduation, had to be submitted by applicants, and they were called upon to declare their willingness, in case of war, to take up the service, whenever required, either in Canada, or in any part of the British empire. Their civil and professional work in times of peace was to be offered with; they had no duties beyond that of doing all they could always in extending the development of the nursing service of which they formed a part. They stood, as it were, in a relationship similar to that existing between rifle organizations, Boy Scouts and similar associations and the army in general. Their position had to be carefully distinguished from that of the nurses comprising the Canadian Nursing Service, who were part and parcel of the medical service of the permanent force. The nursing sisterhood holding the absolute rank of officers, but subject to the regular army discipline. They were perhaps the best paid of any throughout the world holding like positions. Hereto had they been not unattached to the permanent staffs of the large centres, such as Halifax, Quebec, Kingston and Esquimalt, all being about the same strength, but belonging to an individual medical corps. But it was proposed to increase their ranks and effect a wider distribution throughout the Dominion. For the first time, there had been a camp of instruction at Niagara last year, and it was hoped that by next season they would be fitted with the field ambulance. It was principally the matter of the nursing Nursing Reserve, however, that he had been asked to bring before the nursing profession of Canada.

Arrived Yesterday.

Colonel Guy Jones, army medical director-general of the Dominion government medical service, who has been engaged in company with Major E. C. Ward, head of the local medical forces, in inspecting the ambulance corps and the nursing sisterhood corps of the forces at Vancouver, arrived in the city yesterday and will begin an inspection of the local forces today. He will be here for the week, the balance of the week in the inspection of the medical corps and the buildings of the army and militia services have.

Col. Jones was, until recently in charge of the medical forces at Halifax, and on his promotion to the position of director-general of the medical forces of the Dominion, he was succeeded from lieutenant-colonel to colonel.

Speaking of the work of the medical service, Colonel Jones said that of 100,000 men were available for service, there be in twenty-four hours at least 1,000 would be on the sick list, and at the end of the first ordinary day's march, that number would be increased to 2,500. If the force had an engagement, the possibility would be that the number of inefficients would be increased to 25,000. Whilst it was quite possible for an army to engage successfully without the aid of the medical service it was a matter of absolute impossibility for an army to go through an arduous campaign successfully without the assistance of a trained, well-organized and efficient medical service.

Duties in the Field.

The duties of the medical service in the field are heavy and onerous. They are four in number: 1. To prevent disease in the army. 2. The professional treatment of the sick and wounded. 3. The collecting of the sick and wounded and evacuating the battle area. 4. The equipment and maintenance of medical supplies.

The duty of the medical service was to make the knowledge of modern hygiene and public health available to the service of the army in the field so that the number of the sick was reduced.

Colonel Jones said the Canadian Medical Corps had made excellent progress.

SECURES SPECIMENS

Assistant Curator of the Provincial Museum Returns from Queen Charlotte.

Mr. E. H. Anderson, assistant curator of the Provincial Museum, has just returned from the Prince Rupert, from the Master's section of the Queen Charlotte Islands, where the past few weeks have been spent by him in collecting unusual specimens for the museum. Mammals making these latitudes their habitat. He returned with a fine display of specimens, interesting, and especially rare in many instances, on land and water. A very fine collection of bird skins was secured with considerable difficulty, the birds being somewhat shyer. The largest specimen measures over six feet in length, tipping the scales at upwards of 300 pounds.

On the 10th ultimo a trip was made to North Island, thirty miles distant from Masset, and there on the breeding place of the glaucous-winged gull, the black oyster-catcher, the pigeon guillemot, the ancient murrelet, the tufted puffin, Cassins auklet, and the violet-green cormorant. The gulls and cormorants nest on the high cliffs, in holes under the spruce tree roots, etc. Eggs, downy young, adults and many photographs were secured.

Canadian Securities.

LONDON, July 4.—Including maturing obligations of the Dominion government and certain Canadian municipalities, the Bank of Montreal is today distributing also the Canadian list illustrates the important place Canada's leading banks are now held in the world's financial centre. New Canadian 4 per cent income charge convertible debentures have been actively dealt in here at 95 1-2, which, allowing for accruing interest, yields nearly 4 1-2 per cent. The surplus for year ended yesterday is expected to exceed a million dollars. It is understood that the Canadian Steel Corporation is about to make an issue of six per cent bonds simultaneously in London and Montreal.

BOARD APPROVES C.P.R. WHARF PLANS

Extensions to Belleville Street Docks Will Not Be Opposed —Council's Tribute to Mr. Simon Leiser

The Board of Trade has approved the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's plans for the extension of the Belleville street wharves. The plans for the proposed improvements were submitted at the regular monthly meeting of the Board held yesterday and adopted unanimously.

The council meeting was the last of the present Board of Trade, and was presided over by Mr. Simon Leiser, the president. Others present were: Messrs. C. H. Lugrin, E. G. Marx, J. J. Shallcross, G. Carter, C. H. Lugrin, jr., and Alfred J. Forman.

The suggestion that the E. & N. Railway Company should be utilized for the improvement of Mr. Simon Leiser's advice to the Comox and Cumberland districts, which has been under consideration for some time past, was again brought up. It was pointed out that the extension of the areas to which tickets could be opened up in a few weeks' time, and via the E. & N. connection might be made with the districts named, the development of the latter has been taken up by Mr. J. Dunsmuir, president of the Canadian Pacific, and the council ordered that the business be laid on the table to engage the attention of the new council on the Board.

A lengthy letter from Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian, reported that the annual meeting of the American Library Association was held at Montreal on the 24th ult., and he suggested that the Board should send an invitation to the next annual meeting be held in Victoria. The suggestion was adopted on immediately, and the action was forwarded accordingly by the council.

With the conclusion of the Board's business for the year the members of the council present individually and collectively expressed their high appreciation of the very able manner in which Mr. Simon Leiser had presided over the meetings of the Board, witnessed a keen interest and indomitable energy in dealing with public matters and much of the success which attended the efforts of the Board was due to his able leadership. Mr. Leiser replied in a few well chosen remarks, thanking the members of the Board for the work accomplished and assuring the Board of his continued interest in the work done by the Board. The meeting then adjourned.

Banker Dies on Train.

HUDSON, N.Y., July 4.—Samuel D. Stiles, president of the North River savings bank of New York, was found dead in his berth on a northbound New York Central train yesterday afternoon between here and Greendale. Heart disease was attributed to heart failure.

Says the "Vancouver News-Advertiser" of the 30th ult.: Sergeant-Major Jack Farrell, who lives at Esquimalt, might have lost his life in the waters of Burrard inlet. As far as the accident is concerned, the man did the ferry steamer St. George as she left Fowls ferry landing. His cries for help were heard by the conductor, who promptly arrived on the scene and rescued the man from his dangerous predicament. He was locked up at the police station for the night.

GROWING HOPES OF MR. BORDEN'S PARTY

Mr. S. Barker, M. P., of Hamilton, Ont., Talks Interestingly on Political Conditions Throughout Dominion

A gentlemen highly thought of in the opposition ranks of the Federal house, Mr. S. Barker, the Conservative member for Hamilton, Ont., at present a guest at the Empress hotel, the subject of his visit to Victoria being the acquisition of coal areas in the Cassiar district, on behalf of a syndicate of Toronto and Hamilton capitalists. In connection with this business he has interviewed the premier, and it is understood that the project whereby coal lands in the southern British Columbia coal lands is well advanced towards completion.

In the course of conversation with the visiting Conservative M. P. it was gathered that there is a growing feeling throughout Ontario and other eastern provinces that the end of the Quebec regime in federal politics is in sight. Politicians in the East believe that the rapidly increasing influx of people to the Northwest is changing the political face of the Dominion. With the coming census showing a largely increased population, and a consequent redistribution of seats the voice of the West will be heard in such more powerful degree than ever in the capital. A recognition of these changing conditions is believed to have had some determination on the decision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to come and visit western Canada. His government is believed to be looking forward to the making of a tariff treaty with the United States, and his visit to the West is probably with the desire of sounding the views of the people out here on the subject. Among the government reasons attributed to there is a movement afoot to abandon the protection policy which has been followed up to the present time. The tariff treaty with the United States would be an approach towards modified tariffs or a reciprocal nature. In the face of this proposed movement on the part of the government both Quebec and Ontario strongly favor protection, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in what is stated to be his new policy would have to throw over his old friends. Many of his strongest supporters among the manufacturers in the East are very chary of what he may do in the direction of making a tariff treaty with the United States.

Extravagance of Government.

Mr. Barker stated that the present extravagance of the government in the matter of railroads and along other lines was a subject of very general discussion, and this discontent would be apparent at the next federal election. The enormous expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway during the projected expense connected with the Hudson Bay railroad in the Georgian Bay Canal scheme were looked upon unfavorably as a considerable proportion of the population of the Dominion. The national extravagance would undoubtedly have a considerable effect in the next general election, as the prosperity of the government in power, the president. Others present were: Messrs. C. H. Lugrin, E. G. Marx, J. J. Shallcross, G. Carter, C. H. Lugrin, jr., and Alfred J. Forman.

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DIES SUDDENLY

Young Man at Courtney Victim of Heart Failure—Nanaimo's Tramway Project.

NANAIMO, B.C., July 4.—William Reeseman, employed by the Brown River Lumber Company in its logging camp at Courtney, died suddenly on Friday morning. Reeseman was in his usual good health and was apparently in the best of health up to the time of his sudden death. It is thought that he was due to fall. A brother of deceased resides in Holquiam, Wash., who has been notified of his brother's death.

It is reported that the party now advertising for an application at the next session of the Provincial legislature for a charter for a city and inter-urban tramway for Nanaimo and vicinity is the Dominion. Effort and Bond Company of Vancouver and Nanaimo, and that considerable work in the way of statistical information has already been secured. A meeting of the council will be held with the city council in the near future.

Visit explained as recorded at the Government office for the 24 hours ending June 30th are: Births 25, marriages 9, deaths 11. The following are the figures for the local revenue department for the same period: Sundries $334.24; mail $1,414.16, way-leaf and timber $1,000; total receipts $2758.51; total $2,589.81.

The underground employees of the Western Fuel Company will meet in the mass meeting tonight to discuss the proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulations Act.

Dominion Day was observed here quietly, the majority of the citizens seeking other going to Vancouver or Ladysmith. In the morning there was a heavy downpour of rain, but as the day advanced this cleared away and a fine afternoon resulted. Those who did not take advantage of the outside attractions spent the day in private picnics, boating and other forms of amusement.

Democratic Claims

WASHINGTON, July 4— Defining the issues which it expects to conduct its campaign this fall, the Democratic congressional committee today issued the first official announcement since the opening of the headquarters in this city. It sets forth that the issues will be "the tariff and its consequences, the extravagant expenditure, wrong conduct of public affairs that is shown to exist in nearly every government branch and the autocratic ruling of the majority party." It is understood that new will be the factors in bringing about a Democratic victory in November.

Ehott, for its size, is rated the most prosperous town in the Boundary district.

PROVINCE'S EXHIBIT AT PRAIRIE SHOWS

Provincial Exhibition Commissioner Arranges for Display At Various Fairs in Central and Eastern Canada

Deputy Minister Scott, of the Department of Agriculture, was yesterday in conference with the Provincial Exhibition Commissioner, Mr. Hullock-Webster, and his assistant, Mr. Brandrith, the latter of whom is leaving this morning for Winnipeg, where the first of the British Columbia displays for the season will be made from the 12th to the 26th instant. Afterwards the Province will exhibit at Regina, from July 28 to 29; at Saskatoon from August 2 to 5; at Edmonton from August 9 to 12; at Medicine Hat, August 17 to 19; and Brandon, from August 23 to 26, representation at the Toronto and London exhibitions coming later.

The special feature of the British Columbia display will be fruit, both fresh and bottled. Included in which are to be strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, cherries, apples, pears, crabapples, peaches, apricots, nectarines and tomatoes—for the tomato is classed as a fruit officially insofar as British Columbia's Department of Agriculture is concerned. Excellent representation also is promised for British Columbia timber, and the far-famed trout of Kaslo, to be shown frozen in ice. The fresh fruit display will be supplemented by daily receipts from the West, arrangements having been made with the Dominion Express Company.

WILL NOT SUSPEND OPERATION OF ACT

Premier Announces Government's Stand With Regard to Companies' Act—Believes Act Misunderstood

A reply to the Victoria Board of Trade, a delegation of whose members on Tuesday interviewed the Prime Minister and members of the cabinet relative to alleged objection-able features of the Companies Act of British Columbia, was yesterday forwarded to the board.

It is understood that the Government has decided that the Companies Act must take its course as a law of the land, especially since the measure was for several years before the Legislature and it is to be assumed that it is in accordance with the intention of this authoritative body.

It is anticipated that in its working out the act will accomplish such hardships and injury to provincial trade as its opponents have argued possible, while endeavor to have the expressed wish of the legislature set aside, or at all events nearly as possible enforcement in the curtailed way.

RECEIPTS $270,775.

RENO, Nev., July 4.—Tex Rickard last night gave out the official statement of the receipts to be $270,775. Those who paid admission numbered 15,760, and there were 780 complimentary tickets, and he estimated that the number of persons that slipped in 1,500. All told the attendance is given as 18,040. The purse with the bonuses amounted to $121,000, and Rickard figured that his experience at San Francisco cost him $80,000, this he and his partner, Gleason will have a profit of about $120,000.

CANADIAN COAL MAGNATE IN CITY

Mr. Elias Rogers Speaks of Developments in Crow's Nest Pass Properties—Output is Being Increased

Mr. Elias Rogers of Toronto, president of the Crows Nest Pass Coal company, and of the Elias Rogers Coal company of Toronto, arrived in the city yesterday on a visit connected with the interests over which he exercises so much control. Mr. Rogers is no stranger to the province, where he makes periodical visits of an inspection character. Returning from Victoria he will go over the Crows Nest Pass line visiting and inspecting the coal properties of which he is president.

Questioned as to whether the companies in which he is so largely identified were considering the acquisition of any coal lands on Vancouver island, Mr. Rogers stated nothing along these lines was in contemplation. The Crows Nest Pass properties were being largely developed so that within a short time the output would be 4,000 tons daily. Last month the output amounted to 3,400 tons daily average, and 4,400 tons. Improvements were being carried out in the interior of the different mines which would lead to an enlarged output.

In the course of an interview Mr. Rogers hinted that developments in connection with the Crows Nest Pass Railroad were in contemplation, but that it was premature to state the nature of these, as they were not yet been definitely decided upon.

Leaves Today.

Mr. Rogers leaves on his return journey today. While here he was a guest at the Empress hotel. The manufacturing community of Toronto contains few more prominent figures that Mr. Rogers, the company with which he is so prominently identified there being one of the largest and best equipped coal, wood and fuel concerns on the continent, and the largest retail business of its kind in Canada. It draws its supplies from the Pennsylvania coal fields. The firm is of thirty-four years' standing and the position which it has acquired is due principally to the enterprise, judgment, foresight and devotion of Mr. Rogers. In addition to the position which he holds in this company Mr. Rogers is president of the Rogers Coal company of Hamilton, a director of the Imperial Bank, a director of the National Trust company and of several other commercial and financial organizations.

Outside the attention which Mr. Rogers has constantly had to devote to his business interests he actively participates in the furtherance of many deserving objects, both religious and philanthropic. Although well over 40 years of age, he lost none of his business acumen and is just as actively engaged as ever in the development of industries in the extreme east and in the extreme west of the dominion.

DR. PATTERSON SMITH

By Felix D'Arbier.

Anyone who knew the late Bishop Carmichael, and who knew how near the well-being of St. George's church, Montreal, lay to his heart, knew that when he selected Dr. Patterson Smith as his successor in the historic church of Montreal, he had secured a good man. It is doubtful if there has been found among the many virtues of Bishop Carmichael one trait of that brilliant trio of Irish Anglicans who, for nearly half a century, maintained the best traditions of their church on Canadian soil, in addition to his many marvellous qualities, Bishop Carmichael was a man of sound, and even critical judgment. Nothing was too good for St. George's, indeed, after trying and finding it good, it must parts, it began to be doubtful whether anyone was quite good enough—at least in the bishop's estimation. Dr. Patterson Smith was Bishop Carmichael's choice, and during the two years which have elapsed since he assumed office he has proved that he was good.

Those who enjoyed the privilege of attending St. George's in its palmy days, those who for years have been separated from its ministrations, and have wondered what manner of man Dr. Smith could be, and have wondered their way to Christ church cathedral on Sunday last with considerable measure of curiosity. Dr. Smith occupied the pulpit at both services, preaching in the morning from a familiar parable of "the talents," and in the evening from the text of consecration, "We have not a high priest who cannot sympathize with our infirmities, but was in all points tried like as we are, yet without sin."

The preacher is a man appearing about 45 years of age, of robust build with a somewhat round, but healthy face, redeemed from the commonplace by the searching, sympathetic blue eyes of his race, surmounted by keenly-cut eyebrows. His voice is clean-shaven, and has a mobile mouth, strongly denotes sensitiveness. His voice, whilst clear, is not harsh. The harshness, however, sounds into melody when he warms to his subject, and then it is, also, that his sympathy betrays itself in the Irish brogue; for, like all Celts, he is intensely emotional and quickly puts himself en rapport with his audience.

The most distinctive feature of Dr. Smith's preaching is its pellucid simplicity. Only a man of great intellectual power could have thought out and arranged the morning's discourses, and yet the delivery was so artless, the language so simple, and the thought so direct, that only an expert could have detected the fine grasp of subject which held it together. Dr. Smith is a man of high culture, but he has retained at the same time a John Knight, and was as few living writers; yet all is so liquid, so transparent, so lucid that a child could follow his every utterance. This is, indeed, the highest art—that which conceals art, and it is too rarely found in the pulpit.

Another striking feature was the preacher's remarkable fund of homely illustration. Apt, quaint and terse, they are treated, and illustrated in so natural and apposite a manner as to drive it home. His illustrations were indeed the "nails driven by a master of assemblies." But, running through the whole of the discourses, there was a very tender tone of sympathy and of yearning which gave to the preachers deliverances an ineffable touch of spiritual power and of spiritual power which could be defined only by a word rarely heard in these latter days—unction. Not unction of manner—which may attempt to simulate, but the unction of spiritual content, and the habitude of truths so expressed that they "pierce the within." More than once the listeners found themselves with moist eyes; and when the preacher made the final appeal there were few hearts that did not respond. A gentleman who has attended church services in Victoria for more than half a century was heard to say, when leaving the church, that Victoria had more preaching like that, she would need to double the number of her churches."

Dr. Smith had no "new theology" to offer. He is essentially of the orthodox school, and his theme was the old, old one, but it was presented in such modern guise, and showed that they furnished all that is needed for the enlightenment, the guiding and the nurturing of men today.

The morning's and evening's sermon was "Ye are not your own." In the morning Dr. Smith showed the folly of slaves of their master; and the talents, the belonging to Him, and the gifts of life are the property of the Creator of life.

He dealt very thoroughly and convincingly with the problem of life's responsibility" as evidenced by the unequal distribution of talents, and the opportunities afforded by heredity and environment, showing that it was not "success," but "fidelity" which would be rewarded. Many a failure would share in that reward, because the "well done" was not for the successful, but for the "faithful" servant.

His final appeal was to a class which he declared was the most numerous of any—comprising men and women who thought it was sufficient if they could race the final ordeal without a declaration of "I have done no harm; I have done nothing wrong;" thus offering a plea of negation, instead of positive service—to such he showed how little as the plea of the unfaithful servant who buried his talent in the earth and did nothing with it.

The evening's sermon was really a sequel to that of the morning, and the preacher struck an optimistic note in the presentation of Christianity—of Christ for all the trials and temptations of life—whose sufficiency was not merely set forth, but demonstrated, for as He was "tried in all things like as we are."

Needless to say, Dr. Smith produced a profound impression, and one which will not soon be eradicated. In his own person he illustrated the truth that what men want is the simple Gospel, preached in simple terms, by a man who is living it, and who is overflowing with sympathy for his fellow man.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE MINISTER

Rev. T. E. Holling Refers to the Career of Late Dr. Sutherland, Head of Methodist Missionary Section

At the service in the Metropolitan church on Sunday morning Rev. T. E. Holling made appropriate reference to the death of Dr. Sutherland. In the course of his remarks Mr. Holling said that a prince and a great man had fallen in Israel. Dr. Sutherland was a man of massive intellect, a born orator and eloquent speech. He was a born leader and a Rupert in the pulpit. Dr. Sutherland was far beyond the bounds of his own denomination. His was both a great Canadian and a great Christian. As an evangelist, pastor, moral reformer, he made a contribution to the moral uplift of his generation. But it is pre-eminently as a missionary statesman that his name will in future be remembered. The Methodist church, under his direction Smith was selected; and during the two years which have elapsed since he assumed office he has proved that he was good.

Those who enjoyed the privilege of attending St. George's in its palmy days, those who for years have been separated from its ministrations, and have wondered what manner of man Dr. Smith could be, and have wondered their way to Christ church cathedral on Sunday last with considerable measure of curiosity. Dr. Smith occupied the pulpit at both services, preaching in the morning from a familiar parable of "the talents," and in the evening from the text of consecration, "We have not a high priest who cannot sympathize with our infirmities, but was in all points tried like as we are, yet without sin."

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COMPANIES ACT NOW IN FORCE

At Regular Meeting of the Provincial Executive Held To-day Many Matters Come Up

The much-discussed Companies Act of British Columbia, as revised and consolidated at the last session of the Legislature came into effect and operation with the month of July, and is now the law of this Province. That its enforcement is vigorously opposed by a considerable proportion of the business interests is believed by members of the government to result largely through a misunderstanding of its intents and provisions. Such misconception, if it does exist, will probably be in a measure removed today, when a delegation of Victoria business men opposed to the new act will interview the Premier upon this active question. The regular weekly meeting of the executive was to be held this morning, and will be the last at which the Lands Minister, Hon. Price Ellison, will be present, until the completion of his exploratory trip to Buttle lake, upon which he and his party are leaving today. The business slated for executive action this morning includes the delivery of the governor's decision in respect to the application of the Victoria & Sidney railway for certain lots on Blanchard street, and that of Prince Rupert for confirmation of its 200 inches record of water at Woodworth lake, for civic uses and purposes.

Board of Trade Delegation.

A meeting of the board of trade at which it is expected that a large number of members will be present, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to frame a deputation which will proceed to the government buildings and interview Premier McBride, who will be asked to withhold proceedings under the new provincial Companies Act which came into force last Friday. A strong agitation, in which the principal boards of trade in the province are conspicuous part, has developed among the mercantile interests of the province against some of the provisions of the new act, especially against that which imposes a registration fee of £50 on extra provincial companies, which either by branches or agents are doing business in the province. Recently a delegation of the Vancouver board of trade met the Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general, and asked that the withhold prosecution under the act but the attorney general stated that the act must go into force in all its effects.

WOTAN'S CARGO SHIFTS AT TOWNSEND

Big German Freighter Listed Over to Angle of Forty-Five Degrees and Narrowly Escaped Foundering.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 4.—With a starboard list of 45 degrees, caused by the shifting of her cargo, the German steamer Wotan, Capt. Laurenzon, is on her beam ends at anchor here.

Bound for Panama under charter to W. R. Grace & Co., with timber, loaded at Tacoma, and a deck and side loading of creosoted piles, taken at Eagle harbor, the Wotan left the latter port shortly after midnight. When with a half hour's run of this port, and in a tiderip off Marrston point, she suddenly started careening, the big craft lurched to starboard, giving the vessel within a point of 3 degrees of her beam ends.

Neither Capt. Laurenzson or Capt. Robert Hall, the pilot, knew in any manner account for the trouble. The vessel was examined by underwriters' surveyors at Eagle harbor yesterday, and her cargo and condition were reported wholly seaworthy.

So low in the water, on the starboard side, is the steamer that a narrow escape from foundering is clearly evident. Prompt measures by Pilot Hall to get the vessel into the calmer waters of Port Townsend bay are considered responsible for the steamer being yet afloat.

It is believed that the entire deckload of piles must be dropped overboard before the vessel can be righted. Part of the lumber in the 'tween decks of the craft is put on an even keel.

MAKE CLAIM FOR SEIZED SEALERS

Japanese Government Advances Unique Contention Regarding Jurisdiction of Two Schooners.

News was brought by the steamer Kanakura Maru, which arrived yesterday from Japan, that the Japanese government is making a claim for compensation on behalf of the owners of the schooners Kenyo Maru and Kaisei Maru, seized in Behring Sea last year and sold after confiscation. Agents of the United States government. The Jiji Shimpo says the contention of the Japanese government is that the actions of a small boat cannot rest on that of the vessel to which it belongs while the United States holds that the boat is part of the schooner and the schooner is liable to confiscation for its offences. The two sealers were captured because small boats from them were found within the prohibited limit of the Pribylof seal rookeries.

Babcock in Distress.

More bad news has come from the Americas ship W. F. Babcock, which sailed from Puget Sound with lumber for Africa, and which is in command of Capt. Harris, one of the well known masters for years with vessels of the California Shipping service. Under ordinary circumstances the Babcock should have arrived at Cape Town six weeks ago, but she has arrived only at Sydney, Australia, and this being the second time she has put to port in trouble since she left Burrard inlet, which is written in Heaven.

Held by Customs

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 4—The tug Katy arrived on Saturday night from Tacoma with a couple of scows carrying a contracting outfit bound for Powell River to work on the construction of the pulp mill at that point. The outfit consists of a dozen horses, a steam shovel, and other gear, but it will be some days before it goes north. The horses have to be taken to the quarantine shed and passed by Dr. Bland, the government vet. Then the steam shovel and other plant has to be shifted to a Canadian scow for transference to Powell River, as the procedure does not allow foreign craft to operate between Canadian ports.

At a meeting of the executive of the East Kootenay boards of trade to be held at Cranbrook on July 9th, Kootenay products to the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane will be decided upon, that the local boards should look after the collecting of the individual portions of the exhibit. The executive assembled at a central point for ship-ment and the freight charges on exhibits to be by the United States Government, so the expenses will be light.

O. L. Knight & Co. are sinking a 1,866-foot diamond drill hole at Tabor for gas. If the depth contracted for is reached, this will be the deepest hole on the continent put down with a diamond drill.

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VOL. L. NO. 381. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910. FIFTIETH YEAR.

FIRE INVADING MINING TOWN

Flames From Burning Forests Sweep Into Wallace, Idaho, and Consume Many of Its Buildings.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS REACHES HALF MILLION

Vigorous Efforts Made to Confine Blaze to Eastern Half of Town—Many People Flee From Danger.

SPOKANE, Aug. 26.—The Spokesman-Review's Wallace correspondent says:

Driven by a gale, the forest fires that have surrounded Wallace for weeks swept over the tops of the hills tonight, and crept down the slopes into the east end of the town.

Twenty or thirty small dwellings on the hillsides burned in flames about nine o'clock, and the blaze caught a few minutes later in the wooden warehouses and hotels east of Seventh street. Every available man in town, working under the orders of the mayor, under the glare of flames on the surrounding hills and the pall of smoke overhead at eleven o'clock, was seeking to hold the damage east of Seventh street.

Rough estimates of the loss at that hour were placed from $250,000 to $500,000. The largest loss was in the warehouse of the Jones Hardware Company, which supplies all the mining companies in this tributary territory, placed at $150,000. The plant of the Sunset Brewing Company, valued at $40,000, was also burned. The Oregon Railway and Navigation company's depot, recently completed at a cost of $50,000, was burned, as was also the western depot.

At 11 p. m. the only building east of Seventh street that was standing was the Sunset brewery, which was saved by the strenuous efforts of fifty men. Earlier in the night the progress of the fire spreading had abated. The Pacific hotel and the Coeur d'Alene lodging house, both two-storey frame buildings, were among the first to go.

In the early afternoon, when it was first realized that the danger was imminent from the nearest house, on Placer creek, which were thought to have been under control two camps of negro troops from Fort George went to the hills across the Coeur d'Alene river towards Wallace. The blaze up Placer creek leaped the intervening bank and fired spaces, and began burning down the west side of Placer Creek canyon, where the flame carrying the city water supply runs.

The pall of smoke overhanging the town was so great that electric lights were turned on at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as dusk fell, the flames on every side turned the smoky sky a dull red. Mayor Walter Mahoney of Wallace ordered every available man out to back-fire up hillsides around the west end of the town, threatening imprisonment for all who refused. As the flames drew near the telephone office the girl operators fled, with a hasty cry to Spokane that the town was on fire. At three o'clock in the afternoon the demand of the people for news of the fire at the west end of the town became so great that the O. R. and N. company and the Northern Pacific made up special trains, which left Wallace crowded with scores of women and children with their valuables. At 6 p. m. N. and N. train pulled down the Coeur d'Alene valley a record run, but, of all possible danger, while the Northern Pacific train proceeded to Mr. Jones, the magistrate appointed to inquire into the causes of the outbreak. In all, four mine giver employment to 12,268 hands, including 2,400 Scotsmen, or British Boasts, and 6,000 Montreal Russians.

The chief interest of the inquiry says the report, circles round the personality of the Montreal Bandit, who is much more appreciated by his enemies on account of his pluck and his intelligence. He looks upon himself as the only black man in South Africa who has not accepted the dominance of the white man. Before his fellow native laborers he adopts a defiant, loving and insolent attitude, and carries his contempt of himself to such a pitch as to make no pains to conceal from his white or black associates his contempt for the Montreal Basuto as an interloper. Whoever the Montreal Basuto enforced large numbers with other native tribes, the latter invariably make common cause against the former, and the Montreal Basuto has no exception to the rule. The trouble arose from the native's being given the option of turning out for an extra shilling per week or of a previous breakdown of the year. It was apparently due to the fact that the Transvaal Basutos to turn out which induced the Montreal Basuto, who, for some reason objected to work, and regarded the others as blacklegs.

Czar's Visit to Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Reval to the Kolnische Zeitung says that the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Germany may be extended to take place in the autumn. The reports of the visit of the Kaiser to Reval, are currently denied in official quarters in Berlin, but it is known that it has been decided that a stay at Red Navy Island will be made by the Czarina's request, trouble. The Czar and Czarina will be the guests of Admiral Marschall. From Admiral Lake by Medford, for dinner at the Admiral's house, or from there to four weeks' march.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grey, from Tacoma, are guests of relatives at Rockland. They have been visiting for weeks in Victoria and neighborhood.

Alaskan Suicide

SEWARD, Alaska, August 26.—John Kivitt, a well known resident of Seward and, a former jailbird, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head.

Cholera Case on Siberia

YOKOHAMA, August 26.—The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia, from Hongkong to San Francisco, was detained at quarantine upon arrival on account of a case of Asiatic cholera. The steamer sailed after undergoing disinfection.

Echo of Alaskan Battle

SEWARD, Alaska, August 26.—The damage claim of E. Phillips against the Copper River and Northwestern Railway for injuries received by Phillips during the battle between strikers and construction forces last August, was settled over night by the jury in the United States district court.

Esperanto Convention

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The next convention of the Esperanto of North America will be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1911. This was decided today at a meeting of the national committee of the association. The only other aspirant for the meeting was Erie, Pennsylvania.

Italian Aviator Killed.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Lieut. Rivaldi was crushed to death beneath the ruins of his Farman biplane when the machine fell to the ground today in a flight between Verona Vecchia and Rome. Rivaldi is said to have died instantly. Lieut. Scabria, accompanying Rivaldi, in a companion biplane, completed his flight safely.

SOCKEYE PACK OF THIS SEASON

Canners Estimate Provincial Product at Over 500,000 Cases—Puget Sound Men Get Unusual Advantage

VANCOUVER, Aug. 26.—The total pack of sockeye salmon in the British Columbia canneries thus far is estimated at between 525,000 and 550,000 cases. The Fraser River has yielded 250,000, on the Skeena, Naas and Rivers streets. But the best of the run still there, and canners declared today that when the final count is made the total will not vary a great deal from the figures given.

The sockeye pack this season in British Columbia is accounted a good one. In 1906, the year which corresponds to 1910 in the four-year period of which the rules of fishing, the total pack of red fish on the Pacific coast amounted to 929,400 cases.

On the Fraser river this season the estimated sockeye pack to date is 140,000 cases. It is declared that when the season ends on the 31st of August the day the total sockeye pack of the river will and be, at 2 cents an ounce, at 175 figure named. As usual canners on Puget Sound have reaped the greatest benefit from the Fraser river run, their sockeye pack up to last Monday totalling in the neighborhood of 300,000 48-pound cases.

Packers estimate the sockeye salmon pack of British Columbia as follows: Fraser River, 140,000 cases; Rivers Inlet, 125,000 cases; Skeena River, 100,000 cases; Naas River, 35,000 cases, and smaller rivers 12,000 cases.

WAR AMONG BLACKS

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 26.—An interesting report on the circumstances attending a recent riot at the Premier mine, in which six natives were killed, has been presented to Mr. Jones, the magistrate appointed to inquire into the causes of the outbreak. In all, four mine giver employment to 12,268 hands, including 2,400 Scotsmen, or British Basutos, and 6,000 Montreal Basutos.

The chief interest of the inquiry says the report, circles round the personality of the Montreal Bandit, who is much more appreciated by his enemies on account of his pluck and his intelligence. He looks upon himself as the only black man in South Africa who has not accepted the dominance of the white man. Before his fellow native laborers he adopts a defiant, loving and insolent attitude, and carries his contempt of himself to such a pitch as to make no pains to conceal from his white or black associates his contempt for the Montreal Basuto as an interloper. Whoever the Montreal Basuto enforced large numbers with other native tribes, the latter invariably make common cause against the former, and the Premier Mine is no exception to the rule. The trouble arose from the native's being given the option of turning out for an extra shilling per week or of a previous breakdown of the year. It was apparently due to the fact that the Transvaal Basutos to turn out which induced the Montreal Basuto, who, for some reason objected to work, and regarded the others as blacklegs.

SALE OF A NOTABLE STRING OF HORSES

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—All the horses belonging to the Newcastle stable were sold at the paddock before the races here today. Feature of sale was Hastings' filly by Adams, Dismantrope, which was sold to Harry Payne Whitney for $40,000. Bidding began at $12,000 and the bids rose by $2,000 when Sam Hildreth said $24,000 and then looked as if he would be the lucky owner of the filly, but ben Brush said nothing for Whitney said $26,000 and the filly was sold. Months ago it was said that the winner of the Sth Spinaway, Vernal, Astoria, Cleopatra and many others. She is the favorite for Futurity, which will be run on next day of meeting. She is also entered in the Brook and many other stakes to be run in the fall next year. She probably will be sent abroad as soon as the Futurity has been decided.

Funeral of Miss Nightingale.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Five thousand mourners assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral today, attending the memorial services for Miss Florence Nightingale. Representatives of the King and Queen, members of the cabinet, leaders of the diplomatic corps of foreign countries, including Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, and of distinguished persons present. A thousand nurses in uniform were also present in the great audience. The dirges and funeral chants were played by a band of the Coldstream guards. The interment will follow the funeral ceremonies. A simple service was held over the ashes at West Wellow, where interment took place, relatives and close friends of Miss Nightingale attending.

Mrs. George Courtney spent the past week in town.

Indian Lands Investigation

SULPHUR, Okla., August 26.—The congressional committee investigating the Indian land affairs tonight issued a statement that there was no warrant for mentioning the names of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Curtis in connection with improper relations with the so-called Muldrow contracts.

More German Ships for Turkey.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A report is published here today that Turkey is negotiating with Germany for the purchase of the two remaining battleships of the Brandenburg class, namely the Wiedenburg and the Worth, in addition to the Brandenburg and the Kaiserin Friedrich Wilhelm. The negotiations for the sale of which were concluded on July 26. Confirmation, however, is not obtainable, the ministry of Marine declining all information except that negotiations are in progress for the sale of two old German warships to Turkey.

FINE ARTS IN ROME

International Exhibition to Celebrate 50th Anniversary of Italian Unification.

ROME, Aug. 26.—An international exhibition of fine arts will be held in Rome under the patronage of the King of Italy from March to October, 1911. The exhibition, which is intended to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the United Kingdom of Italy, will take place in the grounds of the Villa Borghese, and in the building, to the celebrated Musee Papa Giulio.

The Italian government and the people of Italy attach great importance to this exhibition, which, it is anticipated, will be one of the most magnificent and important ever held in any country. It will comprise, in addition to a complete display of Italian art, both ancient and modern, representative collections of paintings, etchings, drawings and engravings from all the other countries in Europe.

In addition to fine arts, an historical section will be held in the name of St. Abrosio, presenting life in Rome during the Middle Ages. This will include records and relics of distinguished persons who lived and worked in Rome or who were otherwise associated with it.

An archaeological section will be held in Diocletian's Baths, recently restored, where the results of the most important excavations in Rome will be shown. Music, the drama and traditional dances will also be represented at the festival, but as to what extent the exhibition will be that of the fine arts there, which Italy and all the great powers, as a sporting special palaces.

SWEEP OF FLAMES IN OREGON WOODS

Situation Yesterday More Threatening Than at Any Previous Time — Forestry Service Abandons Hope

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 26.—The forest fires which are steadily devastating parts of the northwest are more threatening tonight than at any time this year, Says in the Columbian and the Washington, where the fires are under control, that the situation is most discouraging. The forest service officials say that in the south of this state, in that part of the Cascade forest reserve, generally speaking, lies between Klamath Falls and Medford, a fire is raging in this district, the most dangerous of which is Mount Mitchell (Mount Pitt) and the other on island Creek. This, it is feared, threatens the water supply and the Medford reservoir, and there is much fear is also expressed for the safety of Prospect town itself, but this danger is probably exaggerated.

Counting these fires, the forest service and private timber interests have a force of 4,000 men in the field. The seriousness of the conditions in this part of the state is shown by the fact that the Forestry service in Portland has asked for information from the state militia as to the number of men to whether regular troops in California are available for use in fighting the southern Oregon fires, but this, it is said from the present dry spell is given by the district forester of the United States weather bureau in this city.

Late today Forester Cecil received a telephone message from Brigadier General Maus at American Lake, stating that he anticipated no serious difficulties that have arisen the 25th Oregon have applied for enlistment in large numbers with other native tribes, the latter invariably make common cause against the former, and the Premier Mine is no exception to the rule. The trouble arose from the native's being given the option of turning out for an extra shilling per week or of a previous breakdown of the year. It was apparently due to the fact that the Transvaal Basutos to turn out which induced the Montreal Basuto, who, for some reason objected to work, and regarded the others as blacklegs.

Forester Cecil declared that if more fire-fighters are not on the scene within the next few hours it will be idle as well to let the fire burn itself out without attempting to control it.

He says that the forestry service had declared a state of emergency in southern Oregon into service, but the call has not been answered to any great extent. Unless help is forthcoming at once, it is absolutely powerless to stay the progress of the fire, which now has frontage of 30 miles.

Mr. Cecil tonight telegraphed to Washington, urging that the forestry service arrange with the war department to have a force of regular and national guards ordered to the fire.

The difficulty which prevents the sending of the 25th regiment, it appears to be that there is no available appropriation for the expenses incident to the troops. President Taft's order to Washington, which has been issued by the governor, apparently contemplated that the troops would be furnished from the nearest post. The great distances between the fires and American Lake prohibits the sending of marching. From Ashland, Lake by Medford, for dinner at the Admiral's house, or from there to four weeks' march.

HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE LIST

B. C. Marine Ways at Esquimalt Will Tender for Construction of the Canadian Navy

THREE COMPANIES IN CANADA COMPETING

Same Number of British Firms Are Also Mentioned—Recruiting for Niobe Will Start Next Month

Three British and three Canadian firms have been invited to tender for the construction of ships of the Canadian navy. The one nearest home is the B. C. Marine Works at Esquimalt which have been placed on the list along with the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, and the Collingwood Shipbuilding company. The British firms are Swan & Hunter, Harland & Wolf and Vickers & Maxims. In addition to these the Thompson and Constance and Hawthorns firms are enquiring in to the matter.

A few weeks back notices were sent out by the department of naval affairs inviting responsible firms who intended tendering on the construction of the ships of the Canadian navy to submit their names and stating that if approved they would be privately shown the Admiralty plans upon which to base their proposals.

As intimated in the preliminary notice sent out the provisions of the Naval Service bill governing the construction of warships on the Great Lakes, which has yet to be passed, that certain of the Canadian firms are entitled to tender for the contract in conjunction with some of the British interests.

Recruiting for the Niobe will start after the end of next month or early in October. Over three hundred men will be required. A preparatory large number of petty officers will also be instructors, will come out with the Niobe when she commences, all told, will be between six and seven hundred.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Financier will say:—The statement of the New York clearing house banks for the week ending Aug. 20, instead of showing the two or three millions gain in cash that had been expected, exhibits a loss of $2,241,100, and as the deposits, based on the statement of actual conditions, increased over nine millions, the advance in the reserve requirements correspondingly, there was a net decrease of $8,161,150 in cash reserve result. This brought the surplus reserve down to $16,947,425.

WILL NOT SUPPORT SPEAKER CANNON

Congressman Humphreys, Formerly Friend of "Uncle Joe" Now Announces That He Will Not Vote for Him

SEATTLE, Aug. 26.—Representative Wm. Humphreys, one of the closest supporters of Speaker Cannon in the house, stated tonight that he would not vote to re-elect the speaker. Mr. Humphrey is being opposed for renomination by the insurgents of this district because of his relations with Speaker Cannon. The congressman says:

"Press dispatches in the past few days have reported that Mr. Cannon has said that he would be a candidate for the speakership in the next house of representatives. I do not believe that he will be. I have received several days for an authoritative denial from him, but he has not seen fit to make one. This action on the part of Mr. Cannon, which I regret very much, leads me to feel that it is my duty to state publicly that I do not think it to the best interests of the Republican party for Mr. Cannon to be a candidate for speaker of the next house, and if he is I shall not support him.

MR. MACKENZIE DUE SEPTEMBER SIXTH

Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, will reach Victoria on Tuesday, September 6th, on his annual visit. It will be made by the government as the only accepted route for the Vancouver Island sections of the Canadian Northern railway. He is in command of the Mackenzie & Mann interests at the capital in time to meet Mr. Mackenzie that Premier McBride has curtailed his summer holidays to a fortnight, so time available precluding his proceeding as far as Tete Jaune Cache as had been the original intention.

Hildreth's Big Winnings

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Novelty pitching in the colors of S. C. Hildreth admirably abides by Thomas Gisby, won the Hopeful stakes, six furlongs, staged today. The stake was worth $21,600, and by Novelty's victory Hildreth's total winnings for this year are a little over $100,000.

Fire at Green River

GREEN RIVER, HOT SPRINGS, Wash., Aug. 26.—The Green River Hot Springs hotel and sanitarium in the ruins today, destroyed by a fire last night, started by burning brands from nearby forest fires that raged all day yesterday. The loss is a complete one. The hotel had been closed for repairs and only a few guests who had arrived in the afternoon were in the buildings. No one was injured. The loss is a severe blow to the owners, who bought the property last Tuesday. The new company paid $140,000 for the property and had planned to spend $15,000 in repairs.

TWO RIVAL YACHTS IN A CLOSE FINISH

VANCOUVER, Aug. 26.—In the race for the Burnside cup over the 12-mile English Bay Course this afternoon, the little Cadboat Kittiwake owned by S. Bushby, was successful, winning the race with nearly two minutes of her time allowance to spare. It was a race for classes on handicap basis and there were five starters.

The Alexandra finished first beating her old rival, the Spirit, by six less seconds, the finish being sensational. The Britannia and Adanac both did well and the Alexandra Stone, made certain of victory for, although she was the fourth to finish her time allowance placed her with a margin of 16 seconds until the fifth Kittiwone showed up and having a handicap of 45 minutes off, the scratch boat won the event. A good southwest breeze prevailed throughout.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Port authorities of the United Kingdom today were ordered to examine all arrivals from the Continent to prevent the introduction of cholera. Reports from Russia indicate that conditions there are far worse than the official officials will permit to be published. English health officers say that estimates of 212,000 cases and 80,000 deaths are not half the total actually resulting in the Czar's domain. Typhoid and cholera has gained a foothold in Russia was officially declared today.

CRIPPEN LEAVES ABOARD MEGANTIC

Will Voyage to England on the Same Steamer As Queen's Own Rifles — Inspector Dew's Disappointment

QUEBEC, Aug. 26.—The liner Megantic, carrying Dr. H. H. Crippen, Ethel Leneve and Inspector Dew of Scotland Yard and his force, is headed today for England.

The prisoners, returning to London to face trial in connection with the murder of Belle Elmore, wife of Dr. Crippen, were taken from their prison at 5:15 a. m. and rushed to Sillery, where they were put aboard the Megantic. The Megantic left Montreal at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and awaited the prisoners at Sillery.

Miss Leneve, on her arrival in England, will be imprisoned in Holloway Jail. She will be guarded in England by her relatives, who will be allowed to see her a few times. She will also wears a new wig, which gives her great satisfaction, taking away her boyish appearance.

Thanking his officers of the past weeks for their kindness of him and heartily shaking hands with them, Inspector Dew, on the Megantic, on bidding them goodbye he asked the officials to write to him and promised to do likewise to them.

Inspector Dew chose the Megantic as the steamer on which he was less likely to encounter newspapermen, it is said. He was very busy this morning on boarding the vessel that there was a battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles from Toronto, accompanied by a dozen reporters.

IN CATALEPTIC SLUMBER

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Paris papers publish the story of a servant girl in Josephine who has fallen into a cataleptic slumber and cannot be awakened. She is at present in the hospital at Alencon, where she has been since January 31 of this year. Mlle. Lemaire, who is 22 years of age, has for the last 11 years been subject to attacks, which occurred every few months. She was examined by physicians after these attacks, and was incapable of working for several days. Her pulse was extremely slow. At the hospital Her spirits were affected, and she became confused when she was asked to work again. As her character became more sombre her nervousness increased.

On June 11 last, after a day in which she exhibited unusual mental agitation, she fell into a sleep from which she has not yet awakened. The doctors of insanity remains in a certain measure. The symptoms frequently resemble convulsions, while at others she exhibits the patient gives utterance to inarticulate groans.

Dr. Paul Farez, professor at the School of Psychology, is extremely interested in the remarkable case, and is using his best efforts to combat the pathological state of hypnotic sleep, in which state the patient would be more amenable to the suggestions of a therapeutic affinity. His

BIG PAPER MILL AT POWELL RIVER

Construction of Buildings Now Being Pushed—Expected to Be in Operation Early Next Summer

VANCOUVER, Aug. 26.—The plant of the Powell River Paper Co. at Powell river on the mainland, opposite Texada island, will be completed and in operation about May 1, or July 1, next at the latest. It will represent an investment of two million dollars, having a capacity of one hundred tons of paper daily and give British Columbia a new payroll equivalent to half a million dollars a year," said M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, at the Hotel Vancouver today.

Mr. Scanlon is a partner of the well known American sawmill firm of Brooks-Scanlon company, owning scores of sawmills in the Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Southern States, as well as extensive timber limits in Canada and the United States. His firm is behind the big enterprise up the coast. Mr. Scanlon will remain here for several months to look after the details of construction. He is accompanied by Mrs. Scanlon and daughter. Mr. Scanlon returned today from a trip to Powell river.

"We have one thousand men at work up there just now. Every class of skilled and unskilled labor is represented. Good progress is being made on the construction of the buildings, a dozen in round figures, located on the beach at the mouth of the river. They are being made of reinforced concrete, equipped with automatic sprinklers," added Mr. Scanlon in giving additional details. "We will manufacture news paper and wrapping paper at the outset, but later will also turn out the finest grades for commercial use. While our enterprise may be regarded as an experiment, we regard it as one that will justify our expenditures because the raw material can be secured cheaper than that used by Eastern competitors, even though labor on the coast is relatively higher. We will have a profitable market inland for a considerable distance, as well as the business along the coast on both sides of the line, and will also seek an outlet for our product in the Orient and Australia and New Zealand.

"A big dam is being built across Powell river at the falls a mile and a half inland. It will make a storage reservoir of Powell Lake, which extends inland for forty miles. From the dam will lead a power canal along the brow of a hill to an exit through Penstocks, at the bottom of which the waterwheels will be located in a large power house. We are providing for ultimate requirements of 45,000 horsepower, but penstocks to handle only 26,000 horsepower are being installed for the present.

"Our company owns 210 square miles of pulpwood and timber limits in the district. Later on we will use all the water power available with the construction of an electrically driven sawmill, to cost with equipment another million dollars. Extensive docks will also be built."

Mr. Scanlon added that the company has already booked large orders for future delivery. The parent company in Minneapolis controls a paper mill which has been manufacturing paper at Little Falls, Minn. for the past eighteen years.

VANCOUVER EASILY DEFEATS NANAIMO

NANAIMO, Aug. 26.—A team representing Vancouver defeated the locals easily defeated the locals today by 24 to 3. Jepson, with 37, was high man for Nanaimo and by 2 pounds. Wenge, with 19 not out.

The visiting team leaves for Victoria on Sunday morning to take part in the big cricket tournament.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist. Vol. L, No. 381 1910

SUPERINTENDENCY NOW DIVIDED

Chief Executive Office of the Methodist Church in Canada Partitioned—One for the West—Another for East

QUESTION DEBATED AT TIMES WARMLY

Growth of the Church's Work Necessitates Change Advocates Believe—Reports of Committee Received

By a vote of two hundred and twelve to ninety-two, the Methodist General Conference decided yesterday that the future church will have two General Superintendents, one of whom will be stationed in the West. The report of the committee on general superintendency recommended that there should be four general superintendents, one stationed east of Ontario, one in Ontario and the third west of Ontario. The committee further recommended that one of these general superintendents should be selected for eight years and the other two for four years each.

A prolonged debate in which many of the leading delegates took part, arose on the reading of the report. Mr. J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., of Winnipeg, the chairman of the committee on superintendency, in explaining the reason for its recommendations pointed out that it was impossible for one man to faithfully the duties of superintendency as outlined in the Discipline. The general was supposed to visit every district in the church and to attend, where possible, the deliberations of the different conferences. Canada was a nation in the formative period. Inside of nine years the population of the West had increased from 800,000 to 1,500,000. In one year there had been 20,000 homestead entries. The Methodist Church would be simply unequal for anything it could do in the matter of supervision by playing its part in moulding a good type of citizenship in Canada. Presbyterianism occupied its strong position by virtue of the appointment of a general superintendent, Rev. Dr. Robertson. In the next four years, said the speaker, conditions would arise which would require the best possible supervision. Two types of people were in the upbuilding of the Dominion, one in the West, between the two lay a wilderness, eight hundred miles in breadth. It would require the utmost efforts of the Church to preserve coherency between its adherents. Before both persons the committee had come to the conclusion that Western Canada should be well superintended and kept in touch with the East.

Pleads for Continuation.

A strong and inspiring plea for the continuation of the present system provided for one general superintendent was made by the Hon. Dr. Thomas Manning of Lethbridge, Alta. Out. The speaker said the case for three general superintendents was presented in a very grade manner. There seemed to have been no clear comprehension of what the change would signify. The conference was asked to select three general superintendents on vague and indefinite as to what was the needs of the Church. It was needless for him to say in to the Dominion of so many different types of nationalities were problems with which the church would have to grapple. Surely there any problems today that were really new to the fathers. The period in the West was similar to the formative period in the East. The East was now settled and it was not aware that it had lost anything through lack of supervision on the part of the Methodist Church. In the manor of a new country it was easy to say that new problems were arising but where they lay these problems. Some men were there was no form of organization which could overtake them. The Methodist Church had at present only officials in its organization than the Dominion Government. In his opinion the duties of the general superintendent had not been found in what previous holders of the office had done. To what extent were duties it was necessary to change the constitution of the Church was a question of negotiations looking to the amalgamation of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist will be considered on Thursday, and promised to write a very full article.

In the course of yesterday afternoon's session the Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague, of Sackville, president of the Mount Allison University, made a strong plea for financial aid from the Methodists of the Maritime Provinces. Dr. Campbellton, the town which was reportedly practically wiped out by fire, had contributed as far as Mount Allison was concerned, and Prince Edward Island had held a joint meeting within five days of the conference in order that what could be done, and he now had come from that meeting with a very satisfactory offering in Victoria to ask the latter what aid it would be given.

Mr. J. Gibson, of Ingersoll, here interpolated by asking. What do you suppose Victoria will do?

In reply Dr. Sprague said he hoped to get out that the liberality of Victoria of the conference were willing to give, as Toronto had done. Dr. Potts moved, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bettley, of Toronto, that the sum of $100,000, a portion of the Methodist Church Union Church Relief Fund, should be devoted to the relief of Methodism in Campbellton. This motion was not acted upon, but was left over until which has the disposition of the balance in question in charge.

Dr. Sprague said that the members of the superannuation fund were appointed by the conference. The Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto; Jay, Mr. E. Gurney, of Toronto.

Dr. Sprague's missions present, and a brief report recommending that the composition of the board be left

Opposes Proposal.

The Rev. Dr. T. M. Harris of Toronto, said he considered that American speakers were exaggerating the influence which would be exercised if there were three general superintendents. The conference would be meeting as unwise union by voting for the addition unless there was an increase in the scope and power of the general superintendency. The present boards and general organization of the church were solving the problems which arose. Unless greatly increased powers were given to the general superintendency no good results would follow an increase to its personnel. In the West there were sufficient splendid superintendents who were doing good work for the church.

During a high tribute to the manship of Dr. A. Carman had filled the office, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Ryckman of Kingston, said that one general superintendent was all that the present policy of the Church required. The General Superintendency in his opinion had done all the work which the Church could possibly put for him. Whatever districts he visited, and he had gone wherever he possibly could, he had brought inspiration to their counsels.

The Rev. A. E. Hetherington of Wesley College, Winnipeg, dealt glowingly on the growth of the West and the need of an enlarged supervision in Church affairs. Dwelling on the prosperous growth of the country he pointed out that the last great west was unknown to the Canadian people. In the Mackenzie River district, he said there was much land suitable for the cultivation of crops as in the area which lay between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. The present general superintendent of the Church had been as efficient in the discharge of his duties as any other man who could possibly have been selected. But how many times had he attended conferences held in the West? To the best of the speaker's recollection there had been conference after conference at which the general superintendent had not been present. He considered that the duties of the office were too great for one man. Three should be appointed and the prerogatives of the office increased.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Hearts of Amherst, N. S., said the contention of the western delegates for a general superintendency was a correct one. There were also district features in the case which called for the appointment of a general superintendent, and with appointment there would be of considerable value to the church in the great educational movement now in progress at Mount Allison University.

Judge S. A. Chesley of Lunenburg, N. S., said that the division of the superintendency would divide the prestige of the office. The proposal was similar to asking Sir Wilfrid Laurier to divide his premiership.

The Rev. W. H. Hunley of Nanaimo supported the committee's recommendation. He had knowledge of conditions in the West, he stated, and knew that supervision in the work of the Church was needed.

Would Divide Methodism.

The contention was put forward by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Riddell of Medicine Hat, Alta., that the proposed division of the superintendency would divide Methodism. If the delegates were grouped in a way to mean the putting in of the wedge they would lead to disruption.

Winding up the discussion Mr. Justice Cassels, of Toronto, said that was unfortunate that the impression that there was more prohibition than there was due to the general superintendency. There seemed a prejudice against the proposed dividing. Since the Union of the Church in 1884 its territory had increased from three to five provinces. While the church had doubled in growth the duties of the general superintendent had increased fivefold. In view of this there should be an increase in the powers of the general superintendency.

The committee recommendation that three general superintendents should be appointed was declared by a large majority. The Rev. Dr. Ashton's motion for two was then put and carried, as stated in the above paragraph. The report of the general superintendency committee had been sent back for redrafting in view of the action taken by the conference in the report the scope of jurisdiction and used was consequent on three general superintendents being appointed.

The report of the committee on Church Union, which recommends the continuation of negotiations looking to the amalgamation of Methodist, Presbyterians and Congregationalists will be considered on Thursday, and promised to write a very full article.

ON LONG JOURNEY

Three Little Children of Prisoner Lofsted on Way to Their Relatives in Sweden.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 25.—Among the passengers on the steamer Empress of Asia, which arrived at ten A. m. from Prince Rupert, were three Lofsted children, bound, seemingly, to Sweden. It will be remembered that a few months ago a Norwegian named Lofsted was found guilty of manslaughter in respect of the death of his wife, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at the last assizes. Three children were thereupon left to look after themselves, but Prince Rupert people interested themselves in the case, and the three small children are on the way to their relatives in Norway. The eldest is a girl of ten years of age, and she is looking after the other two. The mother of that was her the love of all aboard the Canadian.

Australian Penny Postage

MELBOURNE, Aug. 23.—Penny postage within the commonwealth will probably be introduced in the new year.

Vahsouver Man Found Dead

VANCOUVER, Aug. 25.—About o'clock Sunday morning the body of a man was discovered to be that of G. Cummings was found in a shed in the rear of the Hastings Townsite company's stables. Death had taken place some hours before the discovery was made, and the only means of identification was by a cheque in one of the pockets of the deceased's clothing. It is likely that an inquest will be held.

Stage Upsets

QUESNELL, Aug. 23.—Stipping into the Quesnell Hotel on Monday afternoon Ashcroft to Soda Creek stage overturned three days ago, near Deep Creek. Spring, the passengers were dumped out and the pride of Al Young, the driver, was smashed. The passengers Hamp; Mr. Stewart, a member of the Dominion House of Commons, and a passenger on the stage en route to the Peace River district, was severely bruised by coming from the coach and could not continue the journey with his companions.

TWO HUNDRED NOT HEARD FROM

Fears That Large Crew of Fire Fighters in Coeur d'Alene District Have Fallen Victims to Forest Fires

SLIGHT RAINFALL GIVES SOME HOPE

Flames Still Eating Up Forests in Many Directions—Enormous Loss of Timber in Four States

SPOKANE, August 25.—Light rain began to fall this evening in Wallace and other Coeur d'Alene mining towns that have been scorched or threatened by the fires and the weary fire fighters took new hope. Nothing but a long and heavy downfall will quench the flames that are eating up the big trees of northern Idaho, northwestern Montana and northeastern Washington. However, state militia and United States troops are on the way to do battle with the flames.

The United States forest supervisors in Idaho and Montana are unable to get into communication with 200 of their rangers, but it may be that many of them are ushamed. The most sensational rumors of loss of life continue to be circulated, but it is impossible to verify them, and it seems likely that, aside from forest among the rangers, the number of deaths in the three states will not be 100. A list this evening of the known dead, compiled in Spokane, contained only thirty names.

The Idaho militiamen are on the way from the encampment at American Lake, near Tacoma, to the Coeur d'Alenes. President Taft notified Governor Brady today that he would send to Idaho all the troops available, but that United States soldiers could not be used for police duty. Governor Brady will go to the front also. A number of Idaho towns are in danger.

Great Timber Losses

The fire is destroying much timber in the national forests of the great mountain chain whose crests form the northeastern boundary of Idaho, and which chain is called the Bitter root, Coeur d'Alene and Cabinet ranges in their progress northwesterly from the continental divide of the Rockies. These mountains, and all of the panhandle of Idaho, are heavily clothed with pine, spruce, red fir and hemlock, and most of the country burning has never before felt the breath of fire. The timber cannot be excelled anywhere in North America, except near the Pacific ocean.

It will require decades to restore the devastated portions of the forests, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, after his recent tour of the national forests, said proudly that they were being conserved, as all the forest fires then burning were among those privately owned. The forests through which the fires has passed are killed, but the timber is merchantable if removed at once. Next to the United States, big corporations, notably Weyerhaeuser Timber and Puget Sound Railway and the Coeur d'Alene head and after relief which uses much timber in their work, and all the other sufferers. It is difficult to give figures on the timber losses, which may reach 150,000,000.

It is estimated that more than 1,500 settlers in Montana, Idaho and Washington have lost their homes and everything in them.

The forest summer has been one of the driest ever known. Fires lighted by settlers to clear lands, and locomotives of railroads are held responsible for a great many of the fires.

New Fires Reported

BUTTE, August 25.—Governor Norris has ordered the state troops to fight the forest fires.

WALLACE, Idaho, August 25.—The report of 56 dead bodies being found at Nigger Creek, south of Murray, is entirely false.

SPOKANE, August 25.—Washington and Idaho, Coeur d'Alene mining towns, were menaced today by forest fires which caused a suspension of business while the men went out to fight the flames. Fires are out of hand, however, tonight.

WOLLO, Idaho, August 25.—A furious fire is raging at the head of Elder Lake, where two hundred men are being rushed to the scene. A government camp at Gold Creek was engulfed by fire, and Ranger Samuel Byrne, in charge, was compelled to order his men to withdraw, abandoning their tools and provisions.

BUTTE, August 25.—Advices from Dut Bank, Mont., in Teton county, say that heavy rain is falling there.

Fear for Two Hundred

SPOKANE, Aug. 25.—Interest tonight in the Idaho forest fire is centred upon the fate of forest ranger H. F. Ecker and his two hundred men who have not been heard from since Friday night, when they were fighting the flames in the Coeur d'Alenes. Ecker, Forest Service graduate of the Yale forestry school, is one of the best valued men in the forest service, and it is feared that Yandrea and his crew of 76 men had been cut off. Later reports from Wallace, however, are more subdued missing rangers are more optimistic.

A revised count of the known dead in the near Wallace gives 14 bodies, the list of which has been identified. In most cases the bodies recovered are so charred as to be beyond recognition.

List of Dead.

A special to the Spokesman-Review from a staff correspondent at Wallace gives the following list of dead found in the Coeur d'Alene mining country:

At Wallace, Joseph G. Boyd; an unknown man, thought to have been a car repairer named Curtis, and two unknown persons whose bodies have been found.

At Placer Creek: William Learmouth, of Winslipeg; Jos. Fess, Harry Manson, and three unknown men.

At the Bullion mine: Val. Nicholson, Larry Ryan, Leslie Sellers, Aarin Benson, Hilsdale; Lou Holmes, Spokane; Tom Welch, Spokane; Forest Smith, Wallace.

On Big Creek: Joe Beauchamp and Richard Ames, homesteaders; M. J. Elliott; D. E. Brown, Upton Smith, of Kellogg; Ed. Cameron, of Pine Creek and six unknown men.

At Mullan: One fire fighter and two prospectors, names unknown.

At Kellner, William McKay, fire fighter.

On Pine Creek: Three unknown men.

The Spokesman-Review correspondent at Wallace telegraphs: "Fire is now this evening rain fell in Wallace and other parts of the Canyon. It was only a sprinkle, but it made the day more hopeful than any since the fires closed in on the Coeur d'Alene towns on Saturday. Heavy clouds all day gave rise to the hope that it might rain, and while only a drenching downpour could end the forest fire situation even today's drizzle was welcomed as imparting in some degree the quality like state of everything inflammable."

Burke, a little mining camp town, is the most easily reached by fire, is taking precautions. Although the blaze has never been nearer than two miles to the town buildings, every hose, which may reach 10,000 feet of wood has been soaked with water, and not even heavy rain could have drenched it more completely. The plant that gives Burke's water supply has been safeguarded by chopping away trees on every side, and by stationing men with water buckets along every foot.

Idaho lumbermen when asked for estimates of the damage, say they have no basis from which to reckon. United States Supervisor Weigle says: "I estimate will be a mere guess. The fires tonight cover a larger area than ever before, and the loss cannot be told until the flames die out."

Oregon Situation

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—It is estimated here that forest fires this season have caused a loss of over $7,000,000 in Oregon. The forestry service believes the government by the far the heaviest loser. District Forester Chapman, who returned to Portland today, considers tonight's favorable condition in northern Oregon, and a fall in the storm. Nothing but a heavy and general rain can stop the continued destruction. The forester calls attention to the murderous gaming of young growth, seriously affecting the forests of the future.

A new fire threatens the homes of settlers at Asbestos, Jackson county. The Ashland canyon fire is now working away from the town of Ashland, and the 100 regulars have joined a local company of infantile, who had been on duty three days. The Mount Ashland fire has reached within two miles of the Cascades, and is now burning at an elevation of seven thousand feet. Seven miles of front has been controlled, but at other points the high wind carries the flames ahead unchecked.

Thirty additional men left Klamath Falls today. Every militia company in Oregon is held in readiness to answer a call of short notice.

Boys Much Lost

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—Mr. Fischer, of Gerrans, who has a ranch on Pitt river road and who has been over night shooting in the tract which is now being cleared and dyed by a Canadian-Australian syndicate, intends to acquire the number of cattle on his ranch by importing a big herd, which is to number with cost about $40,000. Mr. Fischer, who is immediately in touch with the country, says about 125 cattle and has produced exceedingly well since he took up his residence in British Columbia. The new stock will arrive about next April.

Turbulence in Portugal

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 23.—Revolution may break out in Portugal at any moment. It is reported that the clericals are awaiting a signal to rise, following word from their brethren in Spain. Meanwhile arms are being brought into Portugal and put into the hands of the Republican leaders. They met at a place to being interviewed, as to Dead and it is asserted that they will meet the clericals on their own ground. Monsignour Tenti, the Papal nuncio at Lisbon, is looked upon by the Republicans as being highly objectionable to their views. It is reported that plots against him are numerous and that he has taken refuge in the fortress. To add to the general unrest, elections will be held next Sunday. The situation is critical.

Magic Motel Burned

MOYIE, Aug. 25.—The Cosmopolitan hotel here was gutted by fire the other morning, causing loss of several thousand dollars. The fire was the most spectacular ever seen here.

Fare Tragedy

OTTAWA Aug. 25.—The coroner's jury in the case of the shooting of Dr. Enright by Albert Blondin at Vars returned an open verdict. Blondin has been sent up for trial on a charge of murder. The accused maintains that the shooting was accidental.

Fatal Explosion at Essen

ESSEN, Germany, Aug. 23.—Three bodies were removed this afternoon from the wreckage of the Krupp explosion, causing loss of several thousand dollars. The fire was the most spectacular ever seen here.

Logging Camp Burned

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—The steamer Cassiar, of the Union Steamship company, which arrived this morning from up coast points, brought word that camp C of the Hastings mill at Granite Bay, was destroyed by fire and the men are camping on the beach. Navigation is difficult owing to smoke from the fires, which are particularly bad in Johnson strait. From Powell river the Cassiar brought a demented man named William Johnson, a Swede, who lost his mind after being injured by a pile driver. Provincial Constable Lucas came south in charge of the man.

Affairs in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, August 23.—Before the departure of the forces of Generals Toledo, Vasquez, Cortes and Montiero and Dr. Julian Irias, the president has turned over to Madriz a list of Delores Estrado, brother of Gen. Juan Estrada, the leader of the revolution. Immediately afterwards, Jose Estrada issued a proclamation saying that would give the office to his brother and started a peace commission, composed of foreign consuls, for Granada to inform General Estrada of the conditions. The commission was ordered to return to Managua, however, as the railroad tracks had been torn up.

Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Moody are in Victoria again after a visit to Victoria

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED BY JURY

R. Phillips Gets Verdict for $15,000 on Account of Wounds Received in Keystone Canyon Fight

SEWARD, Alaska, August 23.—R. Phillips was awarded judgment for $15,000 damages and costs against the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company by a jury in the United States district court today.

The suit grew out of the famous battle two years ago between rival railroad construction crews for the possession of Keystone Canyon. Phillips sustained a gunshot wound during the battle, and alleged that as a result he is physically incapacitated from engaging in manual labor. He sought to show that the Copper River Northwestern Railway, a Morgan-Guggenheim corporation, responsible for his injury, and the jury found in his favor.

The attorneys for the company immediately filed a motion for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict is excessive. Judge Bryan is in Alaska to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the last trial of Richard Hasy, at Juneau. That case also grew out of the Keystone Canyon tragedy. Bryan is said to have considerable evidence to warrant indictments in connection with the bribery charges.

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La Vogue Bust-form Corsets $1.25
Nemo Self-Reducing Corset, $5.00, $4.25, $3.75 and $2.50
The famous "Gossard" Lace-in-front Corsets, newest models, $7.50 and $6.50
Latest models in C|B a la Spirite. Prices range from $10.50 to $1.50
W.B. Nuform Corsets, long hips, habit back. Extra Special, $2.75, $2.25 and $1.75
D. & A. Directoire Corsets, at $2.50, $2.25, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00

We have just received the "Radio" Dress Shields, no stitching or pins required. 75¢
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TRAINS DELAYED BY CLOUDBURST

Storm Near Kamloops Causes Washout of Section of the Track—Several Cars of Freight Train are Wrecked

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—Train No. 97 on the Canadian Pacific, with a second section following, due to arrive in Vancouver last night at 19:35 from Montreal, and train No. 491 from St Paul, due to arrive at 9:25 last night, did not pull into the city depot until 12:45 and 1:25 respectively today.

The delay was caused by a cloudburst about twenty miles this side of Kamloops, where a heavy storm prevailed all day Monday, washing out a large section of track.

About an hour before the arrival at this scene of the washout of the passenger train from the east a freight train was wrecked by spreading rails, caused by a large volume of water, which washed out the track, delaying traffic. Several cars of the freight train were wrecked by the deluge, but fortunately none of the train crew were injured.

Logging Camp Burned

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—The steamer Cassiar, of the Union Steamship company, which arrived this morning from up coast points, brought word that camp C of the Hastings mill at Granite Bay, was destroyed by fire and the men are camping on the beach. Navigation is difficult owing to smoke from the fires, which are particularly bad in Johnson strait. From Powell river the Cassiar brought a demented man named William Johnson, a Swede, who lost his mind after being injured by a pile driver. Provincial Constable Lucas came south in charge of the man.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist. Vol. L, No. 381 1910

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock).

The salmon trollers' carnival is on once more. The fish are running well and good catches are being made of springs and cohoes. Up at Campbell River the waters are living up to their reputation of providing in quantities the largest salmon in the world—fifty-pounders being the rule rather than the exception. Nearer home, Cowichan Bay has been full of "springs" for a week or so past, and now the cohoes are starting to run, which will be welcome news to those who find a difficulty in early rising, for up there the spring salmon seem to refuse to feed at any time but the early morning, while the cohoes appear to have insatiable appetites and to be ready for a tit-bit at any time of day. The long continued dry weather has brought the rivers very low and kept them very clear, and in consequence little has been done by the stream fishermen with the trout. Still it is reported that some good catches have been made up at Cowichan Lake and some other places rather more remote.

The Provincial Game Warden did a good stroke of business the other day when he arrested B. C. Clarke, of Seattle, for having elk in his possession. The defendant was running a timber-cruising camp at Kyuoquot Sound, up the West Coast, and men in his employ had been killing elk for use as meat in the camp, in open defiance of the law. The information reached the game warden as long ago as last May, and he spared no effort to get together sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. When brought before Magistrate Hayward, Clarke pleaded guilty, and in consequence was awarded a much lighter penalty than would have otherwise have been the case, being fined $75 and costs, with the promise of a jail sentence on a repetition of the offence. Warrants are out for the arrest of the men who did the actual killing, but they are out of the country at present.

The game warden has been giving the Island a great deal more attention than it used to get, lately, and let us hope that the good work will continue. Because a game warden does not advertise his presence everywhere he goes, he frequently gets blamed for not being there, but in the game warding business it does not always pay to advertise. When you think the warden is at the other end of the peninsula he may very possibly be cached under a bush within a few yards of you waiting to hear some of that continuous banging of guns which are every day reported to him from some district or another. As a case in point, rather an amusing thing happened a few days ago on Florence Lake.

There were two boats on the lake, and in each two men were engaged in fishing for bass. Sport was not quite as fast and furious as they might have liked, and as the two boats drew close together, the occupants engaged in conversation. While they were discussing the cussedness of the uncaptured bass which refused to be beguiled, a bunch of mallards happened to fly over the boats within easy reach of a shotgun in that provoking manner in which this kind of thing will happen in the close season.

"That would have been a fine shot, wouldn't it," remarked one of the party.

"You bet," came the answer from the other boat. "I wish I'd had a gun."

"Why, would you have taken a shot at them, then?"

"Would I have taken a shot at them. Well, what do you think? I'd have soaked them, all right."

"But it's close season. Wouldn't you have been afraid of a game warden seeing you?"

"Game warden nothing. We never see a game warden up here."

Here ended the conversation.

In case the last speaker should see this, it may interest him to know that at the time he was actually talking to the Provincial Game Warden and a deputy game warden, so that perhaps it was just as well that he did not have that shot gun with him at the time, or the conversation might not have ended quite so pleasantly for all concerned. Verb. Sap.

Break All Fishing Records

All known fishing records held by Tacomans were broken by George Chilberg, a mail wagon driver for Uncle Sam, and J. C. Lilienthal, a plumber, in one day's angling in the Skoopenchuck River, twelve miles southeast of Mount Tacoma. The anglers brought back 703 cutthroat trout running from nine to sixteen inches, 37 of which were taken from one small hole.

Four twenty-pound baskets were filled, besides many others carried in their hunting clothes.

"It was the greatest fishing I ever saw," said Mr. Chilberg this morning. "The river is swarming with trout and they are taking bait at a great rate. I want the boys to go up there. There is trout enough for all."

The news-editor who passed the above item, recently published in a Tacoma paper, made a mistake in the headline he put to it. Instead of "Break All Fishing Records," he no doubt intended to put "Fish-hogs at Work," or words to that effect.

And these are the people who sneer at the Englishman and his large bag of driven birds, forgetting that driven birds are the hardest of all to hit, and that conditions are such in the tight little island, which has for centuries been cock of the world, that it is either a case of reared and preserved pheasants or none at all, there being no large areas of wild land where pheasants can be walked up and potted over dogs; and that the man who makes these large bags, whether we admire his taste in the line of sport or not, pays for the rearing and preserving of them out of his own pocket and is not making a hog and spoil-sport of himself at the expense of the general public.

We have them this side of the line also.

I remember a party I saw at the mouth of Powell River, who spent their whole vacation sitting by the side of the river from early morn till dewy eve, with short intervals for refreshment and grasshopper-catching, filling a miscellaneous collection of receptacles with trout and salt; their catch ran well up into three figures per day, and they called it sport.

The same thing happens at Somenos Lake and Sooke Lake with slight variations, and there is nothing, seemingly, to prevent it.

CAROLINA QUAIL SHOOTING

When I first saw the long-leaf pine country of North Carolina I wondered what Bob White could find to live upon in that waste of sand and scrub oak and pine.

Cultivated farms were tens of miles apart, and these raised no considerable quantity of cowpeas or other forage-making crops. Fruit, tomatoes and cotton were the main ground products, and, of course, when gathered there was no involuntary tithe for Bob.

In the scrub I saw nothing like our Northern weedseed plants, so Bob's livelihood was for a time a mystery. Following a common custom, however, I cut open the crop of the first quail killed and sent the contents to our Agricultural Bureau at Washington.

Reply came promptly back identifying the bulk of the seeds as those of the bush clover, with here and there a seed of wild Solomon's seal.

Upon this meagre diet the quail were not only existing, but growing fat and strong—at any rate I found them fat and strong of wing in the month of February.

Accustomed to Northern quail hunting it was my good fortune to learn through Lieutenant C—— the charms of quail shooting on horseback—not shooting in Bison William style from the horse, but using the horses for the tiresome leg work.

Felice introduced me to the Lieutenant, else I might never have known the apotheosis of bird hunting.

Felice is extremely attractive. She has lovely brown eyes and hair, and her teeth are white and regular.

She has perfect shoulders, and her feet are so small it is a matter for wonder she can use them as she does.

She is too pretty to need to be an entertaining talker, and the fact is I did not once hear her speak during the whole time I spent in her company.

There are lots of other feminine accomplishments which Felice lacks, but I will say for her that in all the four delightful weeks we hunted together I never saw her make a single false point or break into her birds once she had made a stand.

Felice, you beauty, you are well named, for never was there a merrier, truer little lady than thou. May the years deal kindly with thee!

Lieutenant C—— was a Rough Rider under Colonel Roosevelt and is a Virginian gentleman who loves a horse a dog and a gun, and who knows how to use all three. Felice, I am glad and sorry to say, belongs to him.

She accomplished our introduction by coming up to me on the hotel piazza and smelling at the back of a game coat I have worn in the field for years. No doubt she sensed the aurae of the hundreds of grouse and woodcock it has carried in years gone by.

I turned and patted her pretty brown head, and then Lieutenant C——, who was sitting nearby, passed me the sign of brotherhood in the Order of All-Out-Doors.

You all know what we talked about—there on the sunny steps with Lad of Lingo's daughter between us—and the upshot of the talk was that the next morning at 8 o'clock I was to be ready on horseback for a day's quail shooting.

The matter of a mount was easily settled. In the North we saddle driving horses; in the South they (occasionally) drive saddle horses. It was only a question of selecting one of a dozen or more horses from the excellent livery attached to the hotel. After a number of trials I settled upon Garvey, a good-looking, four-gaited Tennessee gelding which could travel for hours at a running walk almost as fast as an ordinary horse could canter.

I hunted him for a month and found him a perfect mount, and upon one occasion I rode him in a fox chase, during which he showed enough speed and log-jumping ability to bring me among the first three to the foot of the tall pine where the hounds had stretched a big grey fox.

The next morning, then, Lieutenant C—— on Beauty, a very handsome Virginia mare, and I on Garvey started out with Felice, her two puppies, Honey Boy and Big Brother, 9 and 18 months old respectively, and Belle, an English setter gyp, undersized, but a gallant worker.

It is not all of hunting to pull the trigger, and the two-mile ride down the sandy road beneath the softly whispering long-leafed pines with the dogs capering in front of us, was a real pleasure.

Coming soon to an abandoned vineyard, we left the road and started through the weed-grown field, while the dogs began to work in earnest. Down the field like a race horse went Felice with the puppies vainly following, while Belle worked nearer but not less earnestly.

Across the field and back again came Felice—a canine comet with her dog stars tailing after. Another windward gallop or two up and down the acre vineyard and then "No birds here," said the Lieutenant as he waved the dogs into the scrub oak and tall pines which grew to the field edge.

Cantering into the woods we anxiously watched the dogs as they flickered among the trees, and we had not been there five minutes before Felice whirled into a point, which was promptly backed by the puppies in fine high-headed style, while Belle, the cautious, crouched almost to the ground. With a warning to the puppies we got off our horses and walked toward the dogs. Twenty feet away from them we stopped and ruffled the dry leaves at our feet. No whirring wings as yet.

"False point?" said I, for I did not then know Felice.

Knowing her, I can appreciate how deeply I had wronged her, but the Virginia gentleman merely replied, "I think not," and threw a twig beyond the dogs.

Instantly the scrub was full of winged little cannon-balls.

No time then for frazzled nerves or faltering fingers, for Bob White with his short wings and tremendous chest muscles is a lightning starter and if there will be anything to stuff into those capacious game pockets eye and hand must work precisely and co-ordinately.

Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! Four light reports, four puffs of smokeless powder, and four of the little cannon-balls have left the whirling covey and come tumbling back to Mother Earth.

"Steady, pups!" No use to chase those darting shadows.

Thanks, Belle, and Felice, you beauty—you need not sit up when you give your birds to me, my lady—not a feather ruffled.

Go fetch! Dead bird! Back again so soon? Good li'l dog.

Now for that last bird which fell near the mistletoe yonder.

Ah! Naughty pup! Bring it here, sir—here, you rascal! So—there it is, and not badly torn after all.

We must fix up a pincushion bird for you, sir, one of these days. "Hie on now after the singles, my lads and lasses!"

A tall dead pine with a stag horn top standing about 150 yards away gave us the general line of flight, and we mounted and rode toward it.

At a word from my companion Felice threw out her high gear, and on her second speed searched the crab grass and bush clover for the scattered singles.

Arriving at the pine, we dismounted and followed the dogs on foot.

Just beyond the pine a bird flushed wild behind my companion. He sent two unavailing shots after it, and I also paid my respects as the little feathered meteor glanced through the stunted oaks, but he treated our messengers with the contempt they merited.

Attracted by the shooting, the dogs came toward us, and just beyond the place at which the last bird flushed Belle came to a staunch point, handsomely backed by Felice.

We walked up, and the Lieutenant killed with the first barrel.

Leaving the rest of the covey for "seed," we remounted and rode down a wood's lane until we came to an old field, beyond which stood an old negro's cabin, with the usual swallow's nest chimney constructed of sticks and clay. Back of the cabin on a hillside the proprietor was turning over the soil with the aid of a very scrawny steer tied to a plow by an ingenious tangle of ropes chains and leather. Riding up to the old negro, we inquired if there were any birds in the neighborhood.

He replied that there was a "gang" or 18 or 20 birds which "used" near the swamp "right over yonder," indicating a knoll about half a mile distant.

A piece of small silver brought a sand shark's smile to the leathery face, and, leaving him, we crossed the ditch at the edge of the field and rode toward the knoll.

Reaching its crown, we looked down its scrub covered slope to a swamp of holly, mistletoe and stunted pines—a natural refuge for frightened and scattered birds, as we were soon to find out.

With the dogs diligently scouring the sunny slope we rode slowly along behind them. Felice has lots of bird sense, and it is idle to tell here where to look for birds, so we simply followed in her train.

We crossed a cotton field stubbly with last year's stalks, bearing here and there on their heads some of the staple, and coming to the edge of the swamp, the larger puppy, Big Brother, stopped in a beautiful point. The other puppy was away, but Felice and Belle coming up honored the declaration that birds were present.

Dismounting, we approached the dogs, and when 30 or more feet away a big covey burst into the air.

Two birds fell, and the rest of the covey flew down along the edge of the swamp and pitched into it.

The swamp was perhaps a mile long and some 18 or 20 rods wide for its whole length, making the "prognosis," as the doctors say, "a distinctly unfavorable one."

This was, however Belle's opportunity, for she is a close and persistent searcher, with an excellent nose and steady as a rock—just the sort of a dog one would choose for woodcock or grouse shooting in heavy thickets.

Walking to the point where we had seen the birds pitch in, we sent the dogs on and followed through the black ooze into the tangle of low brush and creeper.

The puppies we had tied outside the swamp, leaving this more difficult work to the experienced dogs.

Hardly had we entered the swamp when a bird flushed and went twisting through the tangle in a manner to make a jacksnipe brown with envy. Taken by surprise, neither of us pulled a trigger.

The dogs were sloshing through the wire up to their bellies while we did little better by walking when opportunity offered on the marsh tufts or "nigger heads" which were sprinkled through the swamp.

Another bird sprang up before us and went shot free, as we were laboriously pulling one legs after another out of the sucking mud, and then Belle nailed one on a "nigger head" and gave us a chance to make ready.

At his rise the not unusual thing happened. We fired simultaneously; the bird fell, and it was not until we opened our guns to take out the empty shells that either knew the other had fired.

A little farther on Felice pointed. My companion courteously gave me the shot, and Felice handed me the draggled bird.

Hunting through the swamp was hard work, but here and there, with frequent misses in the dense underbrush we picked up seven birds and finally emerged into the sunlight, mud-covered and weary, but satisfied with the results of our labor.

After some co-operative mudscraping we called the dogs to heel and, mounting our nags, turned their willing heads homeward.

The tiresome work in the swamp had rather taken the tuck out of Belle, and the puppies were also quite willing to canter in the road behind the horses, but Felice was morning bright. Like a bit of radium, she was forever giving off her energy in enormous quantities, and still the loss was not apparent.

She scoured the fields and combed the roadside scrub, and just as we turned from the wood's lane into the main highway she stopped short in her gallop near a towering pine within a rod of the lane.

What need to describe this or any other point to you, my brothers, who love Felice and all her dog kind?

We walked up behind the grand little lady and passed her where she stood.

Twenty yards beyond six birds sprang into the air only to leave three of their number behind.

These birds were the private and exclusive property of Distress Felice, and she retrieved them separately, presenting each one, with charming loyalty, to her god in khaki.

Mounting again, we shook the horses into a gentle canter and in half an hour had reached the hotel, deliciously tired and ravenously hungry.

Not many birds, you say?

No, not too many.—Edward S. Rawson in Amateur Sportsman.

PARTRIDGES IN THE UNITED STATES

It is stated by Mr. Henry Oldys in a paper contributed by him to the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, and since published separately, that during the years 1908 and 1909 nearly 40,000 partridges were transferred from the game coverts of Europe to those of America. Previous to 1903 less than 8000 had been imported. The reasons for the introduction of these birds were the failure to establish quail, sandgrouse, chukar, and red-legged partridges; the general lack of success in the attempts to acclimatize pheasants of various species, and the recent adoption of stringent non-export regulations by the Southern States, which prevent the Northern States from obtaining a supply of Virginian quail (the "bobwhite" or southern "partridge"), which, like the ruffed grouse (the northern "partridge"), had experienced two bad seasons.

The earliest attempt to introduce the Hungarian partridge into America coverts seems to have been in 1899, when twenty-four were turned out on a private preserve at Lynnhaven, Princess Anne County, Virginia. From that time other small consignments were received by sportsmen and preserve owners in other states and the earliest official importations were those of 1,000 birds by the game commissioner of Illinois, and of 200 by the game warden of Kansas in 1903 for restocking the coverts of their respective states. The total importation from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1909, is returned at 48,270 birds. These figures, however, are only approximate, because in many cases it was found impossible to ascertain the mortality on the voyage. Mr. Oldys places it at from 20 to 25 per cent., but admits that sometimes it was much greater. He quotes one consignment of 400 birds shipped from England to the Essex Park game preserve in Virginia in 1905, and of these only fifty reached their destination alive giving a mortality of 87.5 per cent. On the other hand, some came through very well, and he gives an instance in which the mortality was less than 1.7 per cent.

The States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Washington have undertaken these acclimatization experiments, and most of the reports received by the Department of Agriculture have been favorable. It is, however, pointed out that persons interested should not be too sanguine of ultimate success, since similar favorable accounts were received after the attempts with the quail and pheasant. Mr. Oldys considers that the possible effect of the successful introduction of the partridge on native game birds should receive careful consideration. The partridge is pugnacious at breeding time, and, though there is small probability of its killing native game birds, its presence may create a struggle for nesting places that will prove serious to the Virginian quail. The experiment of acclimatizing the partridge has been expensive, and the most of the birds is put in round numbers at $150,000. Considering the high estimation in which the native game birds are held by sportsmen and farmers, Mr. Oldys suggests that more attention should be given to restoring and maintaining them in place of devoting so much time and money to the introduction of an exotic species which may never adapt itself to the new conditions, or, if it does, may develop objectionable traits.



Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-Trollers' Month — Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. One of the best months for stream-fishing for Trout.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS

Salmon Fly Distance.—The tournament record of the late John Enright still stands, 148ft. 6in. His longest exhibition cast was 152ft., and was made in America in 1906 with a 20ft. rod. In 1909 Mr. W. M. Plevins beat this by an exhibition cast of 152ft. 6in. at the Paris tournament with a 19 7-12ft. fod. Of United States casters Mr. R. C. Leonard has a cost of 151ft. to his credit and Mr. E. J. Mills one of 140ft.

Salmon Fly Switch Cast.—There are comparatively few records in this event, which has been little if at all practiced in America. Mr. D. E. Campbell Muir holds the record with a cast of 125ft., made this year in Paris.

Trout Fly Distance.—In this event America holds a big lead, her biggest tournament cast being that of Mr. H. C. Golcher, 140ft., made with an 11ft. rod. Mr. W. D. Mansfield holds the world's record with an exhibition cast of 144ft. The British record was established by Mr. H. J. Hardy at the recent tournament, 108ft. In Australia Mr. H. L. Maitland has cast 112ft.

Trout Fly Switch Cast.—The British record is held by Mr. Campbell Muir, 98ft., the American by Mr. W. H. Hawes, 102ft.

Trout Fly Light Rod.—Mr. W. D. Mansfield holds the American record with 129ft. 6in., Mr. H. J. Hardy the English with 105ft., which he cast at Hendon. M. Perruche at the same time cast 103ft.

Bait Casting, 2½oz.—The American record is 293ft. made by Mr. E. B. Rise this year, the English 288ft. 9in., made by Mr. W. T. Attwood at Farnham, also this year. At Hendon M. Decantelle came very close to this with 287ft. 7in. Till this year Mr. J. T. Emery held the British record with 23ft.

Bait Casting, 1¾oz.—In this event there are no American records. Mr. W. T. Attwood holds the British record with 252ft., made at Farnham.

Bait Casting, 1½oz.—In this event there are few records. M. Decantelle holds the lead with 252ft. 6in.

Bait Casting, ¾oz.—American record, 230ft., Mr. O. E. Becker. British record, Mr. A. Piercy, 167ft., made at Hendon.

Bait Casting, ¼oz.—American record, 161ft., Mr. R. J. Held. British record, 110ft., Mr. H. J. Hardy, made at Hendon.

Float Casting.—British record Mr. R. G. Woodruffe, 99ft. 6in., mad eat Farnham in 1908.

"Yes" is a simple word spelled with three letters.

It has caused more happiness and more unhappiness than any other word in the language.

It has lost more money for easy lenders than all the holes in all the pockets in the world.

It has started more dipsomaniacs on their career than all the strong liquor on earth.

It has caused more fights than all the "You're a liars" that ever were spoken.

It has procured kisses and provoked blows.

It has defeated candidates and elected scoundrels.

It has been used in more lies than any other expression.

It is not meant half the time it is said.

Will it continue to make such a record?

Yes

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 412. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910. FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

SOME VICTORIES FOR UNIONISTS

Capture Cardiff, Plymouth and Newton Seats From Government—Gain Six and Lose Two on Day's Polling

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S VICTORY IN CORK

Supporters of Earl Grey's Federal Idea—Coalition Parties Now Have 184 Members and Unionists 170

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The standing of the parties at the close of today's polling was:

Government coalition: Liberals, 122; Irish Nationalists, 33; Laborites, 23. Total, 184.

Opposition—Unionists, 170.

The Unionists secured six gains in today's polling, the results of which were announced tonight, and suffered a loss of only two seats. They thus return to the position held before yesterday's voting. The Unionist total gains for the four days are 18, the Liberal gains 11, and the Labor six.

Among the Nationalists the O'Brienites hold five seats.

The most notable Unionist victory was in Cardiff, which has gone Unionist only once in a quarter of a century. This victory was largely due to the personal popularity of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, brother of the Marquis of Bute, who increased the Liberal majority of 168, winning by 297, and the withdrawal from politics of the old member, D. A. Thomas, who was replaced in the Liberal interest by Sir Clifford Cory.

There was an even greater surprise in Plymouth, where a majority of 1,000 by Walter Kaye Carey was overcome by Robert Hamond Burnie, a Unionist. John Burns, old opponent in Battersea, was took Mr. Durant's place as the running mate of the young Anglo-American. They proved a strong team, and the work that Mr. Astor had done in the constituency was shown in his success in replacing C. E. Schwann, financial secretary to the war office, who is the first minister to be defeated.

London's Vote.

In East London the influence of the campaigning of Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was well shown in the Labor gain in Bow and Bromley and the Liberal gain in Hackney. Another Liberal scored a gain in Newton Lancashire, which is always regarded as the most innocent county in England in a political sense.

Almost everywhere in the country the Labor and Liberal vote decreased and the Unionists were more pleased with their gains here than anywhere else.

The government gets some comfort from London, all the districts of which are now polled today, Liberals won Stepney, which was Unionist in the last election, and Labor gained Bow and Bromley. The latter seat was contested by George Lansbury, an avowed Socialist, whom Chancellor Lloyd George advised the Liberals to support in preference to W. S. Amery, the historian, who is a tariff reformer.

These victories brought the coalition gains in the metropolis up to four, against two losses. The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, like John Burns, the other member of the cabinet, sitting in a London seat, increased his majority.

Views of O'Brien's Victory.

The success of William O'Brien in Cork and the possibility of his further humiliation by following complicates the situation. The Unionists are asking what the government will do if it has to face a stronger Unionist opposition with a stronger fighting force of Irishmen on its flank.

The fighting between O'Brien and William Redmond, the strongest candidates of the respective factions of the Nationalist party in reviewed Cork city resulted in a sweeping victory for the latter, the Irish Parliamentary League." Mr. O'Brien not only heads the poll with a majority of 838, but takes with him Maurice Healy with a majority of 223 over Redmond.

The authorities in their discretion deemed it unwise to declare the result last night, thinking it safer to allow the news to reach the partisans in calmer moments. Consequently it was not until this afternoon that the vote was announced. This showed that Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Maurice Healy, Independent Nationalists, were elected by a combined majority of 1,061 over Mr. William Redmond and Mr. Augustine Roche. The successful candidates had the support of every section of the Nationalist Federation.

Mr. Healy's seat for Northwest Cork will be filled by Mr. Morton Freeman without a contest tomorrow. He will be returned in support with Mr. O'Brien, the new rule adopted advocated by Earl Grey and responsible Irishmen, as distinguished from the last kick of Nationalism."

The O'Brienites are rendered more hopeful than ever by this victory. They know they have powerful support in England. The Earl of Minto, after five years' service as viceroy of India, will arrive here next week, and he has promised to support the federal movement in Scotland with all the influence he possesses. Lord Milner also advocates it, as do Lord Ashtrove, Lord Jersey and many others who have been educated by the administration of the federated dependencies of the Empire.

Sixty-four members were voted for today, but only 36 results were announced. Most of the other seats were in counties where the polling places are scattered, so that the outcome will not be known until tomorrow.

The results in Dublin city and Limerick city also will be announced tomorrow. With the present feeling, a declaration of the polling in these places at night was considered likely to stir up trouble.

Leaders on Situation.

Speaking at Wrexhall this evening, Mr. Balfour practically admitted defeat, and implored the government, if it did not like tariff reform, to reconsider the whole situation before the next colonial conference and suggest some method of meeting the impending danger, which was dependent upon the position of the government and its obligations to the empire. It was clear, he said, that the nation could not be trusted in the keeping of the Liberal government, and, he declared, before long another appeal must be made to the country.

Premier Asquith, addressing his constituents at East Fife, tonight took up Mr. Balfour's challenge to discuss home rule. He had never given any uncertain sound upon home rule, he said, and recalled a speech which he made on this subject in Albert Hall a year ago. His policy was free from ambiguity. The supremacy of the imperial parliament

(Continued On Page Five.)

TRAIN STRIKES BIG LANDSLIDE

Northern Pacific Express From Vancouver for Seattle Narrowly Escapes Plunge Into Lake Washington

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—Northern Pacific passenger train No. 249, bound from Vancouver, B. C., for Seattle, barely escaped being swept into Lake Washington by a landslide which covered five hundred feet of track on the lake shore between Renton and Seattle late today. The engine of the train struck the debris into the moving mass of mud and stones that covered the track, but the wheels of it had submerged in the water, but no one was injured.

The train was crossing along the edge of the lake under a high bluff that overhangs the track. Looking ahead, Engineer C. A. Long saw a great slide of earth, fully 500 feet long, break from the bluffs and sweep toward the track. He set the air brakes and, shouting to the firemen to jump, made his way to safety, just as the engine was plowing into the landslide.

The force of the slide tore the engine loose from the rest of the train and the cars, brought to a stop by the brakes, were left safely standing on the track.

The train is known as the Canadian Pacific connection, and in addition to handling local traffic between Vancouver and Seattle, carries a standard sleeper from St. Paul brought west by the Canadian Pacific overland train.

An engine was sentto the scene of the accident from Woodinville, and the train was brought into Seattle over the belt line.

Biplane Carries Passengers.

JOHANNISTHAL, Germany, Dec. 7.—Aviator Brunsbuhr circled the field here twice today in a German biplane carrying four passengers.

Mr. Lucas' Baseball League

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 7.—With W. H. Lucas as president, secretary and treasurer, the Union Baseball League of baseball clubs was organized in this city tonight, with Butte Anaconda, Falls in Montana, Salt Lake City and Ogden in Utah, and Boise and Twin Falls in Idaho as its members. John McCloskey will manage the Butte team, Charles Reed, the Great Falls team, and John Cody, the Boise team. Class "A" ball men will manage the other clubs, but their names are withheld until the definite conclusion of terms.

Right to Employment

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—No man has a right to make a pauper of anybody else by interfering with his employment, and if this is done it will be by the person meddling liable to damages through the courts. This is the broad decision as laid down by the supreme court of the state today in the case of Charles R. Jones against the Seattle Crocker and Candy company, being a reversal of the decision of the superior court, which dismissed the suit. Jones seeks $2,000 damages by reason of his discharge by a transfer company at the alleged behest of the Seattle Cracker and Candy company. The case is remanded to the lower court for retrial.

ODD DOCTRINE FROM MINISTER

Hon. Mr. Brodeur Says Civil Servants Have Right to Reply to Attacks, Even If Made By Members of Parliament

PREMIER DISAGREES WITH OPINION

Discussion Arises Out of Commander Roper's Speech At Ottawa—Minister of Justice is Out-voted

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—"I do not want civil servants to engage in our party warfare, but at the same time if they are attacked, even by members of parliament, they have a right to answer these attacks."

It was in the House of Commons today that the minister of marine laid down this somewhat startling doctrine. Hon. Mr. Brodeur was replying to observations made by Mr. Monk to the effect that Commander Roper, chief of the naval staff, had, probably through inexperience, committed the mistake of taking public part in the discussion of political questions. Mr. Monk was inclined to excuse that officer's course, as it had been pursued in evident ignorance of the customs of public service here, and particularly as it had not been repeated. But the minister, in rising to Commander Roper's defence, justified his action in the words quoted.

Mr. Borden, although equally ready to condemn the commander's criticism under the circumstances, altogether dissented from Mr. Brodeur's dictum. And Indefatigable cited the standard set by Commander Roper's speech in the House of Commons in the Diefenbaker-Cartwright controversy, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at which the opposition leader was also a guest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear that the minister of marine was not to be taken as laying down a correct principle in regard to the right of public officers in case of criticism of departmental policy.

Mr. Monk's Complaint.

Mr. Monk introduced the subject on a motion for a statement showing the names of the members of the naval staff, their duties, rank, etc. He referred to Commander Roper's public utterances on the naval question, in which he was disposed to regard under the circumstances as a "pardonable offence," but he wished to know if the same rule in regard to non-partisan conduct was to be enforced in the case of those who came into the service from elsewhere as was applied to native employees.

Mr. Monk said he had written a letter to the press, in which he took the ground that Mr. Brodeur was badly advised in adopting the naval policy he decided upon, and his criticisms the commander undertook to stigmatize as the "imaginative reportings of a journalistic soul." He did not think that was the way public servants should talk in this country.

Mr. Brodeur replied that Commander Roper had been very seriously attacked in articles signed by the member for Jacques Cartier.

Mr. Borden's Opinion

Mr. Borden said he was present on the occasion of the speech in question, and he would say that the remarks of Commander Roper went very much beyond what had been laid down by the minister. Commander Roper continued Mr. Borden, "went into controversial questions of politics. Sitting opposite to him at table, I heard myself criticized as one of a faction who wanted to send Dreadnaughts to Great Britain, and contempt was poured upon us in very caustic language by that gentleman, either appearing sitting there and not able to speak in reply felt that he was in rather an unpleasant situation. His speech was not one that ought to have been made by an officer holding his position in the naval service."

Mr. Brodeur said he had called the commander's attention to the word "patriot," and his explanation was that the word did not have the same meaning in England.

"He must think we are rabbits out here," interjected Col. Sam Hughes.

Mr. Borden concluded by observing that the minister gave the commander and other officers no understand what was imperative in the Canadian service in the matter.

Mr. Pomeroy warned the minister that he had broken new and dangerous ground. His position meant that any civil servant who imagined he had been criticised was at liberty to go on the public platform and attack distinguished parties and individuals. He wanted to know what Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought about it.

The Prime Minister said that if a civil servant was attacked as an official his only course was to go to the minister and ask him to defend him. It was Commander Roper's inexperience that had led him to answer for himself.

Col. Hughes expressed satisfaction that Sir Wilfrid had reprimanded his Minister of Marine.

Question of Interest

Mr. Miller, (St. Clair), brought on a contest between himself and the Minister of Justice over the second reading of a bill to amend the Insect Act so as to enable the mortgagor to repay the principal after the expiration date by giving one month's notice of such intention.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth set his face against the measure as being an invasion of provincial jurisdiction, but Mr. Miller was stubborn and demanded a division.

It was a non-party vote and stood: Ayes, 57; Noes, 54. Sir Wilfrid voted with Mr. Aylesworth, and Messrs. Pugsley and Mr. Borden with Mr. Miller.

The House then went into committee on the bill and it was taken on the 6 o'clock.

Dr. Sproule brought up the question of the status of foreign consular officers at state functions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the matter of precedence at drawing-room and similar affairs of state was delegated to the Governor-General, in other countries the consuls had no official status, but they have been accorded recognition in Canada, as they frequently acted in a diplomatic capacity. As to heads of religious bodies while the official list of precedence only recognized the heads of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, representatives of other religious bodies were also invited on state functions. The matter in question of precedence could be brought up at the next meeting of the Council.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, replying to Mr. Monk, said the Rainbow had never been scrapped by the Admiralty, as at the time of purchase by Canada she was on the auxiliary naval list and was relegated by the Admiralty as still being available for active service.

Snow Overwhelmed Guns.

CONEVA, Dec. 7.—Artillery and troops from Fort Savatan, near St. Maurice, while manoeuvring at an altitude of 8,500 feet, were overwhelmed by snowdrifts and obliged to abandon four guns. The men hastily descended to the huts at Blandet, where they stayed underground for two days. On returning to the hills they failed to find the guns under the deep snow, and abandoned them for the season. They will remain until the first melting of the snows in the spring.

BOLIVIAN FORCE KILLS PERUVIANS

Surprise Attack Made on Garrison at Frontier—Fears That Affair May Lead Countries Into War

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 7.—According to despatches received here, Bolivian forces surprised and attacked the Peruvian garrison at Guayabal, on the Bolivian frontier.

Many Peruvians were killed or wounded.

Peruvian troops have been rushed to the scene. There are fears that this may lead to a rupture.

GOLD FROM ALASKA

Party From Juneau and Iditarod Districts Reach Seward Well Laden With "Dust."

SEWARD, Alaska, Dec. 7.—A party of seven persons, including one woman, arrived here today from the Iditarod district, having made the trip in 16 days' travelling time.

Members of the party report that more than 400 people are coming out over the trail this winter, bringing several hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold from the Iditarod to Seattle banks. A steady beat is dispatched by dogsled. The trail is in fine condition, and good time can be made.

Those in the party arriving today were James C. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Captain Morris, J. D. Sweem, Charles Yeager, Herbert Hicks and J. D. Shapelaine.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., Dec. 8.—One thousand citizens and farmers are holding a fence fire in the Sulphur river bottoms, according to advices received here today.

MOB IN TORONTO WRECKS CARS

Action of Street Railway Company in Introducing "Pay-as-you-enter" Variety Cause of Violent Demonstration

MASS MEETING HELD IN PROTEST

Followed by Scenes of Disorder—Eleven Cars Destroyed and Windows Smashed In a Hundred Others

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—A riot tonight, remarkable for its spontaneity and for its fierceness while it lasted, resulted in the injury of 18 men, the complete wrecking of 11 street cars and the shattering of the windows in over 100 more. For two hours a mob of several thousand persons surged back and forth on the principal business thoroughfares, demolishing every street car that came within reach and completely tying up traffic.

The disorderly scenes followed a mass meeting at Massey Hall. Two weeks ago the Toronto Street Railway company installed pay-as-you-enter cars on the principal lines. Much dissatisfaction developed over the innovation. It was claimed that the cars were not adapted to that kind of service.

Protests in writing and by personal appeal became so numerous that Mayor Geary and the board of control decided to call a mass meeting at which the matter could be discussed. Representatives of the street railway also were invited to attend.

The meeting resolved itself into a series of fiery denunciations of the street car company, and abuse before it without mercy for the mayor.

The gathering broke up at 10 o'clock. The last street car had gone in sight, was stopped and was hooted by a cheering crowd. Car after car was attacked by the mob, which rapidly grew in numbers.

Protests by the Mayor, Geary and other officials passed unheeded.

Police reserves were summoned, but they were outnumbered fifty to one and were utterly powerless. For more than an hour the carnival of destruction continued unchecked.

Traffic of all kinds on King and Yonge streets was tied up.

The mob showed consideration for the passengers, allowing them to almost every instance to leave the car before attacking it. An order was finally issued to stop running cars in the down-town district, and not until it had been carried out were there any signs of restoration of order.

Toward midnight the crowd gradually withdrew from the streets, and at 12:30 the street car service was resumed.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED

Trouble Between Powell River Company and Local Company Is Settled.

The long standing difficulty between the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company and the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company, which latter organization some time ago acquired the Sayward timber interests in the Powell lake and river district, was amicably adjusted yesterday, when representatives of the contending companies again came before the provincial executive. In the prosecution of the large enterprise of the pulp and paper company, upon which upwards of 1,500 white men have now been steadily employed during nine months or more, it became necessary to shift both the logging railway and the booming ground of the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company, and the difficulty arose as to which of the companies should bear this special expense, and to what extent. The question of the booming ground was satisfactorily arranged, but was reopened by a decision of the federal authorities as to where the breakwater of the pulp and paper company should be located. Both issues have now been amicably adjusted, and the work of changing the railway line will now be proceeded with, at the cost of the pulp and paper company.

State Populations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The population of Texas is 4,894,441, according to statistics of the Thirteenth Census issued tonight by the census bureau. This is an increase of 647,149 or 27.8 per cent. over 3,048,710 in 1900, and 1,204,021 or 32.6 per cent. over 1890.

The population of the state of Arkansas was announced as 1,574,449, an increase of 26 per cent. The population of the state of South Carolina is 1,515,400, which is an increase of 18.1 per cent. over ten years ago. Arkansas gets an additional congressman under the present apportionment.

Wife for Hackenschmidt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—George Hackenschmidt defeated Jesse Watergard, the Iowa wrestler, in two straight falls tonight. The first was taken in one hour, two minutes and fifteen seconds, with a double bar arm hold. The second occurred in eleven minutes and twenty seconds with a reversed body hold. The two men tugged and pummeled each other about the mat for more than an hour before the first fall went to the foreigner. The second fall came in quicker time. Hackenschmidt rushed at his opponent at the call of time, and in a few minutes both men were on the mat. Hackenschmidt having a hammerlock. Westergaard broke away. The Russian followed, forced him to the mat again and finished the match with a reversed body hold.

Heroine Is Recuperating

Mrs. T. Paterson has returned to her home at Alberni from Vancouver, where she had been undergoing treatment in the general hospital. She is in the care of a trained nurse, Miss McBride, who will spend some time in Alberni with her, her condition being still far from satisfactory. Mrs. Paterson is well known to all residents of the coast as the stout-hearted heroine of the Colonia and Valencia disasters, no braver act having ever been recorded in the history of the many maritime disasters on the inland seaboard than her feat of making her way alone from Cape Beale to Banfield through the tangled forest, and in the midst of such a gale as only the west coast knows, in order to bring succor to the shipwrecked men of the ill-fated Colonia. It is said that the terrible strain placed upon her by no means rugged constitution during this terrible night has never been fully recovered from.

"Cigarette Heart"

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—Officers enlisting for the navy find large numbers of volunteers on both coasts. Seventy-five per cent of those have been rejected because of cigarette heart or moving picture eye.

REBELS CAPTURE IMPORTANT CITY

Guerrero Reported To Have Fallen into Their Hands—Federal Troops Surrendering —Offer of Truce

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 7.—Guerrero the largest city in the state of Chihuahua, with a population of 15,000, is tonight in the hands of the rebels, according to information which has reached here.

Following a combined attack, which took place after the departure of a flag of truce, the peace officials the federal troops are reported to have surrendered. The rebels have elected provincial officers to govern the city.

It was first reported that the Jefe politico was killed in the final charge on the city, but later reports are to the effect that he and the family are prisoners and unhurt.

The telegraph line between Guerrero and Chihuahua is now in the hands of the rebels.

Following a conference at San Andreas between the rebel commissioners and rebels, headed by Castillo Herrera, the soldiers sent out from Chihuahua were halted at Portina, near San Andreas, until President Diaz shall act on the promise of immediate reforms the rebels providing certain changes are made in the system of taxation in Coahuila. This is said to be effective only from San Andreas to Chihuahua, the rebels stating that they will not accept the terms of Madero's Address to Guerrero. Following the resignation of Governor Sanchez Chihuahua, Secretary of State has also resigned in favor of Alvarez, and other important changes in the state government have taken place.

Reports that Sanches was killed are incorrect.

PACKEY McFARLAND AND CLEVER HE

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Packey McFarland, who is to box Kelly here on Friday, has agreed to do to meet Abe Kelly, according to Chicago sports, who claim to have received word to that effect from Packey. The Irish lad has also resigned in favor of Abe Attell, but it is the belief that these matches will not be brought about.

Kelly vs. Langford

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—Abe Kelly through his manager has arranged the preliminaries for a bout with Sam Langford in Detroit Jan. 12. It will be for twenty rounds. Langford's manager wired the under which the black would fight Kelly agreed to them. The bout will get 75 per cent of the gate receipts.

TIDE DID NOT SUIT SALVORS

Salvage Steamers Will Not Attempt to Haul Northwestern From Rocks Until Tomorrow —No Pull Made Yesterday

INVESTIGATION BEGUN CONCERNING STRANDING

Fourth Officer Said Pilot Was Formerly Carried, But Was Discarded Two Trips Prior To Accident At False Bay

The steamer Northwestern will not be floated until tomorrow. The tide was not favorable to the salvors yesterday, and no pull was made as was anticipated. The bulkheading of the damaged bow and the building a platform shored in place from the orlop deck, and made as tight as possible with cement had been completed, and the salvage pumps are on board ready for the attempt to haul the steamer from the rocks, but the tide will not be best suited for the floating of the vessel until tomorrow, when the attempt to haul the vessel from the reef will be made.

The investigation concerning the stranding of the Northwestern has been commenced, at Seattle. The fourth officer, H. J. Allen, and second officer G. Tellefsen were examined. Fourth Officer Allen, who was on the bridge and in charge of the vessel at the time she struck, gave a detailed account of the affair. The Northwestern did not carry a pilot on this trip, that officer being discarded a couple of trips before and the fourth officer substituted.

Mr. Allen told the inspectors that he was steering by compass only by Capt. A. Crosby, master of the Northwestern. He first came on watch, relieving the mate, Mr. Allen, when the vessel was between Mayne stone point and Point Wilson. Capt. Crosby then laid a course to Smith Island, and Mr Allen stated that he steered by it, calling Capt. Crosby when the vessel was off Smith island.

He stated that the captain then laid a course for Lime Kiln, the point near which the Northwestern struck. The fourth officer was instructed to call Capt. Crosby in an hour, he said. He stated that he called the captain five minutes before the hour was up as he was worried about the courses. Mr. Allen told the inspectors that he thought the vessel was too close in toward the shore.

Capt. Crosby, said the fourth officer, did not come on deck, but told the officer to haul off to the westward a little if he thought he was too close in. Mr. Allen said he put the vessel off a quarter of a point to the westward. This was just six minutes before the Northwestern struck. As soon as the fourth officer saw land ahead he testified to ordering the engines stopped and instantly reversed, but the vessel crashed into the rocks within a minute of the time they were seen. The Northwestern had been proceeding at her usual speed, about 12 1-2 knots, the fourth officer said.

Car Service Was Resumed.

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